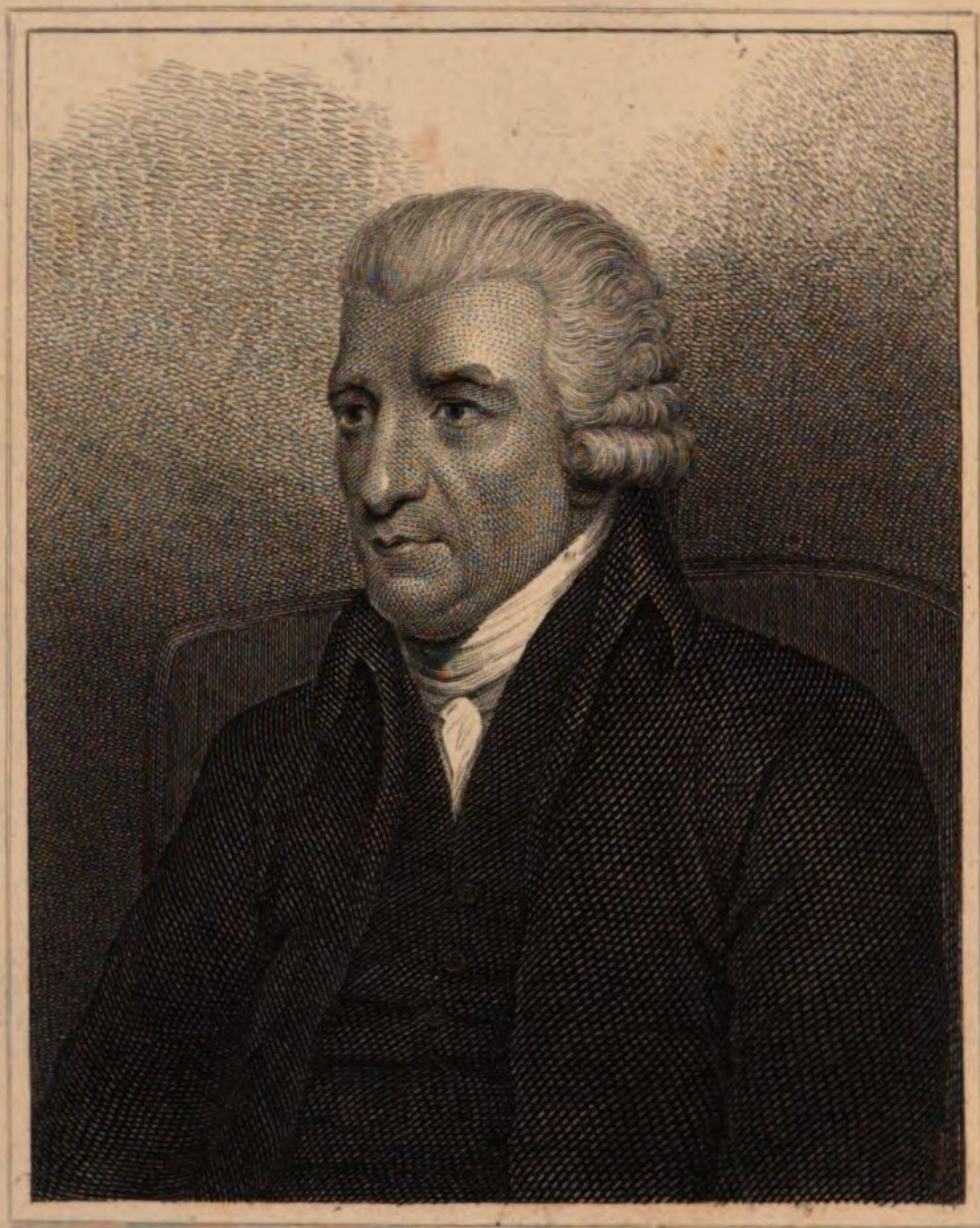




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JOHN WALKER.

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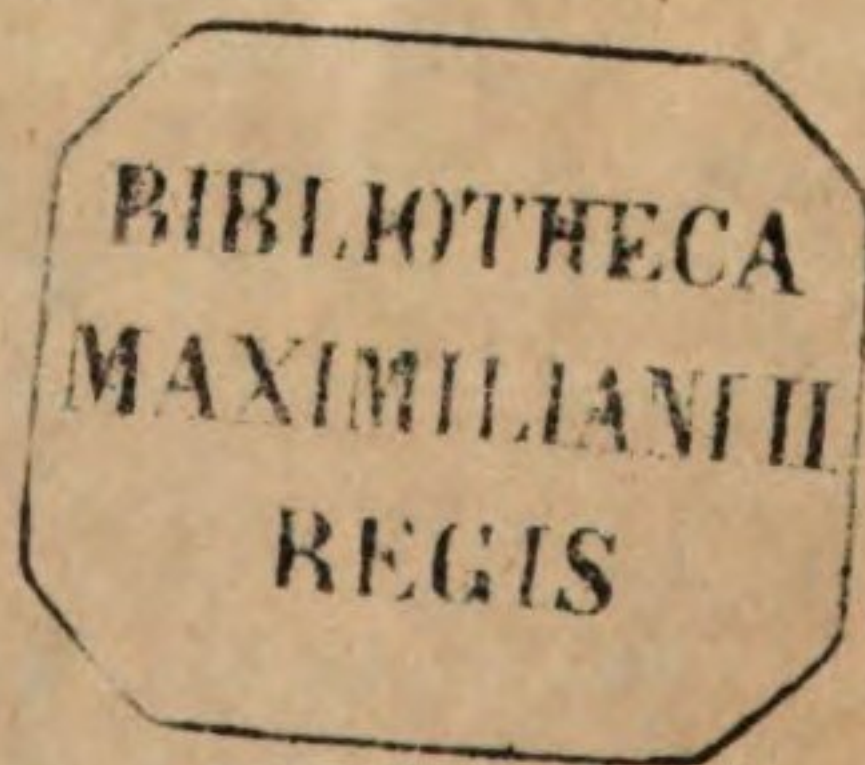
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THE superiority of WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY over other productions of the same kind has been so long established that it would be superfluous to descant upon it. He brought to the performance of his task a spirit of patient investigation, extensive grammatical knowledge, and sound judgment. But in all works relating to languages, however perfect they may originally be, Time, that greatest of all innovators, will at length make reform indispensable. It has consequently been found necessary to introduce a few changes and additions in the present reprint of Walker's Dictionary. New words and definitions have been added; definitions which, by late scientific discoveries, are proved to be erroneous, have been amended; and, in some instances, where it had become obsolete, the pronunciation has been rendered conformable to modern usage. As in all books, but more especially in a Dictionary correctness is an object of paramount importance, the utmost care has been taken to exclude typographical errors; and it is believed that the care has not been fruitlessly bestowed. On the cheapness, the convenient size, and the elegant printing of this volume, it is needless to say a word; they are so obvious that they cannot fail to be noticed even by superficial observers.

August 25, 1831.

INTRODUCTION.

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are letters :

The Letters of the English Alphabet are

Roman.	Italic.	Name.
A a	<i>A a</i>	<i>a</i>
B b	<i>B b</i>	<i>bee</i>
C c	<i>C c</i>	<i>see</i>
D d	<i>D d</i>	<i>dee</i>
E e	<i>E e</i>	<i>e</i>
F f	<i>F f</i>	<i>eff</i>
G g	<i>G g</i>	<i>jee</i>
H h	<i>H h</i>	<i>aitch</i>
I i	<i>I i</i>	<i>i, or eye</i>
J j	<i>J j</i>	<i>j consonant, or jay</i>
K k	<i>K k</i>	<i>kay</i>
L l	<i>L l</i>	<i>el</i>
M m	<i>M m</i>	<i>em</i>
N n	<i>N n</i>	<i>en</i>
O o	<i>O o</i>	<i>o</i>
P p	<i>P p</i>	<i>pe</i>
Q q	<i>Q q</i>	<i>cue</i>
R r	<i>R r</i>	<i>ar</i>
S s	<i>S s</i>	<i>ess</i>
T t	<i>T t</i>	<i>tee</i>
U u	<i>U u</i>	<i>u, or you</i>
V v	<i>V v</i>	<i>v consonant, or vee</i>
W w	<i>W w</i>	<i>double u</i>
X x	<i>X x</i>	<i>eks</i>
Y y	<i>Y y</i>	<i>wy</i>
Z z	<i>Z z</i>	<i>zed, or izzard.</i>

To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, *ffi*, *fil*, and *&c.*, or *and per se and*, or rather *et per se and*; *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, *ffi*, *fil*, and *&c.*

Our letters, says Dr Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *ī*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are *o* simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make

them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels* or *voices* or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c., which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*: *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: a vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple *a*, *e*, *o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas, in the compound vowels; and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded: nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organ, in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *fa-ther*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound

of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c., the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant. The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you*. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr Lowth has told us that *w* is equivalent to *oc*; but, if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it; for, though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive that, if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo*; these letters have, in these two words every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c., and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a squeezed sound occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

<i>a</i> pa-per,	} simple or pure vowels.	<i>i</i> ti-tle,	} compound or impure vowels
<i>a</i> fa-ther,		<i>y</i> cy-der,	
<i>a</i> wa-ter,		<i>u</i> lu-cid,	
<i>e</i> me-tre,		<i>w</i> pow er,	
<i>o</i> no-ble,			
<i>oo</i> coo,			

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong: these are the following:

<i>ae</i> Cæsar,	<i>oa</i> coat,
<i>ai</i> aim,	<i>oe</i> œconomy,
<i>ao</i> gaol,	<i>oi</i> voice,
<i>au</i> taught,	<i>oo</i> moon,
<i>aw</i> law,	<i>ou</i> found,
<i>ay</i> say,	<i>ow</i> now,
<i>ea</i> clean,	<i>oy</i> boy,
<i>ee</i> reed,	<i>ue</i> mansuetude,
<i>ei</i> ceiling,	<i>ui</i> languid,
<i>eo</i> people,	<i>uy</i> buy,
<i>eu</i> leud,	<i>aye</i> (for ever),
<i>ew</i> jewel,	<i>eau</i> beauty,
<i>ey</i> they,	<i>eou</i> plenteous,
<i>ia</i> poniard,	<i>ieu</i> adieu,
<i>ie</i> friend,	<i>iew</i> view,
<i>io</i> passion,	<i>oeu</i> manœuvre.

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft or *j*.

The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

The sharp consonants are, *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, *c* hard.

The flat consonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *z* in *azure*.

There is another distinction of consonants, arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

The labials are *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k*, *q*, *c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	{ sharp <i>p</i> , <i>pomp</i> flat <i>b</i> , <i>bomb</i>	} labio-nasal liquid <i>m</i> .
Hissing labials	{ sharp <i>f</i> , <i>if</i> flat <i>v</i> , <i>of</i>	
Mute dentals	{ sharp <i>t</i> , <i>tat</i> flat <i>d</i> , <i>dad</i>	} aspirated { <i>etch</i> , edge, or <i>j</i> } dento-nasal liquid <i>n</i> .
Hissing dentals	{ sharp <i>s</i> , <i>say</i> flat <i>z</i> , <i>as</i>	
Lisping dentals	{ sharp <i>eth</i> , <i>death</i> . flat <i>the</i> , <i>scythe</i> .	} aspirated { <i>esh</i> , <i>passion</i> <i>ezhe</i> , <i>vision</i> } dental liquid <i>l</i> .
Gutturals	{ sharp <i>k</i> , <i>kick</i> flat <i>g</i> (hard), <i>gag</i>	
Dento-guttural or nasal	<i>ng</i> , <i>hang</i> .	} guttural liquid <i>r</i>

Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we shall show the organic formation of each letter.

Organic Formation of the Vowels.

It will be necessary to observe that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

The German *a*, heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as if to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

The Italian *a*, heard in *fa-ther*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

The *e* in *e-equal* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language; for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

The *i* in *i-dol* is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-equal*, and pronouncing them as closely together as possible.

The *o* in *o-pen* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

The *u* in *u-nite* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound,

heard in *woo* and *coo*; the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and, instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

Y final in *try* is formed like *i*; and *w* final in *now* like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels; that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the breadth or narrowness, or, as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr Elphinston calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side; the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *waste* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *fa-ther* opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a*, heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If therefore the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *fa-ther*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *waste* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *secu* a right line; or, to reduce these lines to solids the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *o* an oblate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* like an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch skittle, the *e* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organic Formation of the Consonants.

The best method of showing the organic formation of the consonants will be to class

them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following:

<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ch</i> —chair.
<i>b</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>zh</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>j</i> —jail.

Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker, appulse of the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower vocal ones.

These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organic formation of each letter.

P and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

F and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

T and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

S and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not to close to the gums as to stop the breath, a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

SH heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

TH in *think*, and the same letters in *that*; are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

K and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

CH in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *zh*.

M is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

N is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

L is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

R is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jar against it when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

NG in *ring*, *sing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*, but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

Y consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*.

W consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *fiat*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the

vowels is a long and a short sound, according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other; and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

The next distinction of vowels into their specific sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French *ouvert* and *fermé*; by the Italians *aperto* and *chiuso*; and by the English *open* and *shut*.

But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English, for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a*; which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper*; but not from the broad *a* in *water* which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sounds cannot be so properly denominated open as more or less broad; that is, the *a* in *paper* the slender sound; the *a* in *father* the broadish or middle sound; and the *a* in *water* the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *move*, *note*, *nor*; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad, like the *a*. The *i* also in *mine* may be called the broad *i*, and that in *machine* the slender *i*; though each of them is equally long; and though those vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut: for as short always implies shut (except in verse) though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut: but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not.

But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long *i* and *y* have no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the composition of these diphthongs.

The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its short sound in the same letter as *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; so the *e* in *them* must descend a step lower into the province of *a* for its long sound in *tame*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *want* is the true abbreviation of that in *wall*. The sound of *o* in *don*, *gone*, &c. is exactly correspondent to the *a* in *swan*, and finds its long sound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*, *lawn*, &c.: while the short sound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton* (a weight), and corresponding with what is generally called the short *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *pule* must find its short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.: for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter, equivalent to double *o*; as the word *pule*, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *peoole*.

Of the Influence of Accents on the Sounds of the Letters.

It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent, or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound, a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllable of *college* and *vestige*.

In the same manner, the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

The consonants also are no less altered in

their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and the *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them: but in *social* and *satiate* these syllables come after the stress, and, from the feebleness of their situation, naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshial* and *sashiate*.

Of the Nature of Accent.

Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables, and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property; but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us to their own classical laws.

Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Radical Accent.—As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard as that which influences our own.

The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the

Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus *horizon*, *sonorous*, *decorum*, *dictator*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *spectator*, *adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *senator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen*, *bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in, to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable; nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister*, *sinister*, *character*, &c.; and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language.

But, notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences; these are generally of Greek original; but, coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language.

Terminational Accent.—To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable; thus *atheist*, *alien*, *regalia*, *ambrosia*, &c., the numerous terminations in *ion*, *ian*, &c., as *gradation*, *promotion*, *confusion*, *logician*, *physician*, &c., those in *ious*, as *harmonious*, *abstemious*, &c., those in *eous*, as *outrageous*, *advantageous*, &c. These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs.

The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *prosodiacal*, *cardiacal*, *heliacal*, *genethliacal*, *maniacal*, *demoniacal*, *ammoniacal*, *theriacal*, *paradiacal*, *aphrodisiacal*, and *hypochondriacal*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle*, *title*, &c.

Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*, which in this situation, is as uniformly short.

Enclitical Accent.—I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous.

Secondary Accent.—Hitherto we have considered that accent only which necessarily

distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

Quantity.—In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants.

Syllabication.—Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children can-

not be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-vi-ded*; and in others it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected: for when we are to form an unknown compound sound out of several known simple sounds (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it), this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

But an etymological division of words is a different operation: it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *ortho-graphy*, *theo-logy*, &c.

In the same manner, a person who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *or-thog-ra-phy*, *the-o-lo-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables in spelling, is to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the beginning of a syllable."

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NATIVES OF IRELAND,

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

As Mr Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and adopted a notation different from that of Mr Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

"The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e*: the former being generally sounded $\hat{a}$ by the Irish, as in the word $\hat{b}\hat{a}r$, in most words where it is pronounced $\hat{a}$, as in $\hat{d}\hat{a}y$, by the English. Thus, the Irish say, $\hat{p}\hat{a}tron$, $\hat{m}\hat{a}tron$, the vowel $\hat{a}$ having the same sound as in the word $\hat{f}\hat{a}ther$; while the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The following

rule strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced $\hat{a}$, as in $\hat{d}\hat{a}y$, by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words $\hat{f}\hat{a}ther$, $\hat{p}\hat{a}p\hat{a}$, $\hat{m}\hat{a}mm\hat{a}$. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*: and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, $\hat{r}\hat{a}ther$, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as $\hat{r}\hat{a}th'\hat{e}r$, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as $\hat{h}\hat{a}t$, $\hat{m}\hat{a}n$; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as $\hat{f}\hat{a}r$, $\hat{b}\hat{a}r$, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as $\hat{b}\hat{a}lm$, $\hat{p}\hat{s}\hat{a}lm$. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure, as if they were written *bawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by

different combinations of vowels or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all*, in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c.; the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is for the most part sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of slender *á*, as in *hate*. The sound of *é* [*ee*] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *é* into *á*. Thus, in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelled *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *please*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words; *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, to *forbear*, to *swear*, to *tear*, to *wear*. In all which the *e* has the sound of *á* in *hate*. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *sweer*, &c.

"*Ei* is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *á* by the Irish; thus, the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c., as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *rein-deer*, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

"The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprâme*, *sinsàre*, *replâte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

"In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus [*ee*] as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelled with a double *e*.

"*Ey* is always sounded like *á* by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus, for *prey*, *convey*, they say, *pree*, *convee*.

"A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar: * where,

likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is, the thickening the sound of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit. †

"In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words as do not come under any of the above rules, and are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England:—

Irish Pronunciation.	English Pronunciation.
chè'arful,	chér'ful.
fè'arful,	fér'ful.
dóór,	dóre.
flóór,	flóre.
gápe,	gápe.
géth'er (<i>gather</i>),	gáth'er.
béard,	bérd.
búll,	búll.
búsh,	búsh.
púsh,	púsh.
púll,	púll.
púl'pit,	púl'pit.
cálf,	cálf.
kétch (<i>catch</i>),	cáitch.
cóirse (<i>coarse</i>),	cóarse.
cóirse (<i>course</i>),	cóarse.
cóurt,	cóurt.
malé'cious,	malish'us.
púdding,	púdding.
quásh (<i>quash</i>),	quósh.
lèzh'ur (<i>leisure</i>),	lè zhùre.
clá'mour,	clám'mur.

of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French."

† "The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well: but the provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way to cure it is easy; for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course: for the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

"In pronouncing the letter *t*, the Irish and other provincials, thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they say *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*; and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."

* "Vide page 11, where the true manner

Irish Pronunciation.

Mé'kil (*Michael*),
 dróth (*drought*),
 sárch (*search*),
 sóurce (*source*)
 cúshion,
 strénth (*strength*),
 lénth (*length*),
 strúv (*strove*),
 drúv (*drove*),
 tén'ure,
 tén'able,
 wráth,
 wráth (*wroth*),
 fá'rewell,
 róde.
 stróde,
 shóne,
 shísm (*schism*).
 whé'refore,
 thé'refore,
 bréth (*breadth*),
 cowl'd (*cold*),
 bowld (*bold*),
 còf'fer.
 endá'vour,
 fút (*foot*),
 misché'evous,
 ín'ion (*onion*),
 pút,
 rétsch (*reach*),
 squá dron,
 zaa'lous,
 zaa'lot,

English Pronunciation.

Ml'kel.
 dróút.
 sérch.
 sórce.
 cúshion.
 stréngkth.
 léngkth.
 stróve.
 dróve.
 té'nure.
 té'nable.
 wráth.
 wroth.
 fár'wel.
 ród.
 stród.
 shón.
 sízm.
 whér'fore.
 thér'fore.
 bráðth.
 cóld.
 bóld.
 cò'fer,
 endév'ur.
 fút.
 mís'chivous.
 ún'nyun.
 pút.
 réach.
 squód'run.
 zél'lus.
 zél'lut.

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of *R*, see the subjoined note*). And for the rough breathing or

* There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer*, *riper*; and so in the Latin.

aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *storm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *staw-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *stawm*, *faam*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *helm* and *realm* sound as if written *hel-um* and *rel-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard*, *bard*, *card*, *regard*, &c., is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *laad*, *baad*, *caad*, *regaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the forepart of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration, or strong breathing, at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter, at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus *Rome*, *river*, *rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar*, *bard*, *card*, *hard*, &c., must have it nearly as in London.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR ATTAINING A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I mis-

take not, they would pronounce *habit*, *hay-bit*; *tepid*, *tee-pid*; *sinner*, *see-ner*; *conscious*, *cons-shus*; and *subject*, *soob-ject*; * it is not pretend-

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland, is indisputable: and it is highly probable that the Scotch have

ed. however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus *evasion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English: but in *vision*, *decision*, &c., where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *de-cee-sion*, &c.; and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowel short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan*, and *fatal*, *fawtal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions; and thus, instead of making *war*, *waft*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shaft*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *soft*, and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c., borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c.; and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*; and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bead*, *lead*, *reed*; and the former of these classes will naturally

preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr Hickes observed long ago, that the Scots *Saxonised* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of showing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place; for, as in Latin, almost every vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs, to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and the Scotch pronunciation arise.

lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c. is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *aw*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *ball*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *sot*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *sought*, &c.; and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the note below,* have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated in the note.†

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *soon*, &c. which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull*: and it must be remembered, that *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress), is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different; for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silence*, *biás*, *canvás*, *senténce*, *triúmph*, *comfórt*, *soláce*, *constrúe*, *rescúe*, *respíte*, *govérn*, *haráss*, *ransáck*, *cancél*, with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written

* *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *amongst*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bombard*, *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *comfit*, *comfort*, *company*, *compass*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *coney*, *conjure*, *constable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *covert*, *covet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *discomfit*, *done*, *doth*, *dost*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *glove*, *govern*, *honey*, *hover*, *love*, *Monday*, *money*, *mongrel*, *monk*, *monkey*, *month*, *mother*, *none*, *nothing*, *one*, *onion*, *other*, *oven*, *plover*, *pomegranate*, *pommel*, *pother*, *romage*, *shove*, *shovel*, *sloven*, *smother*, *some*, *Somerset*, *son*, *sovereign*, *sponge*, *stomach*, *thorough*, *ton*, *tongue*, *word*, *work*, *wonder*, *world*, *worry*, *worse*, *worship*, *wort*, *worth*: to which we may add, *rhomb*, *once*, *comfrey*, and *colander*.

† *Bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c.; *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fullingmill*, *pulley*, *pullet*, *push*, *bush*, *bushel*, *pulpit*, *puss*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cushion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *sugar*, *hussar* *huzza*, and *put* when a verb.

menúas; and though they place the accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelled *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phrases *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c., while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables without any accent on the first.

But, besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly, called the accent.* For though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection;† and if this be the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is perhaps too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences with the rising slide; and a Scotchman, in the same manner, to use the falling inflection: this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflections to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welsh pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat.‡ Thus, for *big*, they say *pick*; for *blood*, *plood*; and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice*; instead of

zeal and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace*; instead of *these* and *those*, they say *thece* and *thoce*; and instead of *azure* and *osier*, they say *aysher* and *osher*: and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to the Welsh, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welsh ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound: this will be the best way to acquire a habit: and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England, remote from the capital, where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp: thus for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomerzetzhire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *think*, *THink*; and for *sure*, *zhure*.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

FIRST FAULT OF LONDONERS.—*Pronouncing s indistinctly after st.*

The letter *s* after *st*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lowest order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking: the three last letters in *posts*, *fists*, *mists*, &c., must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *st* or *ste*; to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *sts* or *stes*, as *persists*, *wastes*, *hastes*, &c.

SECOND FAULT.—*Pronouncing w for v, and inversely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you be very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a Dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be

* See this more fully exemplified in *Elements of Elocution*, vol. ii. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, see *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, page 79.

‡ See pages vi. and vii.

told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day till he pronounce the *v* properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w*; which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus, by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

THIRD FAULT.—*Not sounding h after w.*

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet*, and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this, is to collect all the words of this description from a Dictionary, and write them down; and, instead of the *wh*, to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile*; *whet*, *hoo-et*; *where*, *hoo-are*; *whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.—*Not sounding h where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise: then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the

h is seen, but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: *Heir, heiress, honest, honesty, honestly, honour, honourable, honourably, hospital, hostler, hour, hourly, humble, humbles, humbly, humour, humorist, humorous, humorously, humorsome*: where we may observe that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour, yewmours, &c.*

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language: for though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title—that of being more generally received; or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital, do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce, with purity, a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk, sunk, &c.* differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk, soonk, &c.*, it necessarily follows that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinged with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe; but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable: and this, it is presumed, will be

pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

A	<i>ei</i>	H	<i>etch</i>
B	<i>bi</i>	I	<i>ai</i>
C	<i>ci</i>	J	<i>dje</i>
D	<i>di</i>	K	<i>que</i>
E	<i>i</i>	L	<i>ell</i>
F	<i>ef</i>	M	<i>em</i>
G	<i>dgi</i>	N	<i>en</i>

O	o	U	iou
P	pi	V	vi
Q	kiou	W	dobliou
R	arr	X	ex
S	ess	Y	ouai
T	ti	Z	zedd

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstratively composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation.* The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us, that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds *ā* and *ē*; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *boy*, *joy*, &c. and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, or the personal pronoun *I*; this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible;‡ and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel, *u*, is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English *ē* and *ō*, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is composed of the French *ā* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *tāi*, *bāi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when sounded like *ou*, are composed of the French *ā* and the diphthong *ou*; and the English sounds of *thou* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thāou* and *nāou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouāll*.

* Nares, Elements of Orthoepey, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says, "Our vulgar *i*, as in *stile*, seems to be such a diphthong (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable) composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel."—Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem fere modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, *manus*; *pain*, *panis*, &c. Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum *ē* fœminino et *i* vel *y*."—Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae, page 48.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c. is expressed by *ioke*, *iou*, &c.

J, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*; thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé*, *djāi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *edjé*, *edjāi*, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chain*, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written *tshère*, *tshize*, *tchéne*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French; thus *shame*, *share*, &c. would be spelled by a Frenchman *chème*, *chère*, &c.

The ringing sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c., may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the lisping consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound; sharp as in *thin*, *bath*; flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire the true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*; and after the hiss let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing, as if to sound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth, in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a Dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended—with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pro-

nunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but classed and arranged as we find them*, the confusion vanishes, they become

* *E.A.*—The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afear*d, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blar*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, *to breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly*, (adverb) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *creuse*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, *to eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *endear*, *escheat*, *fear*, *fearful*, *feasible*, *feasibility*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *flea*, *fleam*, *freak*, *gear*, *gleam*, *glean*, *to grease*, *grease*, *greaves*, *heal*, *heap*, *hear*, *heat*, *heath*, *heathen*, *heave*, *impeach*, *increase*, *inseam*, *interleave*, *knead*, *lea*, *to lead*, *leaf*, *league*, *leak*, *lean*, *lease*, *leash*, *leasing*, *least*, *leave*, *leaves*, *mead*, *meagre*, *meal*, *mean*, *meat*, *measles*, *meathe*, *neat*, *neap*, *near*, *neat*, *pea*, *peace*, *peak*, *peal*, *pease*, *peat*, *plea*, *plead*, *please*, *reach*, *to read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *rearward*, *reason*, *recheat*, *redstreak*, *release*, *repeal*, *repeat*, *retreat*, *reveal*, *scream*, *seal*, *sea*, *seam*, *seamy*, *sear*, *searcloth*, *season*, *seat*, *shear*, *shears*, *sheath*, *sheathe*, *sheaf*, *sleazy*, *sneak*, *sneaker*, *sneakup*, *speak*, *spear*, *steal*, *steam*, *streak*, *stream*, *streamer*, *streamy*, *surcease*, *tea*, *teach*, *tead*, *teague*, *teal*, *team*, *tear*, *tease*, *teat*, *treacle*, *treason*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treatment*, *treaty*, *tw eag*, *tw eak*, *tw eague*, *veal*, *underneath*, *uneasy*, *unreave*, *uprear*, *weak*, *weaken*, *weal*, *weald*, *wean*, *weanling*, *weariness*, *wearisome*, *weary*, *weasand*, *weasel*, *weave*, *wheal*, *wheat*, *wheaten*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreathe*, *wreathy*, *yea*, *year*, *yea*ling, *yearling*, *yearly*, *zeal*.

Ea is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abreast*, *ahead*, *already*, *bedstead*, *bchead*, *bespread*, *bestead*, *bread*, *breadth*,

much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article Accent, p. ix. x. and he will soon perceive how

breakfast, *breast*, *breath*, *cleanse*, *cleanly* (adjective), *cleanlily*, *dead*, *deadly*, *deaf*, *deafen*, *dearth*, *death*, *earl*, *earldom*, *early*, *earn*, *earnest*, *earth*, *earthen*, *earthly*, *endeavour*, *feather*, *head*, *heady*, *health*, *heard*, *hearse*, *heaven*, *heavy*, *jealous*, *impearl*, *instead*, *lead*, *leaden*, *leant*, (the past time and participle of *to lean*), *learn*, *learning*, *leather*, *leaven*, *meadow*, *meant*, *measure*, *pearl*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *pleasant*, *pleasantry*, *pleasure*, *read* (past time and participle), *readily*, *readiness*, *ready*, *realm*, *rehearsal*, *rehearse*, *research*, *seamstress*, *searce*, *search*, *spread*, *stead*, *steadfast*, *steady*, *stealth*, *stealthy*, *sweat*, *sweaty*, *thread*, *threaden*, *threat*, *threaten*, *treachery*, *tread*, *treadle*, *treasure*, *uncleanly*, *wealth*, *wealthy*, *weapon*, *weather*, *yearn*, *zealot*, *zealous*, *zealously*.

OU.—The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down*, *frown*, &c. This sound is heard in *abound*, *about*, *account*, *acousticks*, *aground*, *aloud*, *amount*, *around*, *arouse*, *astound*, *avouch*, *bough*, *bounce*, *bound*, *bounty*, *bounteous*, *bout*, *carouse*, *chouse*, *cloud*, *clough*, *clout*, *clouterly*, *compound*, *couch*, *couchant*, *crouch*, *grouse*, *deflour*, *devour*, *devout*, *doubt*, *doubtful*, *drought*, *doughty*, *douse*, *encounter*, *espouse*, *expound*, *flout*, *foul*, *flounder*, *found*, *foundling*, *fountain*, *frousy*, *glout*, *gout* (a disease), *ground*, *grout*, *hound*, *hour*, *house*, *impound*, *loud*, *lounge*, *louse*, *lout*, *mound*, *mountain*, *mountebank*, *mcuse*, *mouth*, *noun*, *ounce*, *our*, *oust*, *out*, *outer*, *outermost*, *paramount*, *plough*, *pouch*, *pounce*, *pound*, *pout*, *profound*, *pronoun*, *pronounce*, *propound*, *proud*, *rebound*, *recount*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, *redound*, *rencounter*, *round*, *roundelay*, *rouse*, *rout*, *scoundrel*, *scour*, *scout*, *shout*, *shroud*, *slouch*, *spouse*, *spout*, *sprout*, *stout*, *surround*, *south*, *thou*, *thousand*, *touse*, *trounce*, *trousers*, *trout*, *wound* (did wind), *slough* (a miry place), *vouch*, *vouchsafe*, *without*, *scaramouch*.

The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Adjourn*, *journey*, *journal*, *bourgeon*, *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *accouple*, *double*, *trouble*, *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courage*, *encourage*, *joust*, *gourmet*, *housewife*, *flourish*, *mounce*, *nourish*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *slough* (a cast skin), *scourge*, *southerly*, *southern*, *southern*, *wood*, *southward*, *touch*, *touchy*, *young*, *younger*, and *youngster*; but *southern*, *southerly*, and *southward*, are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south*: this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun*; but in *sojourn* and *sojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound

much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.*

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accents as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent; for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by saying, *give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four

of short *u*: thus, *favour*, *honour*, *odour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur*, *honur*, *odur*, and *famus*.

The third sound given to these vowels is that of *eo* in *coo* and *woo*, and is found in the following words: *Bouge*, *croup*, *group*, *aggroup*, *amour*, *paramour*, *bouse*, *bousy*, *boutefeu*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *fourbe*, *gout* (taste), and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*), *rendezvous*, *rouge*, *scup*, *sous* (pronounced *soc*), *surtout*, *through*, *thoroughly*, *toupee*, or *toupet*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, *tour*, *contour*, *tourney*, *ournay*, *ournament*, *pour*, and *route* (a road), *accoutred*, *billetdoux*, *agouti*, *uncouth*, *wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road).

The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *Though*, *although*, *coulter*, *court*, *accourt*, *gourd*, *courtier*, *course*, *discourse*, *source*, *recourse*, *resource*, *bourn*, *dough*, *doughy*, *four*, *mould*, *mouldy*, *moult*, *mourn*, *shoulder*, *smoulder*, *soul*, *poultice*, *poult*, *poulterer*, *poultry*, *troul* (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough*, *thorough*, *furlough*, *fourteen*, *concourse*, and *intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought*, *bought*, *brought*, *wought*, *besought*, *fought*, *nought*, *thought* *methought*, *wrought*.

The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*, rhyming with *good*, *hood*, *stood*, &c.

The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*; and in *lough* and *shough*, pronounced *lock* and *shock*.

* There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language

words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *giveme somebréd*: or rather *givme sumbréd*; or more commonly, though vulgarly, *gimme sombréd*. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable in long words which ought to have none: as in a couplet of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I mistake not, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphasis.

(if the expression will be allowed me), to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech. The words which admit of this diversity of accent are the following:

Nouns.	Verbs.
<i>ábject</i>	to <i>abject</i>
<i>ábsent</i>	to <i>absént</i>
<i>ábstract</i>	to <i>abstráct</i>
<i>áccent</i>	to <i>accént</i>
<i>áffix</i>	to <i>affix</i>
<i>ássign</i>	to <i>assign</i>
<i>áugment</i>	to <i>augmént</i>
<i>bómbard</i>	to <i>bombárd</i>
<i>cément</i>	to <i>cemént</i>
<i>cólleague</i>	to <i>colléague</i>
<i>cóllect</i>	to <i>colléct</i>
<i>cómpact</i>	to <i>compáct</i>
<i>cómpound</i>	to <i>compóund</i>
<i>cómpress</i>	to <i>compréss</i>
<i>cóncert</i>	to <i>concért</i>
<i>cóncrete</i>	to <i>concréte</i>
<i>cónduct</i>	to <i>condúct</i>
<i>cónfine</i>	to <i>confíne</i>
<i>cónflict</i>	to <i>conflict</i>
<i>cónserve</i>	to <i>consérve</i>
<i>cónsort</i>	to <i>consórt</i>
<i>cóntest</i>	to <i>contést</i>
<i>cóntract</i>	to <i>contráct</i>
<i>cóntrast</i>	to <i>contrást</i>
<i>cónvent</i>	to <i>convént</i>
<i>cónverse</i>	to <i>convérse</i>
<i>cónvert</i>	to <i>convért</i>
<i>cónvict</i>	to <i>convíct</i>
<i>cónvoy</i>	to <i>convóy</i>
<i>désert</i>	to <i>desért</i>
<i>discóunt</i>	to <i>discóunt</i>
<i>déscant</i>	to <i>descánt</i>
<i>dígest</i>	to <i>digést</i>
<i>éssay</i>	to <i>essáy</i>
<i>éxport</i>	to <i>expórt</i>
<i>éxtract</i>	to <i>extráct</i>
<i>éxile</i>	to <i>exíle</i>
<i>férment</i>	to <i>fermént</i>
<i>fréquent</i>	to <i>frequént</i>

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
<i>import</i>	to <i>import</i>	<i>protest</i>	to <i>protest</i>
<i>incense</i>	to <i>incense</i>	<i>rébel</i>	to <i>rebél</i>
<i>insult</i>	to <i>insúlt</i>	<i>récord</i>	to <i>recórd</i>
<i>object</i>	to <i>objéct</i>	<i>réfuse</i>	to <i>refúse</i>
<i>perfume</i>	to <i>perfúme</i>	<i>súbject</i>	to <i>subyéct</i>
<i>permit</i>	to <i>permit</i>	<i>súrvey</i>	to <i>survéy</i>
<i>préfix</i>	to <i>prefix</i>	<i>tórmént</i>	to <i>tormént</i>
<i>prémise</i>	to <i>premise</i>	<i>tráject</i>	to <i>trajéct</i>
<i>présage</i>	to <i>preságe</i>	<i>tránsfer</i>	to <i>transfér</i>
<i>présent</i>	to <i>présént</i>	<i>tránsport</i>	to <i>transport</i>
<i>próduce</i>	to <i>prodúce</i>	<i>áttribute</i>	to <i>attribute</i> .
<i>próject</i>	to <i>projéct</i>		

A TABLE

OF THE

SIMPLE AND DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS

REFERRED TO BY THE FIGURES OVER THE LETTERS IN THIS DICTIONARY.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.		FRENCH SOUNDS.
1. ^á .	The long slender English <i>a</i> , as in <i>fá</i> te, <i>pá</i> -per, &c.	<i>é</i> in <i>fée</i> <i>épée</i> .
2. ^â .	The long Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâ</i> r, <i>fâ</i> -ther, <i>pa-pâ</i> , <i>mam-mâ</i>	<i>a</i> in <i>fable</i> , <i>rable</i> .
3. ^ã .	The broad German <i>a</i> , as in <i>fã</i> ll, <i>wã</i> ll, <i>wã</i> -ter.	<i>â</i> in <i>â</i> ge, <i>Chã</i> lons.
4. ^ä .	The short sound of the Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fät</i> , <i>mät</i> , <i>mã</i> -ry	<i>a</i> in <i>fat</i> , <i>matin</i> .
1. ^è .	The long <i>e</i> , as in <i>mè</i> , <i>hè</i> re, <i>mè</i> -tre, <i>mè</i> -dium	<i>i</i> in <i>mitre</i> , <i>épître</i> .
2. ^é .	The short <i>e</i> , as in <i>mét</i> , <i>lét</i> , <i>gét</i>	<i>e</i> in <i>mette</i> , <i>nette</i> .
1. ^î .	The long diphthongal <i>i</i> , as in <i>pî</i> ne, <i>tî</i> -tle	<i>ai</i> in <i>laïque</i> , <i>naïf</i> .
2. ^í .	The short simple <i>i</i> , as in <i>pín</i> , <i>tít</i> -tle	<i>i</i> in <i>inné</i> , <i>titré</i> .
1. ^ò .	The long open <i>o</i> , as in <i>nò</i> , <i>nò</i> te, <i>nò</i> -tice	<i>o</i> in <i>globe</i> , <i>lobe</i> .
2. ^ô .	The long close <i>o</i> , as in <i>mô</i> ve, <i>prô</i> ve	<i>ou</i> in <i>mouvoir</i> , <i>pouvoir</i> .
3. ^õ .	The long broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nõ</i> r, <i>fõ</i> r, <i>õ</i> r; like the broad ^ã ...	<i>o</i> in <i>or</i> , <i>for</i> , <i>encor</i> .
4. ^ö .	The short broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nõt</i> , <i>hõt</i> , <i>gõt</i>	<i>o</i> in <i>hotte</i> , <i>cotte</i> .
1. ^û .	The long diphthongal <i>u</i> , as in <i>tû</i> be, <i>cû</i> -pid.	<i>iou</i> in <i>Cioutat</i> , <i>chicourne</i> .
2. ^ü .	The short simple <i>u</i> , as in <i>tû</i> b, <i>cû</i> p, <i>sû</i> p.	<i>eu</i> in <i>neuf</i> , <i>veuf</i> .
3. ^ũ .	The middle or obtuse <i>u</i> , as in <i>bû</i> ll, <i>fû</i> ll, <i>pû</i> ll.	<i>ou</i> in <i>boule</i> , <i>foule</i> , <i>poule</i> .
^{ôî} .	The long broad ^ô , and the short ^î , as in ^{ôî} l	<i>oi</i> in <i>cycloïde</i> , <i>heroïque</i> .
^{ôũ} .	The long broad ^ô , and the middle obtuse ^ũ , as in ^{thôũ} , ^{pôũ} nd.	<i>aoũ</i> in <i> Août</i> .

Th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in *think*, *thin*.*TH.* The grave or flat *TH*, as in *THIS*, *THAT*.

When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get*, *gone*, &c., as *go*, *give*, *geese*, &c., when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *J*, as *giant*, *ginger*, *ji-ant*, *jín-ger*. The same may be observed of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin*, *sun* &c., as *so*, *sit*, *sense* &c., its soft sound is spelled by *z*, as *rose*, *raise*, &c., *roze*, *raze*, &c.

A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, AND EXPOSITOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE FIGURES OVER THE LETTERS REFER TO THE VOWELS IN THE WORDS AT THE
TOP OF THE PAGE.

A B B

Fáte, fár, fáll, fát. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pīne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .
tūbe, tūb, būll. . . . ōil. . . . pōūnd. . . . thīn, THIs.

A, the first letter of the alphabet. An article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox. *A* is sometimes a noun, as *great A*. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; gone *a* hunting; come *a* begging. *A* has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred *a* year.

ABACUS, áb'á-kús, *s.* [Lat.] A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, á-báft', *ad.* From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABANDON, á-bán'dún, *v. a.* To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake.

ABANDONED, á-bán'dúnd, *part.* Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, á-bán'dún-mént, *s.* The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, áb-ár-tík-ú-lá'shún, *s.* That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, á-báse', *v. a.* To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, á-báse'mént, *s.* The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, á-básh', *v. a.* To make ashamed.

To ABATE, á-báte', *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, á-báte', *v. n.* To grow less.

ABATEMENT, á-báte'mént, *s.* The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, á-bá'túr, *s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, áb, *s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, áb'bá-sé, *s.* The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, áb'bés, *s.* The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or **ABBY**, áb'bé, *s.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, áb'bút, *s.* The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, áb-bré've-áte, *v. a.* To shorten, to cut short.

A B E

ABBREVIATION, áb-bré-vé-á'shún, *s.* The act of shortening. [abridges.]

ABBREVIATOR, áb-bré-vé-á'túr, *s.* One who

ABBREVIATURE, áb-bré've-á-tchüre, *s.* A mark used for shortening.

To ABDICATE, áb'dé-káte, *v. a.* To give up right, to assign.

ABDICATION, áb-dé-ká'shún, *s.* The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, áb'dé-cá-tív, *a.* That which causes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN, áb-dóm'en, *s.* A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, áb-dóm'mé-nál, *a.* Relating

ABDOMINOUS, áb-dóm'mé-nús, *s.* to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, áb-dúse', *v. a.* To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, áb-dú'sént, *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, áb-dúk'túr, *s.* The muscles which draw back the several members.

ABED, á-béd', *ad.* In bed.

ABERRANCE, áb-ér-ránsé, *s.* A deviation

ABERRANCY, áb-ér-rán-sé, *s.* from the right way; an error.

ABERRANT, áb-ér-ránt, *a.* Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, áb-ér-rá'shún, *s.* The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, áb-ér-ríng, *part.* Going astray.

To ABERUNCATE, áb-é-rún'káte, *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, á-bét', *v. a.* To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, á-bét'mént, *s.* The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or **ABETTOR**, á-bét'túr, *s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, á-bá'anse, *s.* The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

To ABHOR, âb-hôr', *v. a.* To hate with acrimony; to loathe.

ABHORRENCE, âb hôr'rênse, } *s.* The act of
ABHORRENCY, âb-hôr'rên-sê, } abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, âb-hôr'rênt, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHORRER, âb-hôr'rûr, *s.* A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, â-blde', *v. n.* To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place. [or dwells in a place.

ABIDER, â-bl'dûr, *s.* The person that abides

ABIDING, â-bl'dîng, *s.* Continuance.

ABJECT, âb'jekt, *a.* Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, âb'jekt, *s.* A man without hope.

To ABJECT, âb-jêkt', *v. a.* To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, âb-jêkt'êd-nês, *s.* The state of an aobject.

ABJECTION, âb-jêkt'shûn, *s.* Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, âb'jekt-lê, *ad.* In an abject manner, meanly. [ness.

ABJECTNESS, âb'jekt-nês, *s.* Servility, mean-

ABILITY, â-bl'ê-tê, *s.* The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification: when it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJURE, âb-jûrê', *v. a.* To swear not to do something; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, âb-jû-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, âb-lâk'tâte, *v. a.* To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, âb-lâk-tâ'shûn, *s.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, âb-lâ-kwê-â'shûn, *s.* The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. [away.

ABLATION, âb-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of taking

ABLATIVE, âb'lâ-tîv, *a.* That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, â-bl, *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, â-bl-bôd'dîd, *a.* Strong of body

To ABLEGATE, âb'lê-gâte, *v. a.* To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, âb-lê-gâ'shûn, *s.* A sending abroad.

ABLENESS, â-bl-nês, *s.* Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, âb'lêp-sê, *s.* Want of sight.

ABLUEENT, âb'lû-ênt, *a.* That which has the power of cleansing.

ABLUTION, âb-lû'shûn, *s.* The act of cleansing

To ABNEGATE, âb'nê-gâte, *v. a.* To deny.

ABNEGATION, âb-nê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, â-bôrd', *ad.* In a ship.

ABODE, â-bôde', *s.* Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, â-bôde'mênt, *s.* A secret anticipation of something future.

To ABOLISH, â-bôl'ish, *v. a.* To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, â-bôl'ish-â-bl, *a.* That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, â-bôl'ish-ûr, *s.* He that abolishes

ABOLISHMENT, â-bôl'ish-mênt, *s.* The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, âb-ô-lîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of abolishing. [detestable.

ABOMINABLE, â-bôm'ê-nâ-bl, *a.* Hateful.

ABOMINABLENESS, â-bôm'ê-nâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being abominable; hateful ness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, â-bôm'ê-nâ-blê, *ad.* Most hatefully, odiously.

To ABOMINATE, â-bôm'ê-nâte, *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, â-bôm-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Hatred, detestation.

ABORIGINES, âb-ô-rîdge'ê-nêz, *s.* The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, â-bôr'shûn, *s.* The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, â-bôr'tîv, *s.* That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, â-bôr'tîv, *a.* Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, â-bôr'tîv-lê, *ad.* Born without the due time; immaturity, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, â-bôr'tîv-nês, *s.* The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, â-bôr'tmênt, *s.* The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, â-bûv', *prep.* Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, â-bûv', *ad.* Over-head; in the regions of heaven. [chiefly.

ABOVE-ALL, â-bûv-âll'. In the first place;

ABOVE-BOARD, â-bûv'bôrd. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, â-bûv'sî-têd. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, â-bûv-grôund. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, â-bûv'mên-shûnd. See *Above-cited*.

To ABOUND, â-bôund', *v. n.* To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, â-bôût', *prep.* Round, surrounding encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon appendant to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant.

ABOUT, â-bôût', *ad.* Circularity; in circuit; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as he has brought about his purposes; to come about to come to some certain state or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, âb-râ-kâ-dâb'râ, *s.* A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRABE, â-brâde', *v. a.* To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, â-brâ'zhûn, *s.* The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, â-brêst', *ad.* Side by side.

To ABRIDGE, â-brîdje', *v. a.* To make shorter

tube, tub, bull.... ðil.... pōund.... thin, this.

In words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, ā-brīdj'd' ōv. Deprived of, debarred from.

ABRIDGER, ā-brīdj'jūr, *s.* He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ā-brīdje'mént, *s.* The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ā-brōtsh, *ad.* In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, ā-brāwd', *ad.* Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, āb'rō-gāte, *v. a.* To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

ABROGATION, āb-rō-gā'shūn, *s.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, āb-rūpt', *a.* Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, āb-rūp'shūn, *s.* Violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, āb-rūpt'lē, *ad.* Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, āb-rūpt'nēs, *s.* An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.

ABSCISS, āb'sēs, *s.* A morbid cavity in the body.

To ABSCIND, āb-sīnd', *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCISSION, āb-sīzh'ūn, *s.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To ABSCOND, āb-skōnd', *v. n.* To hide one's self.

ABSCONDER, āb-skōn'dūr, *s.* The person that absconds.

ABSENCE, āb'sēnsē, *s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

ABSENT, āb'sēnt, *a.* Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

To ABSENT, āb'sēnt', *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTEE, āb-sēn-tē', *s.* A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

ABSINTHIATED, āb-sīn'thē-ā-tēd, *part.* Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSIST, āb-sīst', *v. n.* To stand off, to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, āb-zōlv', *v. a.* To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

ABSOLUTE, āb'sō-lūte, *a.* Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power.

ABSOLUTELY, āb'sō-lūte-lē, *ad.* Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.

ABSOLUTENESS, āb'sō-lūte-nēs, *s.* Completeness; freedom from dependence, or limits; despotism.

ABSOLUTION, āb-sō-lū'shūn, *s.* Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, āb-sōl'ū-tūr-rē, *a.* That which absolves.

ABSONANT, āb'sō-nānt, } *a.* Absurd, con-

ABSONOUS, āb'sō-nūs, } trary to reason.

To ABSORB, āb-sōrb', *v. a.* To swallow up; to suck up.

ABSORBENT, āb-sōrb'bēnt, *s.* A medicine that sucks up humours.

ABSORPT, āb-sōrpt', *part.* Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, āb-sōrp'shūn, *s.* The act of swallowing up.

To ABSTAIN, āb-stāne', *v. n.* To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, āb-stē'mē-ūs, *a.* Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, āb-stē'mē-ūs-lē, *ad.* Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, āb-stē'mē-ūs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, āb-stēn'shūn, *s.* The act of holding off.

To ABSTERGE, āb-stērje', *v. a.* To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, āb-stēr'jēnt, *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABTERSE, āb-stērse', *v. a.* To cleanse, to purify. [cleansing.

ABSTERSION, āb-stēr'shūn, *s.* The act of

ABSTERSIVE, āb-stēr'sīv, *a.* That has the

quality of absterging or cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, āb-stē-nēnsē, *s.* Forbearance of any thing; fasting or forbearance of necessary food. [stinence.

ABSTINENT, āb-stē-nēnt, *a.* That uses ab-

To ABSTRACT, āb-strākt', *v. a.* To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, āb-strākt', *a.* Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions.

ABSTRACT, āb'strākt, *s.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, āb-strāk'tēd, *p. a.* Separated; refined, abstruse; absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, āb-strāk'tēd-lē, *ad.* With abstraction, simply, separate from all contingent circumstances.

ABSTRACTION, āb-strāk'shūn, *s.* The act of abstracting, the state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACTIVE, āb-strāk'tīv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, āb-strākt'lē, *ad.* In an abstract manner.

ABSTRUSE, āb-strūse', *a.* Hidden; difficult; remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUSELY, āb-strūse'lē, *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS, āb-strūse'nēs, *s.* Difficulty, obscurity.

ABSTRUSITY, āb-strū'sē-tē, *s.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

To ABSUME, āb-shūme', *v. a.* To bring to an end by gradual waste. [to reason.

ABSURD, āb-sūrd', *a.* Inconsistent; contrary

ABSURDITY, āb-sūr'dē-tē, *s.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

ABSURDLY, āb-sūrd'lē, *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably.

ABSURDNESS, āb-sūrd'nēs, *s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, ā-būn'dānsē, *s.* Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

ABUNDANT, á-bún'dánt, *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

ABUNDANTLY, á-bún'dánt-lé, *ad.* In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

To ABUSE, á-búze', *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

ABUSE, á-búse', *s.* The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, á-bú'zúr, *s.* He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

ABUSIVE, á-bú'sív, *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, á-bú'sív-lé, *ad.* Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

To ABUT, á-bút', *v. n.* obsolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, á-bút'mént, *s.* That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, á-bís', *s.* A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulf.

ACACIA, á-ká'shé-á, *s.* A drug brought from Egypt. [an academy.

ACADEMIAL, ák-á-dé'mé-ál, *a.* Relating to

ACADEMIAN, ák-á-dé'mé-án, *s.* A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, ák-á-dém'mé-kál, *a.* Belonging to an university.

ACADEMICK, ák-á-dém'ík, *s.* A student of an university. [an university.

ACADEMICK, ák-ká-dém'ík, *a.* Relating to

ACADEMICIAN, ák-ká-dé-mísh'án, *s.* The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, á-kád'dé-míst, or ák'á-dém-íst, *s.* The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, á-kád'dé-mé, or ák'á-dém-é, *s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities, or public schools. [foot.

ACANTHUS, á-kán'thús, *s.* The herb bears-

ACATALECTIC, á-kát-á-lék'tík, *s.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

To ACCEDE, ák-séde', *v. n.* To be added to, to come to.

To ACCELERATE, ák-sél'lúr-áte, *v. a.* To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ák-sél-lúr-á'shún, *s.* The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated. [on fire.

To ACCEND, ák-sénd', *v. a.* To kindle; to set

ACCENSION, ák-sén'shún, *s.* The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT, ák'sént, *s.* The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To ACCENT, ák-sént', *v. a.* To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents. [accents.

ACCENTUAL, ák-sén'tshú-ál, *a.* Relating to

To ACCENTUATE, ák-sén'tshú-áte, *v. a.* To place the accent properly.

ACCENTUATION, ák-sén'tshú-á'shún, *s.* The act of placing the accent in pronunciation or writing.

To ACCEPT, ák-sépt', *v. a.* To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ák-sép-tá-bíl'lé-té, *s.* The quality of being acceptable. [ing.

ACCEPTABLE, ák'sép-tá-bl, *a.* Grateful, pleas-

ACCEPTABLENESS, ák'sép-tá-bl-nés, *s.* The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ák'sép-tá-blé, *ad.* In an acceptable manner. [with approbation.

ACCEPTANCE, ák-sép'tánse, *s.* Reception

ACCEPTATION, ák-sép-tá'shún, *s.* Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ák-sép'tár, *s.* The person that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ák-sép'shún, *s.* The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ák-sés', *s.* The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS, ák'sés-sá-ré-nés, *s.* The state of being accessory.

ACCESSARY, ák'sés-sá-ré, *s.* He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ák'sés-sá-ré, *a.* Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ák-sés'sé-bl, *a.* That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ák-sésh'ún, *s.* Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ák'sés-sò-ré-lé, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, ák'sés-sò-ré, *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ák'sé-dénse, *s.* The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, ák'sé-dént, *s.* The property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sé-dén'tál, *s.* A property non-essential.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sé-dén'tál, *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ák-sé-dén'tál-lé, *ad.* Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ák-sé-dén'tál-nés, *s.* The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ák-síp'pé-ént, *s.* A receiver.

To ACCITE, ák-síte', *v. a.* To call; to summon.

ACCLAIM, ák-kláme', *s.* A shout of praise acclamation. [of applause.

ACCLAMATION, ák-klá-má'shún, *s.* Shout

ACCLIVITY, ák-klív've-té, *s.* The steepness of slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, ák-klí'vús, *a.* Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY, ák-klòé', *v. a.* To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.

To ACCOIL, ák-kóil', *v. n.* To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

ACCOLENT, ák'kò-lént, *s.* A borderer.
ACCOMMODABLE, ák-kòm'mò-dá-bl, *a.* That which may be fitted.
To ACCOMMODATE, ák-kòm'mò-dá-te, *v. a.* To supply with conveniences of any kind.
ACCOMMODATE, ák-kòm'mò-dá-te, *a.* Suitable, fit. [Suitably, fitly.
ACCOMMODATELY, ák-kòm'mò-dá-te-lé, *ad.*
ACCOMMODATION, ák-kòm-mò-dá-shún, *s.* Provision of conveniences: in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment. [ciable.
ACCOMPANABLE, ák-kúm'pá-ná-bl, *a.* So-
ACCOMPANIER, ák-kúm'pá-né-úr, *s.* The person that makes part of the company; companion.
ACCOMPANIMENT, ák-kúm'pá-né-mént, *s.* The adding of one thing to another by way of ornament; the instrumental that accompanies the vocal part of music.
To ACCOMPANY, ák-kúm'pá-né, *v. a.* To be with another as a companion; to join with.
ACCOMPLICE, ák-kòm'plís, *s.* An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; partner, or co-operator.
To ACCOMPLISH, ák-kòm'plísh, *v. a.* To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.
ACCOMPLISHED, ák-kòm'plísh-éd, *pt. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.
ACCOMPLISHER, ák-kòm'plísh-úr, *s.* The person that accomplishes.
ACCOMPLISHMENT, ák-kòm'plísh-mént, *s.* Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
ACCOMPT, ák-kòunt', *s.* An account, a reckoning. [computer.
ACCOMPTANT, ák-kòunt'tánt, *s.* A reckoner,
To ACCORD, ák-kórd', *v. a.* To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.
To ACCORD, ák-kórd', *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another.
ACCORD, ák-kórd', *s.* A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.
ACCORDANCE, ák-kór'dánse, *s.* Agreement with a person; conformity to something.
ACCORDANT, ák-kór'dánt, *a.* Willing, in good humour.
ACCORDING, ák-kór'díng, *p.* In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion, with regard to.
ACCORDINGLY, ák-kór'díng-lé, *ad.* Agreeably, suitably, conformably.
To ACCOST, ák-kóst', *v. a.* To speak to first, to address, to salute. [familiar.
ACCOSTABLE, ák-kós'tá-bl, *a.* Easy of access,
ACCOUNT, ák-kòunt', *s.* A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.
To ACCOUNT, ák-kòunt', *v. a.* To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem.

ACCOUNTABLE, ák-kòunt'tá-bl, *a.* Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for.
ACCOUNTANT, ák-kòunt'tánt, *a.* Accountable to, responsible for.
ACCOUNTANT, ák-kòunt'tánt, *s.* A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.
ACCOUNT-BOOK, ák-kòunt'bóok, *s.* A book containing accounts.
To ACCOUPLE, ák-kúp'pl, *v. a.* To join, to link together.
To ACCOURT, ák-kórt', *v. a.* To entertain with courtship or courtesy. [equip.
To ACCOUTRE, ák-kóó'túr, *v. a.* To dress, to
ACCOUTREMENT, ák-kóó'túr mént, *s.* Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.
ACCREDITED, ák-kred'ít-éd, *a.* Of allowed reputation, confidential.
ACCRETION, ák-kre'shún, *s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.
ACCRETIVE, ák-kre'tív, *a.* Growing, that which by growth is added.
To ACCROACH, ák-krótsh', *v. a.* To draw to one as with a hook.
To ACCRUE, ák-króó', *v. n.* To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.
ACCUBATION, ák-kù-bá'shún, *s.* The ancient posture of leaning at meals.
To ACCUMB, ák-kúmb', *v. a.* To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.
To ACCUMULATE, ák-kù'mú-lá-te, *v. a.* To pile up, to heap together.
ACCUMULATION, ák-kù-mú-lá'shún, *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.
ACCUMULATIVE, ák-kù'mú-lá-tív, *a.* That which accumulates; what is accumulated.
ACCUMULATOR, ák-kù'mú-lá-túr, *a.* He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.
ACCURACY, ák'kù-rá-sé, *s.* Exactness, nicety
ACCURATE, ák'kù-rá-te, *a.* Exact, as opposed to negligent or ignorant; exact, without defect or failure.
ACCURATELY, ák'kù-rá-te-le, *ad.* Exactly, without error, nicely. [ness, nicety
ACCURATENESS, ák'kù-rá-te-nés, *s.* Exact-
To ACCURSE, ák-kúrse', *v. a.* To doom to misery.
ACCURSED, ák-kúr'séd, *part. a.* That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.
ACCUSABLE, ák-kù'zá-bl, *a.* That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.
ACCUSATION, ák-kù-zá'shún, *s.* The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.
ACCUSATIVE, ák-kù'zá-tív, *a.* A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.
ACCUSATORY, ák-kù'zá-tò-ré, *a.* That which produceth or containeth an accusation.
To ACCUSE, ák-kúze', *v. a.* To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.
ACCUSER, ák-kù'zúr, *s.* He that brings a charge against another. [to inure.
To ACCUSTOM, ák-kús'túm, *v. a.* To habituate,
ACCUSTOMABLE, ák-kús'túm-á-bl, *a.* Done by long custom or habit.
ACCUSTOMABLY, ák-kús'túm-á-blé, *ad.* According to custom. [tom, habit, use.
ACCUSTOMANCE, ák-kús'túm-mánse, *s.* Cus-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

ACCUSTOMARILY, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-rê-lê, *ad.*

In a customary manner

ACCUSTOMARY, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-rê, *a.* Usual, practised.

ACCUSTOMED, âk-kûs'tûm-êd, *a.* According to custom, frequent, usual.

ACE, âse, *s.* An unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.

ACERBITY, â-sêr'bê-tê, *s.* A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.

To ACERVATE, â-sêr'vâte, *v. a.* To heap up.

ACERVATION, âs-êr-vâ'shûn, *s.* Heaping together.

ACESCENT, â-sês'sênt, *a.* That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity. [acids.

ACETOSE, âs-ê-tôze', *a.* That which has in it

ACETOSITY, âs-ê-tôs'ê-tê, *s.* State of being

ACETOUS, â-sê'tûs, *a.* Sour. [acetose.

ACHE, âke, *s.* A continued pain.

To ACHE, âke, *v. n.* To be in pain.

To ACHIEVE, ât-tshêve', *v. a.* To perform, to finish.

ACHIEVER, ât-tshê'vûr, *s.* He that performs what he endeavours.

ACHIEVEMENT, ât-tshêve'mênt, *s.* The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

ACHOR, â'kôr, *s.* A species of the herpes.

ACID, âs'sîd, *a.* Sour, sharp.

ACIDITY, â-sîd'dê-tê, *s.* Sharpness, sourness.

ACIDNESS, âs'sîd-nêss, *s.* The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, â-sîd'dû-lê, *s.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, â-sîd'dû-lâte, *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, âk-nôl'lêdj, *v. a.* To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess as a fault; to own as a benefit. [ful.

ACKNOWLEDGING, âk-nôl'lêdj-ing, *a.* Grate-

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, âk-nôl'lêdje-mênt, *s.*—Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.

ACME, âk'mê, *s.* The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACOLOTHIST, â-kôl'lô-thîst, } *s.* One of the
ACOLYTE, âk'ô-lîte, } lowest order in the Romish church.

ACONITE, âk'kô-nîte, *s.* The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, â'kôrn, *s.* The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICKS, â-kôû'stîks, *s.* The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help hearing.

To ACQUAINT, âk-kwânt', *v. a.* To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTANCE, âk-kwân'tânse, *s.* The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge, familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTED, âk-kwân'têd, *part. a.* Familiar, well-known. [thing gained.

ACQUEST, âk-kwêst', *s.* Acquisition; the

To ACQUIESCE, âk-kwê-êss', *v. n.* To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, âk-kwê-êss'êense, *s.* A silent

appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.

ACQUIRABLE, âk-kwl'râ-bl, *a.* Attainable.

To ACQUIRE, âk-kwl're', *v. a.* To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, âk-kwl'rêd, *part. a.* Gained by one's self.

ACQUIRER, âk-kwl'rûr, *s.* The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUIREMENT, âk-kwl're'mênt, *s.* That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, âk-kwê-zîsh'shûn, *s.* The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, âk-kwîz'zê-tîv, *a.* That which is acquired. [ment.

ACQUIST, âk-kwîst', *s.* Acquirement, attain

To ACQUIT, âk-kwît', *v. a.* To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation, as, the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, âk-kwît'mênt, *s.* The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, âk-kwît'tâl, *s.* Deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît'tânse, *v. a.* To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît'tânse, *s.* The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRE, â'kûr, *s.* A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

ACRID, âk'krîd, *a.* Of a hot biting taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, âk-krê-mô'nê-ûs, *a.* Sharp, corrosive.

ACRIMONY, âk'krê-mô-nê, *s.* Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.

ACRITUDE, âk'krê-tûde, *s.* An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, âk'krô-â-mât'tê-kâl, *a.* Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, âk'krô-splre, *s.* A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. [sprouts.

ACROSPIRED, âk'krô-spl-rêd, *part. a.* Having

ACROSS, â-krôs', *ad.* Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROSTICK, â-krôs'tîk, *s.* A poem, in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, âkt, *v. n.* To be in action, not to rest.

To ACT, âkt, *v. a.* To perform a borrowed character, as a stage player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT, âkt, *s.* Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, âk'shûn, *s.* The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, âk'shûn-â-bl, *a.* That which admits an action in law, punishable. [ous.

ACTION-TAKING, âk'shûn-tâ'kîng, *a.* Litigi

ACTIVE, âk'tîv, *a.* That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action,

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . ðl. . . . pòund. . . . mfn, THIS.

opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which has both an agent and an object, as, John instructs Joseph.

ACTIVELY, ák'tív-lé, *ad.* Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ák'tív-nés, *s.* Quickness; nimbleness. [being active.

ACTIVITY, ák-tív'é-té, *s.* The quality of

ACTOR, ák'túr, *s.* He that acts, or performs any thing; he that personates a character, a stage player.

ACTRESS, ák'trés, *s.* She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, ák'tshù-ál, *a.* Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation.

ACTUALITY, ák-tshù-ál'lé-té, *s.* The state of being actual. [effect, really.

ACTUALLY, ák'tshù-ál-lé, *ad.* In act, in

ACTUALNESS, ák'tshù-ál-nés, *s.* The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ák'tshù-á-ré, *s.* The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

To ACTUATE, ák'tshù-áte, *v. a.* To put into action. [of action.

ACTUOSE, ák-tù-óse', *a.* Having the power

To ACUATE, ák'ù-áte, *v. a.* To sharpen.

ACULEATE, á-kù'lé-áte, *a.* Prickly, terminating in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, á-kù'mén, *s.* A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

ACUMINATED, á-kù'mé-ná-téd, *part. a.* Ending in a point, sharp pointed.

ACUTE, á-kùté', *a.* Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, á-kùté'lé, *ad.* After an acute manner, sharply.

ACUTENESS, á-kùté'nés, *s.* Sharpness; force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

ADACTED, á-dák'téd, *part. a.* Driven by force.

ADAGE, ád'áje, *s.* A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, á-dá'jé-ò, *s.* A term used by musicians, to mark slow time.

ADAMANT, ád'á-mánt, *s.* A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone.

ADAMANTEAN, ád-á-mán-té'án, *a.* Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ád-á-mán'tín, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as hardness, indissolubility.

ADAM'S APPLE, ád'ámz-áp'pl, *s.* A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, á-dápt', *v. a.* To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ád-áp-tá'shún, *s.* The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.

ADAPTION, á-dáp'shún, *s.* The act of fitting.

To ADD, ád, *v. a.* To join something to that which was before.

To ADDECIMATE, ád-dés'sé-máte, *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDEEM, ád-déem', *v. a.* To esteem; to account.

ADDER, ád'dúr, *s.* A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ád'dúrz-gráss, *s.* A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ád'dúrz-túng, } An herb

ADDER'S-WORT, ád'dúrz-wúrt, *s.* }

ADDIBLE, ád'dé-bl, *a.* Possible to be added.

ADDIBILITY, ád-dé-bl'lé-té, *s.* The possibility of being added.

ADDICE, ád'dís, *s.* A kind of ax, corruptly pronounced *adz*.

To ADDICT, ád-díkt', *v. a.* To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ád-díkt'éd-nés, *s.* The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ád-díkt'shún, *s.* The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

ADDITAMENT, ád-dít'á-mént, *s.* Addition the thing added.

ADDITION, ád-dísh'shún, *s.* The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. [is added.

ADDITIONAL, ád-dísh'shún-ál, *a.* That which

ADDITORY, ád'dé-tò-ré, *a.* That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ád'dl, *a.* Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. [ren brains,

ADDLE-PATED, ád'dl-pá-téd, *a.* Having bar-

To ADDRESS, ád-drés', *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ád-drés', *s.* Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ád-drés'súr, *s.* The person that addresses.

To ADDUCE, ád-dúse', *v. a.* To bring something forward in addition to something already produced.

ADDUCENT, ád-dú'sént, *a.* A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULCE, ád-dúlse', *v. a.* To sweeten.

ADEMPTION, á-dém'shún, *s.* Privation.

ADENOGRAPHY, ád-dé-nóg'grá-fé, *s.* A treatise of the glands.

ADEPT, á-dépt', *s.* He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ád'é-kwáte, *a.* Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ád'é-kwáte-lé, *ad.* In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ád'é-kwáte-nés, *s.* The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

To ADHERE, ád-hére', *v. n.* To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ád-hé'rénse, } *s.* The quality

ADHERENCY, ád-hé'rén-sé, } of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, at

tachment, steadiness.

ADHERENT, ád-hé'rént, *a.* Sticking to; united with. [partisan.

ADHERENT, ád-hé'rént, *s.* A follower, a

ADHERER, ád-hé'rúr, *s.* He that adheres.

ADHESION, ád-hé'zhún, *s.* The act or state of sticking to something.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pīn . . . nō, mōve nōr, nōt . . .

ADHESIVE, ăd-hé'siv, *a.* Sticking, tenacious.
 To ADHIBIT, ăd-hīb'bīt, *v. a.* To apply, to make use of. *tion, use.*
 ADHIBITION, ăd-hé-bīsh'shūn, *s.* Application.
 ADJACENCY, ăd-já'sén-sé, *s.* The state of lying close to another thing.
 ADJACENT, ăd-já'sént, *a.* Lying close, bordering upon something. *[next another.]*
 ADJACENT, ăd-já'sént, *s.* That which lies adjacent.
 ADIAPHOROUS, ăd-dé-ăf'fò-rūs, *a.* Neutral.
 ADIAPHORY, ă-dé-ăf'fò-ré, *s.* Neutrality, indifference.
 To ADJECT, ăd-jěkt', *v. a.* To add to, to put to.
 ADJECTION, ăd-jěk'shūn, *s.* The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added. *[thrown in.]*
 ADJECTITIOUS, ăd-jěk-tīsh'ūs, *a.* Added.
 ADJECTIVE, ăd'jěk-tīv, *s.* A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.
 ADJECTIVELY, ăd'jěk-tīv-lé, *ad.* After the manner of an adjective.
 ADIEU, ă-dù', *ad.* Farewell.
 To ADJOIN, ăd-jōin', *v. a.* To join to, to unite to, to put to. *[to.]*
 To ADJOIN, ăd-jōin', *v. n.* To be contiguous.
 To ADJOURN, ăd-jurn', *v. a.* To put off to another day, naming the time.
 ADJOURNMENT, ăd-jurn'mént, *s.* A putting off till another day.
 ADIPOUS, ăd'dé-pūs, *a.* Fat.
 ADIT, ăd'it, *s.* A passage under ground.
 ADITION, ăd-īsh'shūn, *s.* The act of going to another.
 To ADJUDGE, ăd-jūdje', *v. a.* To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.
 ADJUDICATION, ăd-jū-dé-ká'shūn, *s.* The act of granting something to a litigant.
 To ADJUDICATE, ăd-jū-dé-káte, *v. a.* To adjudge.
 To ADJUGATE, ăd'jū-gáte, *v. a.* To yoke to.
 ADJUMENT, ăd'jū-mént, *s.* Help.
 ADJUNCT, ăd'jūngkt, *s.* Something adherent, or united to another.
 ADJUNCT, ăd'jūngkt, *a.* Immediately joined.
 ADJUNCTION, ăd-jūngk'shūn, *s.* The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.
 ADJUNCTIVE, ăd-jūngk'tīv, *s.* He that joins; that which is joined.
 ADJURATION, ăd-jū-rá'shūn, *s.* The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.
 To ADJURE, ăd-jūre', *v. a.* To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.
 To ADJUST, ăd-júst', *v. a.* To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.
 ADJUSTMENT, ăd-júst'mént, *s.* Regulation, the act of putting in method; the state of being put in method.
 ADJUTANCY, ăd'jū-tán-sé, *s.* The military office of an adjutant, skilful arrangement.
 ADJUTANT, ăd'jū-tánt, *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.
 To ADJUTE, ăd-júte', *v. a.* To help, to concur.
 ADJUTOR, ăd-jú'túr, *s.* A helper.
 ADJUTORY, ăd'jū-túr-ré, *a.* That which helps.
 ADJUVANT, ăd'jū-vánt, *a.* Helpful, useful.

To ADJUVATE, ăd'jū-váte, *v. a.* To help, to further.
 ADMEASUREMENT, ăd-mězh'úre-mént, *s.* The act or practice of measuring according to rule.
 ADMENSURATION, ăd-měn-shū-rá'shūn, *s.* The act of measuring to each his part.
 ADMINICLE, ăd-mīn'é-kl, *s.* Help, support.
 ADMINICULAR, ăd-mé-ník'ú-lār, *a.* That which gives help.
 To ADMINISTER, ăd-mīn'nīs-túr, *v. a.*
 To ADMINISTRATE, ăd-mīn'nīs-tráte, *v. a.* To give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an administrator.
 ADMINISTRATION, ăd'mīn-nīs-trá'shūn, *s.* The act of administering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.
 ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mīn'nīs-trá-tīv, *a.* That which administers.
 ADMINISTRATOR, ăd'mīn-nīs-trá'túr, *s.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.
 ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd'mīn-is-trá'tríks, *s.* She who administers in consequence of a will.
 ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd'mīn-īs-trá'túrshíp, *s.* The office of an administrator.
 ADMIRABLE, ăd'mé-rá-bl, *a.* To be admired, of power to excite wonder.
 ADMIRABLENESS, ăd'mé-rá-bl-něs, *s.* The
 ADMIRABILITY, ăd'mé-rá-bl'lé-té, *s.* The quality or state of being admirable.
 ADMIRABLY, ăd'mé-rá-blé, *ad.* In an admirable manner.
 ADMIRAL, ăd'mé-rál, *s.* An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.
 ADMIRALSHIP, ăd'mé-rál-shíp, *s.* The office of admiral.
 ADMIRALTY, ăd'mé-rál-té, *s.* The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.
 ADMIRATION, ăd-mé-rá'shūn, *s.* Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.
 To ADMIRE, ăd-mīre', *v. a.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love.
 ADMIRER, ăd-mī'rúr, *s.* The person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.
 ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mī'rīng-lé, *ad.* With admiration. *[may be admitted.]*
 ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mīs'sé-bl, *a.* That which
 ADMISSION, ăd-mīsh'shūn, *s.* The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.
 To ADMIT, ăd-mīt', *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow, or grant in general. *[be admitted.]*
 ADMITTABLE, ăd-mīt'tá-bl, *a.* Which may
 ADMITTANCE, ăd-mīt'tánse, *s.* The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.
 To ADMIX, ăd-mīks', *v. a.* To mingle with something else.

tube, túb, húllpóundthin, THIS.

ADMIXTION, ád-míks'tshún, *s.* The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ád-míks'tshúre, *s.* The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, ád-môn'nísh, *v. a.* To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ád-môn'nísh-úr, *s.* The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ád-môn'nísh-mént, *s.* Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ád-mô-nísh'ún, *s.* The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ád-mô-nísh'ún-úr, *s.* A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ád-môn'né-túr-ré, *a.* That which admonishes.

To ADMOVE, ád-móov', *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ád-múr-mú-rá'shún, *s.* The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, á-dóó, *s.* Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business: more tumult and show of business than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ád-ó-lés'sense, *s.* The

ADOLESCENCY, ád-ó-lés'sén-sé, *s.* The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, á-dópt', *v. a.* To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, á-dópt'téd-lé, *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, á-dópt'túr, *s.* He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, á-dópt'shún, *s.* The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, á-dópt'tív, *a.* Adopted by another; that adopts another. [adored.]

ADORABLE, á-dó'râ-bl, *a.* That ought to be

ADORABLENESS, á-dó'râ-bl-nés, *s.* Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, á-dó'râ-blé, *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ád-dó-râ'shún, *s.* The external homage paid to the Divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, á-dóre', *v. a.* To worship with external homage. [shipper.]

ADORER, á-dó-rúr, *s.* He that adores; a wor-

To ADORN, á-dórn', *v. a.* To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, á-dórn'mént, *s.* Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, á-dóun', *ad.* Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, á-dóun', *prep.* Down, towards the ground.

ADREAD, á-dréd', *ad.* In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, á-dríft', *ad.* Floating at random.

ADROIT, á-droít', *a.* Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, á-droít'nés, *s.* Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, á-drí', *ad.* Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ád-sé-tísh'ús, *a.* That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICTION, ád-strík'shún, *s.* The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ád-vânse', *v. a.* To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment; to aggrandize; to improve; to for-

ward; to accelerate; to propose; to offer to the public.

To ADVANCE, ád-vânse', *v. n.* To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ád-vânse', *s.* The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression; rise from one point to another; improvement; progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ád-vânse'mént, *s.* The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced; preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ád-vân'súr, *s.* A promoter; forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ád-vân'tádge, *s.* Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, ád-vân'tádje, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ád-vân'tá-jéd, *a.* Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ád-vân'tádje-gróund, *s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ád-vân-tá'jús, *a.* Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ád-vân-tá'jús-lé, *ad.* Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ád-vân-tá'jús-nés, *s.* Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

To ADVENE, ád-véne', *v. n.* To accede to something, to be superadded. [superadded.]

ADVENIENT, ád vé'né-ént, *a.* Advening.

ADVENT, ád'vent, *s.* The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour, which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ád-vén'tín, *a.* Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ád-vén-tísh'ús, *a.* Advening, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ád-vén'tív, *s.* The thing or person that comes from without. [season of Advent.]

ADVENTUAL, ád-vén'tshú-ál, *a.* Relating to the

ADVENTURE, ád-vén'tshúre, *s.* An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, ád-vén'tshúre, *v. n.* To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ád-vén'tshúr-úr, *s.* He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ád-vén'tshúr-ús, *a.*

ADVENTURESOME, ád-vén'tshúr-sám, *a.* Inclined to adventures, daring, courageous full of hazard, dangerous. [Boldly, daringly]

ADVENTUROUSLY, ád-vén'tshúr-ús-lé, *ad.*

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ád-vén'tshúr-sám-nés, *s.* The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, ád'verb, *s.* A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of its signification.

ADVERBIAL, ád-vér'bè-ál, *a.* That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ád-vér'bè-ál-lé, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ád-vér'sâ-bl, *a.* Contrary to,

ADVERSARY, ád'ver-sâ-ré, *s.* An opponent, antagonist, enemy

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . me, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

ADVERSATIVE, âd-vêr'sâ-tîv, *a.* A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, âd'vêrse, *a.* Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, âd-vêr'sê-tê, *s.* Affliction, calamity: the cause of sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, âd'vêrse-lê, *ad.* Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, âd-vêrt', *v. n.* To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, âd-vêr'tênsê, *s.* Attention

ADVERTENCY, âd-vêr'tên-sê, *s.* to, regard to.

To ADVERTISE, âd-vêr-tîze', *v. a.* To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in public prints.

ADVERTISEMENT, { âd-vêr'tîz-mênt, } *s.*
 { âd-vêr-tîze'mênt, }

Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, âd-vêr-tî'zûr, *s.* He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, âd-vêr-tî'zîng, *a.* Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, âd-vêspê-râte, *v. n.* To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, âd-vîce', *s.* Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, âd-vîce'-bôte, *s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence. [advised.

ADVISABLE, âd-vî'zâ-bl, *a.* Prudent, fit to be

ADVISABLENESS, âd-vî'zâ-bl-nêss, *s.* The quality of being advisable.

To ADVISE, âd-vîze', *v. a.* To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, âd-vîze', *v. n.* To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, âd-vî'zêd, *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design; prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, âd-vî'zêd-lê, *ad.* Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, âd-vî'zêd-nêss, *s.* Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, âd-vîze'mênt, *s.* Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, âd-vî'zûr, *s.* The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, âd-jû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, âd-jû-lâ'tûr, *s.* A flatterer.

ADULATORY, âd-jû-lâ'tûr-rê, *a.* Flattering.

ADULT, â-dûlt', *a.* Grown up, past the age of infancy.

ADULT, â-dûlt', *s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, â-dûlt'nêss, *s.* The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, â-dûl'tûr, *v. a.* To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, â-dûl'tûr-ânt, *s.* The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, â-dûl'tûr-âte, *v. a.* To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, â-dûl'tûr-âte, *a.* Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, â-dûl'tûr-âte-nêss, *s.* The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, â-dûl'tûr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, â-dûl'tûr-ûr, *s.* The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, â-dûl'tûr-êss, *s.* A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, â-dûl'tûr-lne, *s.* A child born of an adulteress. [adultery.

ADULTEROUS, â-dûl'tûr-ûs, *a.* Guilty of

ADULTERY, â-dûl'tûr-ê, *s.* The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, âd-ûm'brânt, *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, âd-ûm'brâte, *v. a.* To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, âd-ûm-brâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, âd-û-nâ'shûn, *s.* The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, â-dûn'sê-tê, *s.* Crookedness, hookedness.

ADUNQUE, â-dûngk', *a.* Crooked.

ADVOCACY, âd'vô-kâ-sê, *s.* Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, âd'vô-kâte, *s.* He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, âd-vô-kâ'shûn, *s.* The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, âd-vô-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, âd-vô-lû'shûn, *s.* The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, âd-vôû'trê, *s.* Adultery.

ADVOWEE, âd-vôû-êê', *s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, âd-vôû'zûn, *s.* A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, â-dûrê', *v. n.* To burn up.

ADUST, â-dûst', *a.* Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, â-dûst'êd, *a.* Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, â-dûst'ê-bl, *a.* That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, â-dûst'tshûn, *s.* The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆDILE. See **EDILE**.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ê-jîp-tî'â-kûm, *s.* An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

ÆOLIPILE, ê-ôl'ê-plle, *s.* (From **ÆOLUS**.) A hollow ball made of metal, with a small tube or neck, from which, after the ball has been partly filled with water and heated on the fire, a blast of air issues with great violence.

AERIAL, â-ê-rê-âl, *a.* Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, ê-rê, *s.* A nest of hawks, or other birds of prey. [the air.

AEROLOGY, â-ûr-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of

AEROMANCY, â-ûr-ô-mân-sê, *s.* The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, â-ûr-ôm'mê-trê, *s.* The art of measuring the air.

tube, túb, búll....ôl....pôund....thin, THIS

- AERONAUT**, á-úr-ô-náwt, *s.* One who sails through the air. [tion of the air.]
- AEROSCOPY**, á-úr-ô-s'kô-pé, *s.* The observation of the air.
- ÆTHIOP'S-MINERAL**, é'thé-úps-mín'úr-rál, *s.* A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar.
- ÆTITES**, é-tl'téz, *s.* Eagle-stone.
- AFAR**, á-fár', *ad.* At a great distance; to a great distance. [fied, afraid.]
- AFEARD**, á-férd, *part. a.* Frightened, terrified.
- AFER**, á-fúr, *s.* The south-west wind.
- AFFABILITY**, áf-fá-bíl'lé-té, *s.* Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.
- AFFABLE**, áf-fá-bl, *a.* Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant. [fability.]
- AFFABLENESS**, áf-fá-bl-nés, *a.* Courtesy, affability.
- AFFABLY**, áf-fá-blé, *ad.* Courteously, civilly.
- AFFABROUS**, áf-fá-brús, *a.* Skilfully made, complete.
- AFFAIR**, áf-fáre', *s.* Business, something to be managed or transacted.
- To AFFEAR**, áf-fére', *v. a.* To confirm, to establish. [sation.]
- AFFECT**, áf-fékt', *s.* Affection, passion, sentiment.
- To AFFECT**, áf-fékt', *v. a.* To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing: to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.
- AFFECTATION**, áf-fékt-tá'shún, *s.* The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.
- AFFECTED**, áf-fékt'téd, *part. a.* Moved, touched with affection; studied with overmuch care; in a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.
- AFFECTEDLY**, áf-fékt'téd-lé, *ad.* In an affected manner, hypocritically.
- AFFECTEDNESS**, áf-fékt'téd-nés, *s.* The quality of being affected.
- AFFECTION**, áf-fékt'shún, *s.* The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, good-will to some person.
- AFFECTIONATE**, áf-fékt'shún-áte, *a.* Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.
- AFFECTIONATELY**, áf-fékt'shún-áte-lé, *ad.* Fondly, tenderly.
- AFFECTIONATENESS**, áf-fékt'shún-áte-nés, *s.* Fondness, tenderness, good-will.
- AFFECTIONED**, áf-fékt'shúnd, *a.* Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.
- AFFECTIOUSLY**, áf-fékt'shús-lé, *ad.* In an affecting manner.
- AFFECTIVE**, áf-fékt'tív, *a.* That which affects, which strongly touches.
- AFFECTUOSITY**, áf-fékt-tshú-ô-s'sé-té, *s.* Passionateness.
- AFFECTUOUS**, áf-fékt'tshú-ús, *a.* Full of passion. [nifying to confirm.]
- To AFFERE**, áf-fére', *v. a.* A law term, signify.
- AFFIANCE**, áf-fl'anse, *s.* A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.
- To AFFIANCE**, áf-fl'anse, *v. a.* To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage, to give confidence.
- AFFIANCER**, áf-fl'an-súr, *s.* He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
- AFFIDATION**, áf-fé-dá'shún, *s.* Mutual
- AFFIDATURE**, áf-fé-dá'tshùre, *s.* Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.
- AFFIDAVIT**, áf-fé-dá'vít, *s.* A declaration upon oath. [affianced.]
- AFFIED**, áf-fl'éd, *part. a.* Joined by contract.
- AFFILIATION**, áf-fl-lé-á'shún, *s.* Adoption.
- AFFINAGE**, áf-fé-náje, *s.* The act of refining metals by the cupel.
- AFFINED**, áf-fl'néd, *a.* Related to another.
- AFFINITY**, áf-fl'né-té, *s.* Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.
- To AFFIRM**, áf-férm', *v. n.* To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.
- AFFIRM**, áf-férm', *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.
- AFFIRMABLE**, áf-férmá-bl, *a.* That may be affirmed.
- AFFIRMANCE**, áf-férmánse, *s.* Confirmation, opposed to repeal. [affirms.]
- AFFIRMANT**, áf-férmánt, *s.* The person that affirms.
- AFFIRMATION**, áf-férmá'shún, *s.* The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.
- AFFIRMATIVE**, áf-férmá-tív, *a.* That affirms, opposed to negative; that can or may be affirmed.
- AFFIRMATIVELY**, áf-férmá-tív-lé, *ad.* On the positive side, not negatively.
- AFFIRMER**, áf-férmúr, *s.* The person that affirms. [end, to subjoin.]
- To AFFIX**, áf-flíks', *v. a.* To unite to the end of a word.
- AFFIX**, áf-flíks, *s.* A particle united to the end of a word.
- AFFIXION**, áf-flík'shún, *s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.
- AFFLATION**, áf-flá'shún, *s.* The act of breathing upon any thing.
- AFFLATUS**, áf-flá'tús, *s.* Communication of the power of prophecy. [grieve, to torment.]
- To AFFLICT**, áf-flíkt', *v. a.* To put to pain, to afflict.
- AFFLICTEDNESS**, áf-flík'téd-nés, *s.* Sorrowfulness, grief. [afflicts.]
- AFFLICTER**, áf-flík'túr, *s.* The person that afflicts.
- AFFLICTION**, áf-flík'shún, *s.* The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.
- AFFLICTIVE**, áf-flík-tív, *a.* Painful, tormenting.
- AFFLUENCE**, áf-flú-énse, *s.* The act of flowing to any place, concourse; exuberance of riches, plenty.
- AFFLUENCY**, áf-flú-én-sé, *s.* The act of flowing to any place, concourse; exuberance of riches, plenty.
- AFFLUENT**, áf-flú-ént, *a.* Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.
- AFFLUENTNESS**, áf-flú-ént-nés, *s.* The quality of being affluent.
- AFFLUX**, áf-flúks, *s.* The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.
- AFFLUXION**, áf-flúk'shún, *s.* The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.
- To AFFORD**, áf-fórd', *v. a.* To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expenses.
- To AFFOREST**, áf-fór-rést, *v. a.* To turn ground into forest.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát . . . mè, mêt . . . plne, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

To AFFRANCHISE, âf-frân'tshîz, *v. a.* To make free. [rify.
To AFFRAY, âf-frâ', *v. a.* To fright, to terrify.
AFFRAY, âf-frâ', *s.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
AFFRICTION, âf-frîk'shûn, *s.* The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
To AFFRIGHT, âf-frîte', *v. a.* To affect with fear, to terrify.
AFFRIGHT, âf-frîte', *s.* Terror, fear.
AFFRIGHTFUL, âf-frîte'fûl, *a.* Full of affright or terror, terrible.
AFFRIGHTMENT, âf-frîte'mênt, *s.* The impression of fear, terror; the state of fearfulness.
To AFFRONT, âf-frûnt', *v. a.* To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.
AFFRONT, âf-frûnt', *s.* Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt. [affronts.
AFFRONTER, âf-frûn'tûr, *s.* The person that affronts.
AFFRONTING, âf-frûn'tîng, *part. a.* That which has the quality of affronting.
To AFFUSE, âf-fûze', *v. a.* To pour one thing upon another.
AFFUSION, âf-fû'zhûn, *s.* The act of affusing.
To AFFY, âf-fl' *v. a.* To betroth in order to marriage.
To AFFY, âf-fl', *v. v.* To put confidence in, to put trust in.
AFIELD, â-lêeld', *ad.* To the field.
AFLAT, â-flât', *ad.* Level with the ground.
AFLOAT, â-flôte', *ad.* Floating.
AFOOT, â-fût', *ad.* On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.
AFORE, â-fôre', *prep.* Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.
AFORE, â-fôre', *ad.* In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore part.
AFOREGOING, â-fôre'gò-ing, *part. a.* Going before.
AFOREHAND, â-fôre'hând, *ad.* By a previous provision; provided, prepared; previously fitted.
AFOREMENTIONED, â-fôre'mên-shûnd, *a.* Mentioned before. [fore.
AFORENAMED, â-fôre'nâ-mêd, *a.* Named before.
AFORESAID, â-fôre'sâde, *a.* Said before.
AFORETIME, â-fôre'time, *ad.* In time past.
AFRAID, â-frâde', *part. a.* Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
AFRESH, â-frêsh', *ad.* Anew, again.
AFRONT, â-frûnt', *ad.* In front, in direct opposition.
AFTER, âftûr, *prep.* Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of.
AFTER, âftûr, *ad.* In succeeding time; following another.
AFTERAGES, âftûr-â'jêz, *s.* Succeeding times, posterity. [conclusion.
AFTERALL, âftûr-âll', *ad.* At last, in fine, in
AFTERBIRTH, âftûr-bêrth, *s.* The secundine.
AFTERCLAP, âftûr-klâp, *s.* Unexpected event, happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
AFTERCOST, âftûr-kôst, *s.* The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.
AFTERCROP, âftûr-krôp, *s.* Second harvest.
AFTERGAME, âftûr-gâme, *s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, âftûr-mâth, *s.* Second crop of grass, mown in Autumn.
AFTERNOON, âftûr-nôôn', *s.* The time from the meridian to the evening. [birth.
AFTERPAINS, âftûr-pânz, *s.* Pains after
AFTERTASTE, âftûr-tâste, *s.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
AFTERTHOUGHT, âftûr-thâwt, *s.* Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.
AFTERTIMES, âftûr-tîmz, *s.* Succeeding times. [ing time.
AFTERWARD, âftûr-wûrd, *ad.* In succeeding
AFTERWIT, âftûr-wît, *s.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.
AGAIN, â-gên', *ad.* A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.
AGAINST, â-gênst', *prep.* Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.
AGAPE, â-gâpe', *ad.* Staring with eagerness.
AGARICK, âg'â-rîk, *s.* A drug, of use in physic and the dyeing trade.
AGAST, â-gâst', *s.* Amazed.
AGATE, âg'ât, *s.* A precious stone of the lowest class. [agate.
AGATY, âg'â-tê, *a.* Partaking of the nature of
To AGAZE, â-gâze', *v. a.* To strike with amazement.
AGE, âje, *s.* Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age. In law, a man of twenty-one years is at the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.
AGED, â'jêd, *a.* Old, stricken in years.
AGEDLY, â'jêd-lê, *ad.* After the manner of an aged person.
AGEN, â-gên', *ad.* Again, in return.
AGENCY, â'jên-sê, *s.* The quality of acting, the state of being in action, business performed by an agent.
AGENT, â'jênt, *a.* Acting upon, active.
AGENT, â'jênt, *s.* A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.
AGGENERATION, âd-jên-nûr-â'shûn, *s.* The state of growing to another body.
To AGGERATE, âd'jûr-âte, *v. a.* To heap up.
To AGGLOMERATE, âg-glôm'mûr-âte, *v. a.* To gather up in a ball, as thread.
AGGLUTINANTS, âg-glû'tê-nânts, *s.* Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
To AGGLUTINATE, âg-glû'tê-nâte, *v. a.* To unite one part to another. [ion, cohesion
AGGLUTINATION, âg-glû'tê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Un-
AGGLUTINATIVE, âg-glû'tê-nâ-tîv, *a.* Having the power of procuring agglutination.
To AGGRANDIZE, âg'grân-dîze, *v. a.* To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.
AGGRANDIZEMENT, âg'grân-dîze-mênt, *s.* The state of being aggrandized.

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AGGRANDIZER, ág'grán-dlze-úr, *s.* The person that makes another great.
To AGGRAVATE, ág'grá-váte, *v. a.* To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.
AGGRAVATION, ág-grá-vá'shún, *s.* The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.
AGGREGATE, ág'gré-gáte, *a.* Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.
AGGREGATE, ág'gré-gáte, *s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars.
To AGGREGATE, ág'gré-gáte, *v. a.* To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.
AGGREGATION, ág-grè-gá'shún, *s.* The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.
To AGGRESS, ág-gréss', *v. n.* To commit the first act of violence.
AGGRESSION, ág-grésh'ún, *s.* Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.
AGGRESSOR, ág-grés'súr, *s.* The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.
AGGRIEVANCE, ág-gré-vánse, *s.* Injury, wrong.
To AGGRIEVE, ág-gréve', *v. a.* To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right.
To AGGROUPE, ág-gróóp', *v. a.* To bring together into one figure.
AGHAST, á-gást', *a.* Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.
AGILE, áj'íl, *a.* Nimble, ready, active.
AGILENESS, áj'íl-néss, *s.* Nimbleness.
AGILITY, á-jíl'é-tè, *s.* quickness, activity.
To AGIST á-jíst', *v. a.* To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money.
AGISTMENT, á-jíst'mént, *s.* Composition, or mean rate.
AGITABLE, áj'é-tá-bl, *a.* That which may be put in motion.
To AGITATE, áj'é-táte, *v. a.* To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert.
AGITATION, áj'é-tá'shún, *s.* The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.
AGITATOR, áj'é-tá-túr, *s.* He who manages affairs.
AGLET, ág'lét, *s.* A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.
AGMINAL, ág'mè-nál, *a.* Belonging to a troop.
AGNAIL, ág nále, *s.* A whitlow.
AGNATION, ág-ná'shún, *s.* Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.
AGNITION, ág-nísh'ún, *s.* Acknowledgment.
To AGNIZE, ág-nlze', *v. a.* To acknowledge, to own.
AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm-mè-ná'shún, *s.* Allusion of one word to another.
AGNUS CASTUS, ág'nús-cás'tús, *s.* The chaste tree.
AGO, á-gò', *ad.* Past, as, long ago; that is, long time has passed since.
AGOG, á-góg', *ad.* In a state of desire.
AGOING, á-gò'ing, *ad.* In action.
AGONE, á-gón', *ad.* Ago, past.

AGONISM, ág'ò-nísm, *s.* Contention for a prize.
AGONISTES, ág'ò-ní's'téz, *s.* A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize.
To AGONIZE, ág'ò-nlze, *v. n.* To be in excessive pain.
AGONY, ág'ò-nè, *s.* The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.
AGOOD, á-gúd', *ad.* In earnest. [to.
To AGRACE, á-gráce', *v. a.* To grant favours
AGRARIAN, á-grá-rè-án, *a.* Relating to fields or grounds. [grease.
To AGREASE, á-grèze', *v. a.* To dawb, to
To AGREE, á-grée', *v. n.* To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.
AGREEABLE, á-grée'á-bl, *a.* Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.
AGREEABLENESS, á-grée'á-bl-nés, *s.* Consistency with, suitableness to; the quality of pleasing.
AGREEABLY, á-grée'-á-blé, *ad.* Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.
AGREED, á-gréed', *part. a.* Settled by consent.
AGREEINGNESS, á-grée'ing-nés, *s.* Consistence, suitableness.
AGREEMENT, á-grée'mént, *s.* Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.
AGRESTIC, á-grés'tík, *a.* (From the Latin agrestis) Belonging to the field, rude, unpolished. [husbandry
AGRICULTURE, ág-rè-cúl-tshùre, *s.* Tillage.
AGRIMONY, ág-rè-mún-nè, *s.* The name of a plant.
AGROUND, á-gròund', *ad.* Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs.
AGUE, á'gùe, *s.* An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.
AGUED, á'gù-éd, *a.* Struck with the ague, shivering. [the ague.
AGUE-FIT, á'gùe-fít, *s.* The paroxysm of
AGUE-TREE, á'gùe-trée, *s.* Sassafras.
AGUISH, á'gù-ísh, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague.
AGUISHNESS, á'gù-ísh-nés, *s.* The quality of resembling an ague.
AH, á, *int.* A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.
AHA! AHA! á-há', *int.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.
AHEAD, á-héd', *ad.* Further onward than another.
AHEIGHT, á-hlíte', *ad.* Aloft, on high.
To AID, áde, *v. a.* To help, to support, to succour.
AID, áde, *s.* Help, support; in law, a subsidy.
AIDANCE, áde'áanse, *s.* Help, support.
AIDANT, áde'ánt, *a.* Helping, helpful.
AID-DE-CAMP, áde-dè-káwng', *s.* An officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers.
AIDER, áde'úr, *s.* A helper, an ally.
AIDLESS, áde'lés, *a.* Helpless, unsupported.
To AIL, ále, *v. a.* To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, mỏe, nôr, nôt. . . .

AIL, âle, *s.* A disease.

AILMENT, âle'ment, *s.* Pain, disease.

AILING, âle'ing, *part. a.* Sickly.

To AIM, âme, *v. a.* To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guess.

AIM, âme, *s.* The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design; the object of a design; conjecture, guess.

AIR, âre, *s.* The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; music, whether light or serious; the mien, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance.

To AIR, âre, *v. a.* To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, âre'blâd-dûr, *s.* A bladder filled with air.

AIRBUILT, âre'bîlt, *a.* Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, âre'drâwn, *a.* Painted in air.

AIRER, âre'ûr, *s.* He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE, âre'hôle, *s.* A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS, âre'ê-nês, *s.* Exposure to the air, lightness, gayety, levity.

AIRING, âre'ing, *s.* A short jaunt.

AIRLESS, âre'lês, *a.* Without communication with the free air.

AIRLING, âre'ling, *s.* A young gay person.

AIRPUMP, âre'pûmp, *s.* A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. [air into mines.

AIRSHAFT, âre'shâft, *s.* A passage for the

AIRY, âre'ê, *a.* Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air; unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, île, *s.* The walk in a church.

AIT, âte, *s.* A small island in a river.

To AKE, âke, *v. n.* To feel a lasting pain.

AKIN, â-kîn', *a.* Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, âl'â-bâs-tûr, *s.* A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, âl'â-bâs-tûr, *a.* Made of alabaster. [sorrow.

ALACK, â-lâk', *int.* Alas, an expression of

ALACKADAY, â-lâk'â-dâ, *int.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, â-lâk'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, â-lâk'krê-tê, *s.* Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gayety.

ALAMODE, âl'â-môde', *ad.* According to the fashion.

ALAND, â-lând', *ad.* At land, landed.

ALARM, â-lârm', *s.* A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.

To ALARM, â-lârm', *v. a.* To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

ALARMBELL, â-lârm'bêll, *s.* The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, â-lârm'ing, *part. a.* Terrifying, awakening, surprising.

ALARMPOST, â-lârm'pôst, *s.* The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, â-lâs', *int.* A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, â-lâte', *ad.* Lately.

ALB, âlb, *s.* A surplice.

ALBEIT, âl-bê'it, *ad.* Although, notwithstanding. [bling an albugo.

ALBUGINEOUS, âl-bu-jîn'ê-ûs, *a.* Resem-

ALBUGO, âl-bû'gò, *s.* A disease in the eye, by which the corner contracts a whiteness.

ALCAHEST, âl'kâ-hêst, *s.* An universal dissolvent.

ALCAID, âl-kâde', *s.* The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, âl-kân'nâ, *s.* An Egyptian plant used in dying. [to alchymy.

ALCHYMICAL, âl-kîm'mê-kâl, *a.* Relating

ALCHYMICALLY, âl-kîm'mê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist.

ALCHYMIST, âl'kê-mîst, *s.* One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, âl'kê-mê, *s.* The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons. [spirit of wine.

ALCOHOL, âl'kò-hôl, *s.* A highly rectified

ALCOHOLIZATION, âl'kò-hôl-ê-zâ'shûn, *s.*

The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, âl'kò-hò-lîze, *v. a.* To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, âl'kò-rân, *s.* The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

ALCOVE, âl-kòve', *s.* A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

ALDER, âl'dûr, *s.* A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, âl'dûr-mân, *s.* The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

ALDERMANLY, âl'dûr-mân-lê, *ad.* Like an alderman.

ALDERN, âl'dûrn, *a.* Made of alder.

ALE, âle, *s.* A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, âle'bêr-rê, *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

ALEBREW, âle'brôô-ûr, *s.* One that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, âle'kôn-nûr, *s.* An officer in the city of London to inspect the measures of public houses.

ALECOST, âle'kôst, *s.* An herb.

ALECTRYOMANCY, â-lêk'trê-ô-mân-sê, *s.* Divination by a cock.

ALECTRYOMACHY, â-lêk'trê-ôm'â-kê, *s.* Cockfighting.

ALEGAR, âl'lê-gûr, *s.* Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, âle'hôôf, *s.* Ground ivy.

ALEHOUSE, âle'hôûse, *s.* A tippling house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, âle'hôûse-kê-pûr, *a.* He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT, âle'nîte, *s.* A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMBICK, â-lêm'bîk, *s.* A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, â-lêngth', *ad.* At full length.

ALERT, â-lêrt', *a.* Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, â-lêrt'nêss, *s.* The quality of being alert, pertness.

tábe, túb, búll ðíll pōánd /hín, THIS.

ALBWASHED, ále'wósh't, *a.* Soaked in ale.
 ALEWIFE, ále'wífe, *s.* A woman that keeps an alehouse.
 ALEXANDERS, ál'légz-án'dúr'z, *s.* The name of a plant.
 ALEXANDER'S FOOT, ál'légz-án'dúr'z-fút', *s.* The name of an herb.
 ALEXANDRINE, ál-légz-án'drín, *s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.
 ALEXIPHARMICK, á-lék-sè-fár'mík, *a.* That which drives away poison, antidotal.
 ALEXITERICAL, á-lék-sè-tér-rè-kál, } *a.*
 ALEXITERICK, á-lék-sè-tér'rík, } That which drives away poison.
 ALGATES, ál'gátes, *ad.* On any terms; although. Obsolete.
 ALGEBRA, ál'jè-brá, *s.* A peculiar kind of arithmetic.
 ALGEBRAICAL, ál-jè-brá'è-kál, } *a.* Relating
 ALGEBRAICK, ál-jè-brá'ík, } to algebra.
 ALGEBRAIST, ál-jè-brá'íst, *s.* A person that understands or practises the science of algebra
 ALGID, ál'jíd, *a.* Cold, chill.
 ALGIDITY, ál-jíd'dè-tè, *s.* Chilness, cold.
 ALGIFIC, ál-jíf'fik, *a.* That which produces cold.
 ALGOR, ál'gór, *s.* Extreme cold, chilness.
 ALGORISM, ál-gò-rízm, } *s.* Arabick words
 ALGORITHM, ál-gò-ríthm, } used to imply the science of numbers.
 ALIAS, á'lè-ás, *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise.
 ALIBLE, ál'è-bl, *a.* Nutritive, nourishing.
 ALIEN, ále'yén, *a.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.
 ALIEN, ále'yén, *s.* A foreigner, not a denizen, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.
 ALIENABLE, ále'yén-á-bl, *a.* That of which the property may be transferred.
 To ALIENATE, ále'yén-áte, *v. a.* To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.
 ALIENATE, ále'yén-áte, *a.* Withdrawn from, stranger to.
 ALIENATION, ále-yén-á'shún, *s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.
 To ALIGHT, á-líte', *v. n.* To come down; to fall upon.
 ALIKE, á-líke', *ad.* With resemblance, in the same manner.
 ALIMENT, ál'lè-mént, *s.* Nourishment, nutriment, food.
 ALIMENTAL, ál-lè-mén'tál, *a.* That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.
 ALIMENTARINESS, ál-lè-mén'tá-rè-nès, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.
 ALIMENTARY, ál-lè-mén'tá-rè, *a.* Belonging to aliment; having the power of nourishing.
 ALIMENTATION, ál-lè-mén-tá'shún, *s.* The quality of nourishing.
 ALIMONIOUS, ál-lè-món'le-ús, *a.* Nourishing.
 ALIMONY, ál'lè-mún-nè, *s.* Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.
 ALIQUANT, ál'lè-kwónt, *a.* Parts of a number which will never make up the number

exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.
 ALIQUOT, ál'lè-qwót, *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 10.
 ALISH, ále'ísh, *a.* Resembling ale.
 ALIVE, á-líve', *a.* In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active cheerful, sprightly: it is used to add emphasis; as, the best man alive.
 ALKAHEST, ál'ká-hést, *s.* An universal dissolvent, a liquor.
 ALKALESCENT, ál-ká-lès'sént, *a.* That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.
 ALKALI, ál'ká-lè, *s.* Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.
 ALKALINE, ál'ká-lín, *a.* That which has the qualities of alkali.
 To ALKALIZATE, ál-kál'lè-záte, *v. a.* To make alkaline.
 ALKALIZATE, ál-kál'lè-záte, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.
 ALKALIZATION, ál-ká-lè-zá'shún, *s.* The act of alkalizing.
 ALKANET, ál'ká-nèt, *s.* The name of a plant.
 ALKEKENG, ál-kè-kén'jè, *s.* The winter cherry, a genus of plants.
 ALKERMES, ál-kér'méz, *s.* A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.
 ALL, ál, *a.* The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.
 ALL, ál, *s.* The whole; every thing.
 ALL, ál, *ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.
 ALL-BEARING, ál-bá'ríng, *a.* Omniparous.
 ALL-CHEERING, ál-tshe'ríng, *a.* That which gives gayety to all.
 ALL-CONQUERING, ál-kóng'kúr-íng, *a.* Subduing every thing.
 ALL-DEVOURING, ál-dè-vóúr'íng, *a.* Eating up every thing.
 ALL-FOURS, ál-fór'z', *s.* A low game at cards, played by two.
 ALL-HAIL, ál-hále', *s.* and *int.* All health.
 ALL-HALLOWN, ál-hál'lún, *s.* The time about All-saints day.
 ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ál-hál'lò-t'íde, *s.* The term near All-saints, or the first of November
 ALL-HEAL, ál'héle, *s.* A species of iron-wort
 ALL-JUDGING, ál-júd'jíng, *a.* Having the sovereign right of judgment.
 ALL-KNOWING, ál-nó'íng, *a.* Omniscient, all-wise. [thing.
 ALL-SEEING, ál-sée'íng, *a.* Beholding every
 ALL SOULS DAY, ál-sólz-dá', *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.
 ALL-SUFFICIENT, ál-súf-físh'ént, *a.* Sufficient to any thing. [wisdom.
 ALL-WISE, ál-wíze', *a.* Possessed of infinite
 To ALLAY, ál-lá', *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.
 ALLAY, ál-lá', *s.* The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....plne, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

ALLAYER, ăl-lâ'ûr, *s.* The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ăl-lâ'mént, *s.* That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ăl-lê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

To ALLEGE, ăl-lédje', *v. a.* To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument. [alleged.]

ALLEGABLE, ăl-lédje'â-bl, *a.* That may be

ALLEGEMENT, ăl-lédje'mént, *s.* The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, ăl-lédje'ûr, *s.* He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ăl-lê'jânse, *s.* The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ăl-lê'jânt, *a.* Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, ăl-lê-gôr'rik, *a.* Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ăl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl, *a.* In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ăl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl-lê, *ad.* After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, ăl'lê-gô-rîze, *v. a.* To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ăl'lê-gôr-rê, *s.* A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ăl-lê'grô, *s.* A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lê-lû'yâ, *s.* A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

To ALLEVIATE, ăl-lê've-âte, *v. a.* To make light, to ease, to soften.

ALLEVIATION, ăl-lê've-â'shûn, *s.* The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ăl'lê, *s.* A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, ăl-lî'ânse, *s.* The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ăl-lîsh'yên-sê, *s.* The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, ăl'lê-gâte, *v. a.* To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, ăl-lê-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ăl-lê-gâ'tûr, *s.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, ăl-lîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, ăl-lît-êr-â'shûn, *s.* The beginning two or more words with the same letter, to give them a sort of rhyming consonance somewhat similar to the termination of the adjective and substantive in Latin; and used by the best writers.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lô-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lô-kû'shûn, *s.* The act of speaking to another. [pendent.]

ALLODIAL, ăl-lô'dé'âl, *a.* Not feudal, inde-

ALLODIUM, ăl-lô'dé-ûm, *s.* Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ăl-lûndje', *s.* A pass or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ăl-lô'ô', *v. a.* To set on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, ăl'lô-kwê, *s.* The act of speaking to another.

To ALLOT, ăl-lôt', *v. a.* To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lôt'mént, *s.* The part, the share.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lôt'tûr-ê, *s.* That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-lô'û', *v. a.* To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to; to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-lô'û'â-bl, *a.* That which may be admitted without contradiction, lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-lô'û'â-bl-nês, *s.* Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, ăl-lô'û'ânse, *s.* Sanction, licence; permission; an appointment for any use, abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly, or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, ăl-lô'ê', *s.* Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lûde', *v. n.* To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lû'mê-nûr, *s.* One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lûre', *v. a.* To entice to any thing. [temptation.]

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lûre'mént, *s.* Enticement,

ALLURER, ăl-lû'rûr, *s.* Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lû'ring-lê, *ad.* In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lû'ring-nês, *s.* Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lû'zhûn, *s.* A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lû'sîv, *a.* Hinting at something.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lû'sîv-lê, *a.* In an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lû'sîv-nês, *s.* The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, ăl-lû've-ûn, *s.* The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ăl-lî', *v. a.* To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, ăl-lî', *s.* One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

ALMACANTER, ăl-mâ-kân'tûr, *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, ăl-mâ-kân'tûrz-stâf, *s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.

ALMANACK, ăl'mâ-nâk, *s.* A calendar.

ALMANDINE, ăl'mân-dîne, *s.* A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mî'tê-nês, *s.* Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, ăl-mî'tê, *a.* Of unlimited power omnipotent. [tree.]

ALMOND, ăl'mând, *s.* The nut of the almond

tube, túb, búll ðíl pðúnd thín, This.

ALMOND TREE, á'múnd-tréé, *s.* It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree.
ALMONDS, á'múndz, *s.* The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.
ALMONER, á'l'mún-úr, *s.* The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity. [alms are distributed.
ALMONRY, á'l'mún-ré, *s.* The place where
ALMOST, á'l'móst, *ad.* Nearly, well nigh.
ALMS, á'mz, *s.* What is given in relief of the poor.
ALMSBASKET, á'mz'bás-kít, *s.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.
ALMSDEED, á'mz'déed, *s.* A charitable gift.
ALMSGIVER, á'mz'gíiv-úr, *s.* He that supports others by his charity. [the poor.
ALMSHOUSE, á'mz'hóúse, *s.* An hospital for
ALMSMAN, á'mz'mán, *s.* A man who lives upon alms. [tioned in scripture.
ALMUG-TREE, á'l'múg-tréé, *s.* A tree men-
ALNAGER, á'l'ná-júr, *s.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.
ALNAGE, á'l'náje, *s.* Ell measure.
ALNIGHT, á'l'níte, *s.* Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.
ALOES, á'l'óze, *s.* A precious wood used in the cast for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.
ALOETICAL, á'l-ó-ét'é-kál, *a.* Consisting chiefly of aloes.
ALOFT, á-lóft', *ad.* On high, in the air.
ALOFT, á-lóft', *prep.* Above.
ALOGY, á'l'ó-jé, *s.* Unreasonableness; absurdity. [solitary.
ALONE, á-lónc', *a.* Single; without company;
ALONG, á-lóng', *ad.* At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.
ALOOF, á-lóof', *ad.* At a distance. [noise.
ALoud, á-lóúð', *ad.* Loudly, with a great
ALow, á-ló', *ad.* In a low place, not aloft.
ALPHA, á'l'-fá, *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.
ALPHABET, á'l'fá-bét, *s.* The letters, or elements of speech.
ALPHABETICAL, á'l'fá-bét'té-kál, *a.* According to the series of letters.
ALPHABETICALLY, á'l'fá-bét'té-kál-lé, *ad.* According to the order of the letters.
ALPINE, á'l-pín, *a.* Belonging to the Alps.
ALREADY, á'l-réd'dé, *ad.* At this present time; before the present.
ALS, áls, *ad.* Also. [wise.
ALSO, á'l'só, *ad.* In the same manner, like-
ALTAR, á'l'túr, *s.* The place where offerings to Heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered. [from oblations at the altar.
ALTARAGE, á'l'túr-áje, *s.* An emolument
ALTAR-CLOTH, á'l'túr-clóth, *s.* The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.
To ALTER, á'l'túr, *v. a.* To change, to make otherwise than it is.
To ALTER, á'l'túr, *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.
ALTERABLE, á'l'túr-á-bl, *a.* That may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, á'l'túr-á-bl-néss, *s.* The quality of being alterable.
ALTERABLY, á'l'túr-á-blé, *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.
ALTERANT, á'l'túr-ánt, *a.* That which has the power of producing changes.
ALTERATION, á'l'túr-á'shún, *s.* The act of altering or changing; the change made.
ALTERATIVE, á'l'túr-á-tív, *a.* Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.
ALTERCATION, á'l'túr-ká'shún, *s.* Debate, controversy.
ALTERN, á'l-térn', *a.* Acting by turns.
ALTERNACY, á'l-tér'ná-sé, *s.* Action performed by turns. [reciprocal.
ALTERNATE, á'l-tér'náte, *a.* Being by turns,
To ALTERNATE, á'l-tér'náte, *v. a.* To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.
ALTERNATELY, á'l tér'náte-lé, *ad.* In reciprocal succession.
ALTERNATENESS, á'l-tér'náte-néss, *s.* The quality of being alternate.
ALTERNATION, á'l túr-ná'shún, *s.* The reciprocal succession of things.
ALTERNATIVE, á'l-tér'ná-tív, *s.* The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected the other must be taken.
ALTERNATIVELY, á'l-tér'ná-tív lé, *ad.* By turns, reciprocally.
ALTERNATIVENESS, á'l-tér'ná-tív-néss, *s.* The quality or state of being alternative.
ALTERNITY, á'l-tér'né-té, *s.* Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.
ALTHOUGH, á'l-THÓ', *conj.* Notwithstanding, however. [ous language.
ALTILOQUENCE, á'l-tíl'ló-kwénse, *s.* Pomp-
ALTIMETRY, á'l-tím'mé-tré, *s.* The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.
ALTISONANT, á'l-tís'só-nánt, *a.* High sounding, pompous in sound.
ALTITUDE, álté-túde, *s.* Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.
ALTOGETHER, á'l-tó-géth'úr, *ad.* Completely, without restriction, without exception.
ALUDEL, á'l'ú-dél, *s.* Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting.
ALUM, á'l'úm, *s.* A kind of mineral salt, of an austere taste. [used in surgery.
ALUM-STONE, á'l'úm-stóne, *s.* A stone or calx
ALUMINOUS, á'l-lú'mé-nús, *a.* Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.
ALWAYS, á'l'wáze, *ad.* Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.
AM, á'm. The first person of the verb To be.
AMABILITY, á'm-á-bíl'é-té, *s.* Loveliness.
AMADETTO, á'm-á-dét'tó, } *s.* A sort of pear
AMADOT, á'm-á-dót, }
AMAIN, á-máne', *ad.* With vehemence, with vigour.
AMALGAM, á-mál'gám, } *s.* The mixture
AMALGAMA, á-mál'gá-má, } of metals procured by amalgamation.
AMALGAMATION, á-mál-gá-má'shún, *s.* The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt. . . .

To AMALGAMATE, ăm-măl'gă-mate, *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMANDATION, ăm-ăn-dă'shũn, *s.* The act of sending on a message.

AMANUENSIS, ăm-măn-ũ-ên'sis, *s.* A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ăm-ă-rănth, *s.* The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading. [of amaranths.

AMARANTHINE, ăm-ă-rănthin, *a.* Consisting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, ăm-mă-rê-tũde, *s.* Bitterness.

To AMASS, ăm-măs', *v. a.* To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.

AMASSMENT, ăm-măs'měnt, *s.* A heap, an accumulation. [with horror.

To AMATE, ăm-măte', *v. a.* To terrify, to strike

AMATEUR, ăm-ă-tũre', *s.* A lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.

AMATORIAL, ăm-ă-tò-rê-ăl, *a.* Concerning love.

AMATORY, ăm-ă-tũr-rê, *a.* Relating to love.

AMAUROSIS, ăm-ău-rò'sis, *s.* A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye,

but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, ăm-măze', *v. a.* To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, ăm-măze', *s.* Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder. [amazement.

AMAZEDLY, ăm-mă-zěd-lẻ, *ad.* Confusedly, with

AMAZEDNESS, ăm-mă-zěd-nẻs, *s.* The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, ăm-măze'měnt, *s.* Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event. [tonishing.

AMAZING, ăm-mă-zĩng, *part. a.* Wonderful, as

AMAZINGLY, ăm-mă-zĩng-lẻ, *ad.* To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, ăm-ă-zũn, *s.* The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

AMBAGES, ăm-bă'jẻz, *s.* A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words. [in use.

AMBASSADE, ăm-băs-săde', *s.* Embassy. Not

AMBASSADOR, ăm-băs'să-dũr, *s.* A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, ăm-băs'să-drẻs, *s.* The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, ăm'băs-săge, *s.* An embassy.

AMBER, ăm'bũr, *s.* A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence.

AMBER, ăm'bũr, *a.* Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, ăm'bũr-drĩng, *s.* Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, ăm'bũr-grẻse, *s.* A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, ăm'bũr-sẻẻd, *s.* Musk-seed; it resembles millet.

AMBER-TREE, ăm'bũr-trẻẻ, *s.* A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ăm-bẻ-dẻx'tẻẻ, *s.* A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bẻ-dẻx-tẻẻrẻẻ-tẻẻ, *s.*

The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bẻ-dẻx'trẻẻs, *a.* Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bẻ-dẻx'trẻẻs-nẻẻs, *s.* The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ăm'bẻ-ẻnt, *a.* Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, ăm'bẻ-gũ, *s.* An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bẻ-gũ'ẻ-tẻẻ, *s.* Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bẻ-gũ'ẻ-ủs, *a.* Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions. [ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bẻ-gũ'ẻ-ủs-lẻẻ, *ad.* In an

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bẻ-gũ'ẻ-ủs-nẻẻs, *s.* Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bẻl'ẻlẻ-jẻẻ, *s.* Talk of ambiguous signification. [biguous expressions.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bẻl'ẻlẻ-kwủs, *a.* Using am-

AMBILOQUY, ăm-bẻl'ẻlẻ-kwẻẻ, *s.* Ambiguity of expression. [any thing.

AMBIT, ăm'bẻt, *s.* The compass or circuit of

AMBITION, ăm-bẻsh'ủn, *s.* The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bẻsh'ủs, *a.* Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bẻsh'ủs-lẻẻ, *ad.* With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bẻsh'ủs-nẻẻs, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'bẻ-tũde, *s.* Compass, circuit.

To AMBLE, ăm'bl, *v. n.* To move upon an

amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl, *s.* An easy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'blẻẻ, *s.* A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'blẻẻng-lẻẻ, *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brẻ'zhẻẻ-ă, *s.* The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brẻ'zhẻẻ-ăl, *a.* Partaking of the nature or quality of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBRY, ăm'brẻẻ, *s.* The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ămz-ăse', *s.* A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bủ-lă'shũn, *s.* The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm'bủ-lă-tũr-rẻẻ, *a.* Having the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ăm'bủ-rẻẻ, *s.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bủs-kăde', *s.* A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bủs-kă'dỏẻ, *s.* A private post, in order to surprise.

AMBUSH, ăm'bủsh, *s.* The post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'bủsh-ẻẻd, *a.* Placed in ambush. [surprise.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm-bủsh-mẻẻnt, *s.* Ambush,

AMBUSTION, ăm'bủs'tshũn, *s.* A burn, a scald.

AMEL, ăm'mẻẻl, *s.* The matter with which the

tùbe, túb, búll... ðfl... pòund... ðhin, THIs.

variegated words are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, á'mén', *ad.* A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of the creed, so it is.

AMENABLE, á-mé'ná-bl, *a.* Responsible, subject so as to be liable to account. [*viour.*

AMENANCE, á-mé'nánsé, *s.* Conduct, behaviour.

To AMEND, á-ménd, *v. a.* To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To AMEND, á-ménd', *v. n.* To grow better.

AMENDMENT, á-ménd'mént, *s.* A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, á-mén'dúr, *s.* The person that amends any thing. [*pensation.*

AMENDS, á-méndz', *s.* Recompense, compensation.

AMENITY, á-mén'né-té, *s.* Agreeableness of situation.

To AMERCE, á-mérse', *v. a.* To punish with a fine or penalty.

AMERCER, á-mér'súr, *s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.

AMERCEMENT, á-mérse'mént, *s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, ánz-áse', *s.* Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, á-mè-thód'é-kál, *a.* Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ám'é-thíst, *s.* A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ám-é-thís'tín, *a.* Resembling an amethyst.

AMIALE, á'mé-á-bl, *a.* Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, showing love.

AMIABLENESS, á'mé-á-bl-nés, *s.* Loveliness, power of raising love.

AMIABLY, á'mé-á-blé, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ám'mé-ká-bl, *a.* Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'mé-ká-bl-nés, *s.* Friendliness, good-will. [*way.*

AMICABLY, ám'é-ká-blé, *ad.* In a friendly manner.

AMICE, ám'mís, *s.* The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.

AMID, á-míd', } *prep.* In the midst, middle, mingled with, surrounded by among.

AMIDST, á-mídst', } *prep.* In the midst, middle, mingled with, surrounded by among.

AMISS, á-mís', *ad.* Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of a thing; impaired in health.

AMISSIION, á-mísh'ún, *s.* Loss.

To AMIT, á-mít', *v. a.* To lose.

AMITY, ám'mé-té, *s.* Friendship.

AMMONIAC, ám-mò'né-ák, *s.* A gum; a salt.

AMMONIACAL, ám-mò-nl'á-kál, *a.* Having the nature of ammoniac salt. [*stores.*

AMMUNITION, ám-mù-nísh'ún, *s.* Military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, ám-mù-nísh'ún-bréd, *s.* Bread for the supply of armies.

AMNESTY, ám'nés-té, *s.* An act of oblivion.

AMNION, ám'né-ón, } *s.* The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOEBEAN, ám-é-bé'an, *a.* Verses alternately responsive.

AMOMUM, á-mò'múm, *s.* A sort of fruit.

AMONG, á-múng', } *prep.* Mingled with; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. [*lant.*

AMONGST, á-múngst', } *prep.* Mingled with; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. [*lant.*

AMORIST, ám'ò-ríst, *s.* An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, ám'ò-rús, *a.* Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ám'ò-rús-lé, *ad.* Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, ám'ò-rús-nés, *s.* Fondness, lovingness.

AMORT, á-mòrt', *ad.* Depressed, spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, á-mòrt'è-zá'shún, } *s.* The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

AMORTIZEMENT, á-mòrt'íz-mént, } *s.* The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To AMORTIZE, á-mòrt'íz, *v. n.* To alienate lands or tenements to any corporation.

To AMOVE, á-mòove', *v. a.* To remove from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter. [*the accumulative quality.*

To AMOUNT, á-móunt', *v. n.* To rise to in amount.

AMOUNT, á-móunt', *s.* The sum total.

AMOUR, á-mòór', *s.* An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, ám-fíb'è-ús, *a.* That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ám-fíb'è-ús-nés, *s.* The quality of being able to live in different elements. [*Doubtful.*

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ám-fè-bò-lód'je-kál, *a.* Discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ám-fè-bòl'ò-jé, *s.* Discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ám-fíb'bò-lús, *a.* Tossed from one to another.

AMPHIBRACH, ám'fè-brák, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHYS, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRACHY, ám'fè-brák-éz, } *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

AMPLY, ăm'plē, *ad.* Largely, liberally; copiously. [limb.

To AMPUTATE, ăm'pù-tàtē, *v. a.* To cut off a
AMPUTATION, ăm'pù-tà'shùn, *s.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, ăm'ù-lēt, *s.* A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.

To AMUSE, ăm-mùze', *v. a.* To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

AMUSEMENT, ăm-mùze'mēt, *s.* That which amuses, entertainment.

AMUSER, ăm-mù'zûr, *s.* He that amuses.

AMUSIVE, ăm-mù'siv, *a.* That which has the power of amusing.

AMYGDALATE, ăm-mĩg'dà-làtē, *a.* Made of almonds. [almonds.

AMYGDALINE, ăm-mĩg'dà-lĩn, *a.* Resembling

AN, ăn, *art.* One, but with less emphasis; any, or some. [or reflected.

ANACAMPTICK, ăn-ă-kăm'tĩk, *a.* Reflecting,
ANACAMPTICKS, ăn-ă-kăm'tĩks, *s.* The doctrine of reflected light or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ăn-ă-kà-thàr'tĩk, *s.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORITE, ăn-ăk'ò-rĩtē, *s.* A monk, who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ăn-ăk'krò-nĩzm, *s.* An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ăn-ă-klăt'ĩks, *s.* The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLOSIS, ăn-ă-dē-plò'sĩs, *s.* Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGRAM, ăn'ă-grăm, *s.* A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tĩzm, *s.* The art or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tĩst, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRAMMATIZE, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tĩze, *v. n.* To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ăn-ă-lēp'tĩk, *a.* Comforting, corroborating. [way of analogy.

ANALOGICAL, ăn-ă-lòdje'è-kăl, *a.* Used by

ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ă-lòdje'è-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ă-lòdje'è-kăl-nēs, *s.* The quality of being analogical.

To ANALOGIZE, ă-năl'lò-jĩze, *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ă-năl'lò-gũs, *a.* Having analogy, having something parallel.

ANALOGY, ăn-ăl'lò-jē, *s.* Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ăn-năl'lē-sĩs, *s.* A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporal or mental, to its first elements.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ă-lĩt'tē-kăl, *a.* That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, ăn-ă-lĩt'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.

To ANALYZE, ăn'ă-lĩze, *v. a.* To resolve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, ăn'ă-lĩ-zûr, *s.* That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ă-mòr-fò'sĩs, *s.* Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view it shall appear deformed, in another an exact representation.

ANANAS, ă-nă'năs, *s.* The pine apple.

ANAPÆST, ăn'ă-pēst, *s.* A foot consisting of three syllables; two short and one long; the reverse of the dactyle. [an anapæst.

ANAPÆSTIC, ăn-ă-pēs'tĩk, *a.* Belonging to
ANAPHORA, ă-năl'fò-ră, *s.* A figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

ANARCH, ăn'ărk, *s.* An author of confusion.

ANARCHIAL, ă-năr'kē-ăl, } *a.* Confused,

ANARCHIC, ă-năr'kĩk, } without rule.

ANARCHY, ăn'ărkē, *s.* Want of government, a state without magistracy.

ANASARCA, ăn-ă-săr'kă, *s.* A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ă-năs'trò-fē, *s.* A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, ă năt'h'è-mă, *s.* A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ă-thē-măt'è-kăl, *a.* That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn-ă-thē-măt'è-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ăn-ă-th'è-mă-tĩze, *v. a.* To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority. [ducks.

ANATIFEROUS, ăn-ă-tĩf'è-rũs, *a.* Producing

ANATOCISM, ă-năt'tò-sĩzm, *s.* The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ăn-ă-tòm'è-kăl, *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ă-năt-tòm'è-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ă-năt'ò-mĩst, *s.* He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

To ANATOMIZE, ă-năt'tò-mĩze, *v. a.* To dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ă-năt'ò-mē, *s.* The art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

ANCESTOR, ăn'sēs-tûr, *s.* One from whom a person descends. [ancestors.

ANCESTREL, ăn'sēs-trēl, *a.* Claimed from

ANCESTRY, ăn'sēs-trē, *s.* Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, ăne'tshēn-trē, *s.* Antiquity of a family, properly *ancientry*.

ANCHOR, ăngk'ûr, *s.* A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability.

To ANCHOR, ăngk'ûr, *v. n.* To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORAGE, ăngk'ûr-ădje, *s.* Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'ûr-hòld, *s.* The hold or fastness of the anchor. [anchor.

ANCHORED, ăngk'ûr-réd, *part. a.* Held by the

tube, tũb, bũll ũũl pũũnd thĩn, THIS.

ANCHORET, ăngk'ô-rêt, } *s.* A recluse, a
ANCHORITE, ăngk'ô-rĩte, } hermit.
ANCHOVY, ăn-tshô've, *s.* A little sea-fish,
much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.
ANCIENT, ăne'tshěnt, *a.* Old, not modern;
old, that has been of long duration; past,
former. [of a ship.
ANCIENT, ăne'tshěnt, *s.* The flag or streamer
ANCIENT, ăne'tshěnt, *s.* The bearer of a flag,
now ensign.
ANCIENTLY, ăne'tshěnt-lê, *ad.* In old times.
ANCIENTNESS, ăne'tshěnt-něs, *s.* Antiquity.
ANCIENTRY, ăne'tshěnt-trê, *s.* The honour of
ancient lineage.
ANCILLARY, ăn'sũl-ă-rê, *a.* Subservient as a
handmaid.
AND, ănd, *conj.* The particle by which sen-
tences or terms are joined.
ANDIRON, ănd'l-ũrn, *s.* Irons at the end of
a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.
ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drôdje'ê-năl, *a.* Herma-
phroditical; partaking of both sexes.
ANDROGYNALLY, ăn-drôdje'ê-năl-lê, *ad.*
With two sexes.
ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drôdje'ê-nũs, *s.* An her-
maphrodite.
ANDROPHAGUS, ăn-drôf'ă-gũs, *s.* A cannibal,
a man eater. Plural *Andropagi*.
ANECDOTE, ăn'êk-dôte, *s.* Something yet
unpublished; secret history.
ANECDOTICAL, ăn'êk-dôt'ê-kăl, *a.* Relative
to anecdotes.
ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ê-môg'gră-fê, *s.* The de-
scription of the winds.
ANEMOMETER, ăn-ê-môm'mê-têr, *s.* An in-
strument contrived to measure the wind.
ANEMONE, ă-nêm'ô-nê, *s.* The wind flower.
ANEMOSCOPE, ă-nêm'ô-skôpe, *s.* A machine
invented to foretell the changes of the wind.
ANENT, ă-něnt', *prep.* A Scotticism. Con-
cerning, about; over against, opposite to.
ANEURISM, ăn'ũ-rĩzm, *s.* A disease of an ar-
tery, in which a part of the vessel becomes
excessively dilated.
ANEW, ă-nũ', *ad.* Over again, another time;
newly, in a new manner.
ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frăk'tshũ-ũs-něs, *s.*
Fulness of windings and turnings.
ANGEL, ăne'jêl, *s.* Originally a messenger; a
spirit employed by God in human affairs:
angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as,
angels of darkness: in the style of love, a
beautiful person: a piece of ancient money.
ANGEL-SHOT, ăne'jêl-shôt, *s.* Chain shot.
ANGELICA, ăn-jêl'ê-kă, *s.* The name of a plant
ANGELICAL, ăn-jêl'ê-kăl, *a.* Resembling
angels: partaking of the nature of angels;
belonging to angels.
ANGELICALNESS, ăn-jêl'ê-kăl-něs, *s.* Excel-
lence more than human.
ANGELICK, ăn-jêl'ĩk, *a.* Angelical; above
human.
ANGELOT, ăn'jê-lôt, *s.* A musical instrument
somewhat resembling a lute.
ANGER, ăng'gũr, *s.* Uneasiness upon the re-
ceipt of any injury: smart of a sore.
To ANGER, ăng'gũr, *v. a.* To provoke, to
enrage. [ner.
ANGERLY, ăng'gũr-lê, *ad.* In an angry man-
ANGIOGRAPHY, ăn-jê-ôg'gră-fê, *s.* A descrip-
tion of vessels in the human body.

ANGLE, ăng'gl, *s.* The space intercepted be-
tween two lines intersecting each other.
ANGLE, ăng'gl, *s.* An instrument to take
fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.
To ANGLE, ăng'gl, *v. a.* To fish with a rod
and hook; to try to gain by some insinuating
artifices.
ANGLE-ROD, ăng'gl-rôd, *s.* The stick to which
the fisher's line and hook are hung.
ANGLER, ăng'glũr, *s.* He that fishes with an
angle.
ANGLICISM, ăng'glê-sĩzm, *s.* An English
idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the
English.
ANGOBER, ăng'gô-bũr, *s.* A kind of pear.
ANGRILY, ăng'grê-lê, *ad.* In an angry manner.
ANGRY, ăng'grê, *a.* Touched with anger,
having the appearance of anger; painful,
inflamed.
ANGUISH, ăng'gwĩsh, *s.* Excessive pain either
of mind or body.
ANGUISHED, ăng'gwĩsh-êd, *a.* Excessively
pained. [corners.
ANGULAR, ăng'gũ-lũr, *a.* Having angles or
ANGULARITY, ăng'gũ-lũr'ê-tê, *s.* The qua-
lity of being angular.
ANGULARLY, ăng'gũ-lũr-lê, *ad.* With angles.
ANGULARNESS, ăng'gũ-lũr-něs, *s.* The qua-
lity of being angular.
ANGULATED, ăng'gũ-lă-têd, *a.* Formed with
angles.
ANGULOUS, ăng'gũ-lũs, *a.* Hooked, angular.
ANGUST, ăn-gũst', *a.* Narrow, strait.
ANGUSTATION, ăn-gũs-tă'shũn, *s.* The act of
making narrow; the state of being narrowed.
ANHELATION, ăn-hê-lă'shũn, *s.* The act of
panting.
ANHELOSE, ăn-hê-lôse', *a.* Out of breath.
ANIENTED, ăn'ê-ên-têd, *a.* Frustrated.
ANIGHTS, ă-nĩtes', *ad.* In the night time.
ANIL, ăn'ĩl, *s.* The shrub from whose leaves
and stalks indigo is prepared.
ANILENESS, ă-nĩl'ê-něs, } *s.* The old age of
ANILITY, ă-nĩl'ê-tê, } women.
ANIMABLE, ăn'ê-mă-bl, *a.* That which may
be put into life.
ANIMADVERSION, ăn-ê-măd-vêr'shũn, *s.*
Reproof; severe censure; observation.
ANIMADVERSIVE, ăn-ê-măd-vêr'sĩv, *a.* That
has the power of judging.
To ANIMADVERT, ăn-ê-măd-vêrt', *v. n.* To
consider; to observe; to pass censures upon.
ANIMADVERTER, ăn-ê-măd-vêrtũr, *s.* He
that passes censures, or observes upon.
ANIMAL, ăn'ê-măl, *s.* A living creature, cor-
poreal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid
man is an animal.
ANIMAL, ăn'ê-măl, *a.* That belongs or re-
lates to animals: animal is used in opposition
to spiritual.
ANIMALCULE, ăn-ê-măl'kũle, *s.* A small
animal.
ANIMALITY, ăn-ê-măl'ê-tê, *s.* The state of
animal existence.
To ANIMATE, ăn'ê-măte, *v. a.* To quicken,
to make alive; to give powers to; to encou-
rage, to incite.
ANIMATE, ăn'ê-măte, *a.* Alive, possessing
animal life.
ANIMATED, ăn'ê-mă-têd, *part. a.* Lively,
vigorous.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê. mêt....pline. pîn....nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt....

ANIMATION, ăn-ê-mă'shũn, *s.* The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ăn-ê-mă-tiv, *a.* That has the power of giving life. [life.

ANIMATOR, ăn-ê-mă-tũr, *s.* That which gives

ANIMOSE, ăn-ê-môse', *a.* Full of spirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, ăn-ê-môs'sê-tê, *s.* Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, ăn'nĩs, *s.* A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, ăngk'ũr, *s.* A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ăn'kl, *s.* The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ănk'kl-bone, *s.* The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, ăn'nă-lĩst, *s.* A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ăn'nălz, *s.* Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ăn'năts, *s.* First fruits.

To ANNEAL, ăn-nêlê', *v. a.* To heat glass that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper

To ANNEX, ăn-nêks', *v. a.* To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, ăn-nêk-să'shũn, *s.* Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ăn-nêk'shũn, *s.* The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ăn-nêks'mênt, *s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nĩ'hê-lă-bl, *a.* That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nĩ'hê-lâte, *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATION, ăn-nĩ'hê-lă'shũn, *s.* The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nê-vêr'să-rê, *s.* A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nê-vêr'să-rê, *a.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ăn'nô-dôm'ê-nê. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ăn'nô-lĩs, *s.* An American animal like a lizard. [note.

ANNOTATION, ăn-nô-tă'shũn, *s.* Explication;

ANNOTATOR, ăn-nô-tă'tũr, *s.* A writer of notes, a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nôũnse', *v. a.* To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence. [vex.

To ANNOY, ăn-nôê', *v. a.* To incommode, to

ANNOY, ăn-nôê', *s.* Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-nôê'ânse, *s.* That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ăn-nôê'ũr, *s.* The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ăn'nũ-ăl, *a.* That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'nũ-ăl-lê, *ad.* Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nũ'ê-tănt, *s.* He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ăn-nũ'ê-tê, *s.* A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nũl', *v. a.* To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing. [a ring.

ANNULAR, ăn'nũ-lăr, *a.* Having the form of ANNULARY, ăn'nũ-lă-rê, *a.* Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ăn'nũ-lê't, *s.* A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nũ'mê-râte, *v. a.* To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nũ-mê-ră'shũn, *s.* Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nũn'shê-âte, *v. a.* To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nũn shê-ă'shũn-dă, *s.* The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin, solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'ô-dĩne, *a.* That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ă-nôĩnt', *v. a.* To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, ă-nôĩn'tũr, *s.* The person that anoints. [regularity.

ANOMALISM, ă-nôm'ă-lĩzm, *s.* Anomaly, irregular.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nôm'ă-lĩs'tê-kăl, *a.* Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nôm'ă-lũs, *a.* Irregular, deviating from the general method or analogy of things. [larly.

ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nôm'ă-lũs-lê, *ad.* Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ă-nôm'ă-lê, *s.* Irregularity, deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'ô-mê, *s.* Breach of law.

ANON, ă-nôn', *ad.* Quickly, soon: now and then. [name.

ANONYMOUS, ă-nôn'ê-mũs, *a.* Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ă-nôn'ê-mũs-lê, *ad.* Without a name.

ANOREXY, ăn'nô rêk-sê, *s.* Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ăn'ũth'ũr, *a.* Not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different.

ANSATED, ăn'să-têd, *a.* Having handles.

To ANSWER, ăn'sũr, *v. n.* To speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, ăn'sũr, *s.* That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ăn'sũr-ă-bl, *a.* That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent; proportionate to equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ăn'sũr-ă-blê, *ad.* In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably

ANSWERABLENESS, ăn'sũr-ă-bl-nê's, *s.* The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, ăn'sũr'ũr, *s.* He that answers; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, ănt, *s.* An emmet, a pismire.

ANT-BEAR, ănt'băre, *s.* An animal that feeds on ants.

ANT-HILL, ănt'hĩll, *s.* The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

tâbe, tâb, bûll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

ANTAGONIST, ân-tâg'ô-nîst, *s.* One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.
To ANTAGONIZE, ân-tâg'ô-nîze, *v. n.* To contend against another.
ANTANACLASIS, ânt-â-nâ-klâ'sis, *s.* A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.
ANTAPHRODITICK, ânt-â-frô-dî'tîk, *a.* Efficacious against the venereal disease.
ANTAPOPLECTICK, ânt-âp-pô-plék'tîk, *a.* Good against an apoplexy.
ANTARCTICK, ân-târk'tîk, *c.* Relating to the southern pole. [against the gout.
ANTARTHITICK, ânt-âr-thrî'tîk, *a.* Good
ANTASTHMATICK, ânt-âst-mât'tîk, *a.* Good against the asthma.
ANTEACT, ân-té-âkt, *s.* A former act.
ANTEAMBULATION, ân-té-âm-bû-lâ'shûn, *s.* A walk before.
To ANTECEDE, ân-té-sède', *v. a.* To precede; to go before.
ANTECEDENCE, ân-té-sé'dénse, *s.* The act or state of going before.
ANTECEDENT, ân-té-sé'dént, *a.* Going before, preceding.
ANTECEDENT, ân-té-sé'dént, *s.* That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.
ANTECEDENTLY, ân-té-sé'dént-lé, *ad.* Previously.
ANTECESSOR, ân-té-sés'sûr, *s.* One who goes before, or leads another.
ANTECHAMBER, ân-té-tshâm-bûr, *s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.
To ANTEDATE, ân-té-dâte, *v. a.* To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.
ANTEDILUVIAN, ân-té-dê-lû've-ân, *a.* Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.
ANTELOPE, ân-té-lôpe, *s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns.
ANTEMERIDIAN, ân-té-mê-rîd'jê-ân, *a.* Being before noon.
ANTEMETICK, ân-té-mêt'tîk, *a.* That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMUNDANE, ân-té-mûn'dâne, *a.* That which was before the world.
ANTEPAST, ân-té-pâst, *s.* A foretaste.
ANTEPENULT, ân-té-pé-nûlt', *s.* The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTIC, ânt-ép-ê-lép'tîk, *s.* A medicine against convulsions.
To ANTEPONE, ân-té-pône, *v. a.* To prefer one thing to another.
ANTEPREDICAMENT, ân-té-prê-dîk'â-mént, *s.* Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
ANTERIORITY, ân-té-rê-ôr'ê-té, *s.* Priority; the state of being before.
ANTERIOR, ân-té-rê-ûr, *a.* Going before.
ANTES, ân'téz, *s.* Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTOMACH, ân-té-stûm'ûk, *s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach.
ANTHELMINTHICK, ân-thêl-mî'n'tîk, *a.* That which kills worms.
ANTHEM, ân-thém, *s.* A holy song.
ANTHOLOGY, ân-thôl'ô-jê, *s.* A collection of

flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems. [of erysipelas.
ANTHONY'S FIRE, ân'tô-nîz-fîrê', *s.* A kind
ANTHRAX, ân'thrâks, *s.* A scab or blotch which burns the skin.
ANTHROPOLOGY, ân'thrô-pôl'ô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of anatomy. [eaters, cannibals.
ANTHROPOPHAGI, ân'thrô-pôl'â-jî, *s.* Man-
ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ân'thrô-pôl'â-jî-r'ê-ân, *s.* A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.
ANTHROPOPHAGY, ân'thrô-pôl'â-jê, *s.* The quality of eating human flesh.
ANTHROPOSOLOGY, ân'thrô-pôl'ô-fê, *s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHYPNOTICK, ân'thîp-nôt'tîk, *a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.
ANTHYPOPHORA, ân-thê-pôf'ô-ra, *s.* The refutation of an objection by the apposition of a contrary sentence.
ANTIACID, ân'té-âs'îd, *s.* Alkali.
ANTICHAMBER, ân'té-tshâm-bûr, *s.* Corruptly written for antechamber.
ANTICHRISTIAN, ân-té-krîs'tshûn, *a.* Opposite to christianity.
ANTICHRISTIANISM, ân-té-krîs'tshûn-îzm, *s.* Opposition or contrariety to christianity.
ANTICHRISTIANITY, ân-té-krîs-tshê-ân'ê-té, *s.* Contrariety to christianity.
To ANTICIPATE, ân-tîs'ê-pâte, *v. a.* To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really were; to preclude.
ANTICIPATION, ân'tîs-sê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste.
ANTICK, ân'tîk, *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild.
ANTICK, ân'tîk, *s.* He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.
ANTICKLY, ân'tîk-lé, *ad.* With odd postures.
ANTICLIMAX, ân-té-klî'mâks, *s.* A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.
ANTICONVULSIVE, ân-té-côn-vûl'sîv, *a.* Good against convulsions.
ANTICOR, ân'té-kôr, *s.* A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.
ANTICOURTIER, ân-té-côre'tshûr, *s.* On that opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL, ân-té-dô'tâl, *a.* Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.
ANTIDOTE, ân'té-dôte, *s.* A medicine given to expel poison. [fevers.
ANTIFEBRILE, ân-té-fêb'rîl, *a.* Good against
ANTILOGARITHM, ân-té-lôg'â-rîthm, *s.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant.
ANTIMONARCHICAL, ân'té-mô-nâr'kê-kâl, *a.* Against government by a single person.
ANTIMONIAL, ân-té-mô'nê-âl, *a.* Made of antimony.
ANTIMONY, ân'té-mûn-ê, *s.* Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.
ANTINEPHRITICK, ân'té-nê-frî'tîk, *s.* Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.
ANTINOMY, ân-tîn'ô-mê, *s.* A contradiction between two laws.
ANTIPARALYTICK, ân'té-pâr-â-lî'tîk, *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn'tê-pă-thêt'ê-kâl, *a.* Having a natural contrariety to any thing.
ANTIPATHY, ăn-tîp'ă-thê, *s.* A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to sympathy.
ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn'tê-pê-rîs'tă-sîs, *s.* The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn'tê-pês-tê-lên'shâl, *a.* Efficacious against the plague.
ANTIPHON, ăn'tê-fôn, *s.* Alternate singing.
ANTIPHONY, { ăn-tîf'ô-nê, *s.* An echo. The
ANTIPHONE, { method of singing by way of response.
ANTIPHHRASIS, ăn-tîf'ră-sîs, *s.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.
ANTIPODAL, ăn-tîp'ô-dâl, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.
ANTIPODES, ăn-tîp'ô-dêz, *s.* Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.
ANTIPOPE, ăn'tê-pôpe, *s.* He that usurps the popedom.
ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tîp-tô'sîs, *s.* A figure in grammar by which one case is put for another.
ANTIQUARY, ăn'tê-kwâ-rê, *s.* A man studious of antiquity. [obsolete.
To ANTIQUATE, ăn'tê-kwâ-te, *v. a.* To make
ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'tê-kwâ-têd-nês, *s.* The state of being obsolete.
ANTIQUE, ăn-têek', *a.* Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.
ANTIQUE, ăn-têek', *s.* An antiquity, a remain of ancient times. [of being antique.
ANTIQUENESS, ăn-têek'nês, *s.* The quality
ANTIQUITY, ăn-tîk'kwê-tê, *s.* Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.
ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn'tê-skôr-bû'tê-kâl, *a.* Good against the scurvy.
ANTISPASIS, ăn-tîs'pâ-sîs, *s.* The revulsion of any humour.
ANTISPASMODICK, ăn'tê-spâz-môd'îk, *a.* That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
ANTISPASTICK, ăn'tê-spâs'tîk, *a.* Medicines which cause a revulsion.
ANTISPLENETICK, ăn'tê-splên'ê-tîk, *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.
ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tîs'trô-fê, *s.* In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn'tê-strû-mât'îk, *a.* Good against the king's evil. [contrast.
ANTITHESIS, ăn-tîth'ê-sîs, *s.* Opposition;
ANTITYPE, ăn'tê-tîpe, *s.* That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.
ANTITYPICAL, ăn'tê-tîp'ê-kâl, *a.* That which explains the type.
ANTIVENEREAL, ăn'tê-vê-nê-rê-âl, *a.* Good against the venereal disease.
ANTLER, ănt'lûr, *s.* Branch of a stag's horn.
ANTOECL, ăn-têe'sl, *s.* Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south.
ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tô-nô-mă'zhê-â, *s.* A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero.
ANTRE, ăn'târ, *s.* A cavern, a den.
ANVIL, ăn'vîl, *s.* The iron block on which

the smith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.
ANXIETY, ăng-zl'ê-tê, *s.* Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.
ANXIOUS, ăngk'shûs, *a.* Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.
ANXIOUSLY, ăngk'shûs-lê, *ad.* Solicitously, unquietly. [of being anxious.
ANXIOUSNESS, ăngk'shûs-nês, *s.* The quality
ANY, ên'nê, *a.* Every, whoever, whatever.
AONIAN, â-ô-nê-ân, *a.* Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the muses.
AORIST, â-ô-rîst, *s.* Indefinite. A tense in the Greek language.
AORTA, â-ôr'tă, *s.* The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.
APACE, â-pâse', *ad.* Quick, speedily; hastily
APART, â-pârt', *ad.* Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company.
APARTMENT, â-pârt'mênt, *s.* A room; a set of rooms.
APATHY, âp'ă-thê, *s.* Exemption from passion.
APE, âpe, *s.* A kind of monkey; an imitator.
To APE, âpe, *v. a.* To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.
APEAK, â-pêke', *ad.* In a posture to pierce the ground. [coction.
APEPSY, âp'êp-sê, *s.* A loss of natural con-
APERIENT, â-pê-rê-ênt, *a.* Gently purgative.
APERITIVE, â-pêr'ê-tîv, *a.* That which has the quality of opening.
APERT, â-pêrt', *a.* Open.
APERTION, â-pêr'shûn, *s.* An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.
APERTLY, â-pêrt'lê, *ad.* Openly.
APERTNESS, â-pêrt'nês, *s.* Openness.
APERTURE, âp'ûr-tshûre, *s.* The act of opening; an open place.
APETALOUS, â-pêt'ă-lûs, *a.* Without flower-leaves.
APEX, â-pêks, *s.* The tip or point.
APHÆRESIS, â-fêr'ê-sîs, *s.* A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APHELION, â-fê-lê-ûn, *s.* That part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.
APHILANTHROPY, âf'ê-lân'thrô-pê, *s.* Want of love to mankind.
APHORISM, âf'ô-rîzm, *s.* A maxim, an unconnected position.
APHORISTICAL, âf'ô-rîs'tê-kâl, *a.* Written in separate unconnected sentences.
APHORISTICALLY, âf'ô-rîs'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In the form of an aphorism.
APHRODISIACAL, âf'rô-dê-zl'ă-kâl, { *a.* Re-
APHRODISIACK, âf'rô-dîzh'ê-âk, } relating to the venereal disease.
APIARY, â-pê-â-rê, *s.* The place where bees are kept. [of each.
APIECE, â-pêese', *ad.* To the part or share
APISH, â-pîsh, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected; silly, trifling; wanton, playful.
APISHLY, â-pîsh-lê, *ad.* In an apish manner.
APISHNESS, â-pîsh-nês, *s.* Mimickry, foppery
APITPAT, â-pît'pât, *ad.* With quick palpitation

tube, tûb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

APOCALYPSE, á-pók'-á-líps, *s.* Revelation, a word used only of the sacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, á-pók'-á-líp'té-kál, *a.* Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, á-pók'-ò-pé, *s.* A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, áp-ò-krús'tík, *a.* Repelling and astringent.

APOCRYPHA, á-pók'-ré-fá, *s.* Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, á-pók'-ré-fál, *a.* Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the Apocrypha. [certainly.]

APOCRYPHALLY, á-pók'-ré-fál-lé, *ad.* Un-

APOCRYPHALNESS, á-pók'-ré-fál-nés, *s.* Uncertainty. [strative.]

APODICTICAL, áp-ò-dík'té-kal, *a.* Demon-

APODIXIS, áp-ò-dík'sís, *s.* Demonstration.

APOGEON, áp-ò-jé'on, } *s.* A point in the

APOGEE, áp'ò-jé, } heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, áp-pól-ò-jét'é-kal, } *a.* That

APOLOGETICK, á-pól-ò-jét'ík, } which is said in defence of any thing.

APOLOGIST, á-pól'ò-jíst, *s.* One who makes an apology. [in favour.]

To APOLOGIZE, á-pól'ò-jíze, *v. n.* To plead

APOLOGUE, áp'ò-lóg, *s.* Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, á-pól'ò-jé, *s.* Defence, excuse.

APOMECOMETRY, áp'ò-mé-kóm'mé-tré, *s.* The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, á-pón-nú-rò'sís, *s.* An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, á-póf'á-sís, *s.* A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, áp-ò-flég'má-tík, *a.* Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, áp-ò-flég'má-tízm, *s.* A medicine to draw phlegm. [saying.]

APOPHTHEGM, áp'ò-thém, *s.* A remarkable

APOPHYGE, á-póf'é-jé, *s.* That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, á-póf'é-sís, *s.* The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process.

APOPLECTICAL, áp-ò-plék'té-kál, } *a.* Relat-

APOPLECTICK, áp-ò-plék'tík, } ing to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, áp'ò-plék-sé, *s.* A sudden deprivation of all sensation.

APORIA, á-pó're-á, *s.* A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. [nation.]

APORRHOEA, áp-pór-ré-á, *s.* Effluvium, ema-

APOSIOPESIS, á-pòzh-é-ò-pé'sís, *s.* A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

APOSTACY, á-pós'tá-sé, *s.* Departure from what a man has proposed; it is generally applied to religion. [saken his religion.]

APOSTATE, á-pós'táte, *s.* One that has for-

APOSTATICAL, áp-pós-tát'é-kál, *a.* After the manner of an apostate. [sake one's religion.]

To APOSTATIZE, á-pós'tá-tíze, *v. n.* To for-

To APOSTEMATE, á-pós'té-máte, *v. n.* To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, á-pós-té-má'shún, *s.* The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, áp'ò-stème, *s.* A hollow swelling, an abscess.

APOSTLE, á-pós'sl, *s.* A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. [dignity of an apostle.]

APOSTLESHIP, á-pós'sl-shíp, *s.* The office or

APOSTOLICAL, áp-pós-tól'é-kál, *a.* Delivered by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, áp-òs-tól'é-kál-lé, *ad.* In the manner of the apostles. [the apostles.]

APOSTOLICK, áp-òs-tól'ík, *a.* Taught by

APOSTROPHE, á-pós'tró-fé, *s.* In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as tho' for though.

To APOSTROPHIZE, á-pós'tró-flze, *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, áp'ò-stúme, *s.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, á-póth'é-ká-ré, *s.* A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale. [saying.]

APOTHEGM, áp'ò-thém, *s.* A remarkable

APOTHEOSIS, áp-ò-thé'ò-sís, *s.* Deification.

APOTOME, á-pót'ò-mé, *s.* The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

APOZEM, áp'ò-zém, *s.* A decoction.

To APPAL, áp-páll', *v. a.* To affright, to depress. [impression of fear.]

APPALMENT, áp-páll'mént, *s.* Depression,

APPANAGE, áp-pá-náje, *s.* Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, áp-pá-rátús, *s.* Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipage, show.

APPAREL, áp-pár'él, *s.* Dress, vesture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, áp-pár'él, *v. a.* To dress, to clothe; to cover, or deck.

APPARENT, áp-pá'rént, *a.* Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive. [openly.]

APPARENTLY, áp-pá'rént-lé, *ad.* Evidently,

APPARITION, áp-pá-rísh'un, *s.* Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre; a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.

APPARITOR, áp-pár'é-túr, *s.* The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

To APPAY, áp-pá', *v. a.* To satisfy.

To APPEACH, áp-pétsh', *v. a.* To accuse; to censure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, áp-pétsh'mént, *s.* Charge exhibited against any man.

To APPEAL, áp-péle', *v. n.* To transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.

APPEAL, áp-péle', *s.* A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.

APPEALANT, áp-pél'lánt, *s.* He that appeals

To APPEAR, áp-pére', *v. n.* To be in sight to be visible; to become visible as a spirit to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

APPEARANCE, âp-pê'rânse, *s.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood. [appears]

APPEARER, âp-pê'rûr, *s.* The person that

APPEASABLE, âp-pê'zâ-bl, *a.* Reconcilable.

APPEASABLENESS, âp-pê'zâ-bl-nês, *s.* Reconcilableness.

To APPEASE, âp-pêze', *v. a.* To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

APPEASEMENT, âp-pêze'mént, *s.* A state of peace.

APPEASER, âp-pê'zûr, *s.* He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT, âp-pêl'lânt, *s.* A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLATE, âp-pêl'lâte, *s.* The person appealed against.

APPELLATION, âp-pêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* Name.

APPELLATIVE, âp-pêl'lâ-tîv, *s.* A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.

APPELLATIVELY, âp-pêl'lâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, âp-pêl'lâ-tûr-rê, *a.* That which contains an appeal.

APPELLEE, âp-pêl-lê', *s.* One who is accused.

To APPEND, âp-pênd', *v. a.* To hang any thing upon another; to add to something as an accessory.

APPENDAGE, âp-pên'dâje, *s.* Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.

APPENDANT, âp-pên'dânt, *a.* Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT, âp-pên'dânt, *s.* An accidental or adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, âp-pên'dê-kâte, *v. a.* To add to another thing. [nexion.]

APPENDICATION, âp-pên-dê-kâ'shûn, *s.* An-

APPENDIX, âp-pên'dîks, *s.* Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To APPERTAIN, âp-pêr-tâne', *v. n.* To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, âp-pêr-tâne'mént, *s.* That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, âp-pêr'tê-nânse, *s.* That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, âp-pêr'tê-nênt, *a.* Belonging, relating to.

APPETENCE, âp-pê-têmse, } *s.* Carnal desire.

APPETENCY, âp-pê-tên-sê, }

APPETIBILITY, âp-pêt-tê-bl'lê-tê, *s.* The quality of being desirable.

APPETIBLE, âp-pê-tê-bl, *a.* Desirable.

APPETITE, âp-pê-tl'te, *s.* The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.

APPETITION, âp-pê-tîsh'ûn, *s.* Desire.

APPETITIVE, âp-pê-tê-tîv, *a.* That desires.

To APPLAUD, âp-plâwd', *v. a.* To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.

APPLAUDER, âp-plâw'dûr, *s.* He that praises or commends.

APPLAUSE, âp-plâwz', *s.* Approbation loudly expressed.

APPLAUSIVE, âp-plâwz'îv, *a.* Applauding.

APPLE, âp'pl, *s.* The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, âp'pl-wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman that sells apples. [be applied.]

APPLIABLE, âp-pl'lâ-bl, *a.* That which may

APPLIANCE, âp-pl'lânse, *s.* The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, âp'plê-kâ-bl'lê-tê, *s.* The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, âp'plê-kâ-bl, *a.* That which may be applied. [ness to be applied]

APPLICABLENESS, âp'plê-kâ-bl-nês, *s.* Fit-

APPLICABLY, âp'plê-kâ-blê, *ad.* In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, âp'plê-kâte, *s.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

APPLICATION, âp'plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair. [application.]

APPLICATIVE, âp'plê-kâ-tîv, *a.* Belonging to

APPLICATORY, âp'plê-kâ-tûr-rê, *a.* Belonging to the act of applying.

To APPLY, â-pl'l', *v. a.* To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To APPOINT, âp-pôint', *v. a.* To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip. [fixes.]

APPOINTER, âp-pôin'tûr, *s.* He that settles or

APPOINTMENT, âp-pôint'mént, *s.* Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, âp-pôre'shûn, *v. a.* To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, âp-pôre'shûn-mént', *s.* A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, âp-pôze', *v. a.* To put questions to. [adapted.]

APPOSITE, âp'pô-zî't, *a.* Proper, fit, well

APPOSITELY, âp'pô-zî't-lê, *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably. [priety, suitableness.]

APPOSITENESS, âp'pô-zî't-nês, *s.* Fitness, pro-

APPOSITION, âp-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To APPRAISE, âp-prâze', *v. a.* To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISEMENT, âp-prâze'mént, *s.* The act of appraising; a valuation.

APPRAISER, âp-prâ'zûr, *s.* A person appointed to set a price on things to be sold.

To APPRECIATE, âp-prê'shê-âte, *v. a.* To appraise, to rate, to value, to declare the just price of any thing, to estimate.

APPRECIABLE, âp-prê'shê-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being estimated.

To APPREHEND, âp-prê-hênd', *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

APPREHENDER, âp-prê-hên'dûr, *s.* One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, âp-prê-hên'sê-bl, *s.* That which may be apprehended or conceived.

tube, túb, búll.... ðíll.... pōánd.... thín, THIS.

APPREHENSION, áp-pré-hén'shún, *s.* The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, áp-pré-hén'sílv, *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, áp-pré-hén'sílv-lé, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, áp-pré-hén'sílv-nés, *s.* The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, áp-prén'tís, *s.* One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art.

To APPRENTICE, áp-prén'tís, *v. a.* To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, áp-prén'tís-húð, *s.* The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, áp-prén'tís-shíp, *s.* The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To APPRIZE, áp-príze', *v. a.* To inform.

To APPROACH, áp-prótsh', *v. n.* To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally. [near to.]

To APPROACH, áp-prótsh', *v. a.* To bring near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACH, áp-prótsh', *s.* The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, áp-prótshúr, *s.* The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, áp-prótsh'mént, *s.* The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, áp-prò-bá'shún, *s.* The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, áp-próðf', *s.* Commendation. Obsolete.

To APPROPINQUE, áp-prò-pínk', *v. n.* To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, áp-prò-pré-á-bl, *a.* That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, áp-prò-pré-áte, *v. a.* To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right, to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, áp-prò-pré-áte, *a.* Peculiar, consigned to some particular use or person.

APPROPRIATION, áp-prò-pré-á'shún, *s.* The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, áp-prò-pré-á'túr, *s.* He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, áp-próðv-á-bl, *a.* That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, áp-próðv-ál, *s.* Approbation.

APPROVANCE, áp-próðv-ánse, *s.* Approbation. Not in use.

To APPROVE, áp-próðv', *v. a.* To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation. [tion, liking.]

APPROVEMENT, áp-próðv'mént, *s.* Approbation.

APPROVER, áp-próðv-úr, *s.* He that approves;

he that makes trial: in law, one that, confessing felony himself, accuses another.

To APPROXIMATE, áp-próks'é-máte, *v. n.* To approach, to draw near to.

APPROXIMATE, áp-próks'é-máte, *a.* Near to.

APPROXIMATION, áp-prók-sé-má'shún, *s.* Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, áp'púlse, *s.* The act of striking against any thing.

APPURTENANCE, áp-púr'tè-nánse, *s.* That which belongs to something else, which is considered as the principal. [of wall-fruit.]

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, á'pré-kót, *s.* A kind

APRIL, á'príl, *s.* The fourth month in the year, January counted first.

APRON, á'purn, *s.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON, á'purn, *s.* A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, á'purnd, *a.* Wearing an apron.

APSIS, áp'sís, *s.* The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, ápt, *a.* Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To APTATE, áp'táte, *v. a.* To make fit.

APTITUDE, áp'tè-túde, *s.* Fitness; tendency disposition.

APPLY, ápt'lé, *ad.* Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely; as, he learned his business very aptly.

APPTNESS, ápt'nés, *s.* Fitness, suitableness; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APTOTE, áp'tóte, *s.* A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, á'kwá, *s.* Water.

AQUA-FORTIS, ák-kwá-fór'tís, *s.* A weak and impure nitric acid, distilled from nitre and sulphuric acid. [beryl.]

AQUA-MARINA, ák-kwá-má-rl'ná, *s.* The

AQUA-VITÆ, ák-kwá-ví'té, *s.* Brandy.

AQUATICK, á-kwát'ík, *a.* That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, ák'kwá-tíl, *a.* That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT, ák'kwé-dúkt, *s.* A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, á'kwé-ús, *a.* Watery. [ness.]

AQUEOUSNESS, á'kwé-ús-nés, *s.* Waterish.

AQUILINE, ák'wé-lín, *a.* Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, á-kwóse', *a.* Watery.

AQUOSITY, á-kwós'é-té, *s.* Wateriness.

ARABIC, ár'á-bík, *a.* Of Arabia, written in its language.

ARABLE, ár'á-bl, *a.* Fit for tillage. [web.]

ARANEUS, á-rá-né-ús, *a.* Resembling a cob.

ARATION, á-rá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of ploughing. [butes to tillage.]

ARATORY, ár'á-túr-ré, *a.* That which contri-

ARBALIST, ár'bá-líst, *s.* A cross-bow.

ARBITER, ár'bè-túr, *s.* A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ár'bè-trá-bl, *a.* Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ár-bít'trá-mént, *s.* Will, determination, choice.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

ARBITRARILY, ăr'bê-trâ-rê-lê, *ad.* With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely. [ticalness.
ARBITRARINESS, ăr'bê-trâ-rê-nês, *s.* Despo-
ARBITRARIOUS, ăr'bê-trâ-rê-ûs, *a.* Arbitrary, depending on the will.
ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr'bê-trâ-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* According to mere will and pleasure.
ARBITRARY, ăr'bê-trâ-rê, *a.* Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.
To ARBITRATE, ăr'bê-trâte, *v. a.* To decide, to determine; to judge of.
ARBITRATION, ăr'bê-trâ-shûn, *s.* The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRATOR, ăr'bê-trâ-tûr, *s.* An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governor; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.
ARBITREMENT, ăr-bît'trê-mênt, *s.* Decision, determination; compromise.
ARBITRESS, ăr'bê-três, *s.* A female arbiter.
ARBORARY, ăr'bô-râ-rê, *a.* Of or belonging to a tree.
ARBORET, ăr'bô-rêt, *s.* A small tree or shrub.
ARBORIST, ăr'bô-rîst, *s.* A naturalist who makes trees his study.
ARBOROUS, ăr'bô-rûs, *a.* Belonging to trees
ARBOUR, ăr'bûr, *s.* A bower.
ARBUSCLE, ăr'bûs-sl, *s.* Any little shrub.
ARBUTE, ăr-bûte', *s.* Strawberry tree.
ARC, ărk, *s.* A segment; a part of a circle; an arch.
ARCADE, ăr-kâde', *s.* A continued arch.
ARCANUM, ăr-kâ'nûm, *s.* (Plural *Arcana*). A secret.
ARCH, ărtsch, *s.* Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.
To ARCH, ărtsch, *v. a.* To build arches; to cover with arches.
ARCH, ărtsch, *a.* Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.
ARCHANGEL, ărk-âne'jêl, *s.* One of the highest orders of angels. [nettle.
ARCHANGEL, ărk-âne'jêl, *s.* A plant, dead
ARCHANGELICK, ărk-ân-jêl'lik, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
ARCHBEACON, ărtsch-bê'kn, *s.* The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
ARCHBISHOP, ărtsch-bîsh'ûp, *s.* A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
ARCHBISHOPRICK, ărtsch-bîsh'ûp-rîk, *s.* The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop. [chanter.
ARCHCHANTER, ărtsch-tshân'tûr, *s.* The chief
ARCHDEACON, ărtsch-dê'kn, *s.* One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
ARCHDEACONRY, ărtsch-dê'kn-rê, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
ARCHDEACONSHIP, ărtsch-dê'kn-shîp, *s.* The office of an archdeacon.
ARCHDUKE, ărtsch-dûke', *s.* A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.
ARCHDUCHESS, ărtsch-dûtsh'ês, *s.* The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ărtsch-fê lôs'ô-fûr, *s.* Chief philosopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ărtsch-prêl'lâte, *s.* Chief prelate. [presbyter.
ARCHPRESBYTER, ărtsch-prêz'bê-têr, *s.* Chief
ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kâ-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* A discourse of antiquity.
ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kâ-ô-lôd'jîk, *a.* Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
ARCHAISM, ăr'kâ-îzm, *s.* An ancient phrase
ARCHED, ăr'tshêd, *part. a.* Bent in the form of an arch. [bow.
ARCHER, ărtsch'ûr, *s.* He that shoots with a
ARCHERY, ărtsch'ûr-ê, *s.* The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.
ARCHES-COURT, ărtsch'êz-côrt, *s.* The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.
ARCHETYPE, ăr'kê-tlpe, *s.* The original of which any resemblance is made.
ARCHETYPAL, ăr'kê-tl'pâl, *a.* Original.
ARCHEUS, ăr'kê'ûs, *s.* A power that presides over the animal economy.
ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr'kê-dî-âk'ô-nâl, *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon.
ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr'kê-ê-pîs'kô-pâl, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
ARCHITECT, ăr'kê-têkt, *s.* A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.
ARCHITECTIVE, ăr'kê-têk'tîv, *a.* That performs the work of architecture.
ARCHITECTONICK, ăr'kê-têk-tôn'nik, *a.* That which has the power or skill of an architect.
ARCHITECTURAL, ăr'kê-têk'tshû-râl, *a.* Belonging to architecture.
ARCHITECTURE, ăr'kê-têk-tshûrê, *s.* The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.
ARCHITRAVE, ăr'kê-trave, *s.* That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.
ARCHIVES, ăr'klvz, *s.* The places where records or ancient writings are kept.
ARCHWISE, ărtsch'wlze, *a.* In the form of an arch.
ARCTATION, ărk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Confinement.
ARCTICK, ărk'tîk, *a.* Northern.
ARCUATE, ăr'kû-âte, *a.* Bent in the form of an arch.
ARCUATION, ăr'kû-â'shûn, *s.* The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.
ARCUBALISTER, ăr'kû-bâl'îs-tûr, *s.* A cross-bow man.
ARDENCY, ăr'dên-sê, *s.* Ardour, eagerness.
ARDENT, ăr'dênt, *a.* Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.
ARDENTLY, ăr'dênt-lê, *ad.* Eagerly, affectionately.
ARDOUR, ăr'dûr, *s.* Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.
ARDUITY, ăr'dû-ê-tê, *s.* Height, difficulty.
ARDUOUS, ăr'jû-ûs, *a.* Lofty, hard to climb; difficult. [culty.
ARDUOUSNESS, ăr'jû-ûs-nês, *s.* Height, difficulty.
ARE, ăr. The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.
AREA, ăr-rê-â, *s.* The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

tàbe, túb, búll....òl....pòund....thin, THIS.

To **AREAD**, á-rééd', *v. a.* To advise, to direct. Little used.
AREFACTION, á-rè-fák'shún, *s.* The state of growing dry, the act of drying.
 To **AREFY**, á-rè-fl, *v. a.* To dry.
ARENACEOUS, á-r-é-ná'shús, } *a.* Sandy.
ARENOSE, á-r-é-nòse', }
ARENULOUS, á-rén'ú-lús, *a.* Full of small sand, gravelly.
AREOPAGITE, á-rè-óp'á-jl'te, *s.* A judge of the court of Areopagus in Athens.
AREOTICK, á-rè-ót'ík, *a.* Such medicines as open the pores.
ARGENT, á-r'jént, *a.* Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.
ARGIL, á-r'jíl, *s.* Potter's clay.
ARGILLACEOUS, á-r-jíl'lá'shús, *a.* Clayey, consisting of argil, or potter's clay.
ARGILLOUS, á-r-jíl'lús, *a.* Consisting of clay, clayish. [chandise, a carrack.
ARGOSY, á-r'gò-sè, *s.* A large vessel for mer-
 To **ARGUE**, á-r'gù, *v. n.* To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.
ARGUER, á-r'gù-úr, *s.* A reasoner, a disputer.
ARGUMENT, á-r'gù-mént, *s.* A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.
ARGUMENTAL, á-r-gù-mén'tál, *a.* Belonging to argument.
ARGUMENTATION, á-r-gù-mén-tá'shún, *s.* Reasoning, the act of reasoning.
ARGUMENTATIVE, á-r-gù-mén'tá-tív, *a.* Consisting of argument, containing argument.
ARGUTE, á-r-gùtè', *a.* Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.
ARID, á-r'rid, *a.* Dry, parched up.
ARIDITY, á-r'id'dè-tè, *s.* Dryness, siccidity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.
ARIES, á-rè-éz, *s.* The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [ram.
 To **ARIETATE**, á-rì'è-tàte, *v. n.* To butt like a
ARIETATION, á-rì'è-tá'shún, *s.* The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram. [tune.
ARIETTA, á-rè-ét'tá, *s.* A short air, song, or
ARIGHT, á-rìtè', *ad.* Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.
ARIOLATION, á-rè-ò-lá'shún, *s.* Soothsaying.
 To **ARISE**, á-rìze', *v. n. pret. arose, part. arisen.* To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.
ARISTOCRACY, á-rìs-tòk'krá-sè, *s.* That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.
ARISTOCRATE, á-rìs-tò-crát', *s.* A favourer of aristocracy.
ARISTOCRATICAL, á-rìs-tò-krát'tè-kál, *a.* Relating to aristocracy.
ARISTOCRATICALNESS, á-rìs-tò-krát'tè-kál-nès, *s.* An aristocratical state.
ARITHMANCY, á-rìth'mán-sè, *s.* A foretelling of future events by numbers.
ARITHMETICAL, á-rìth-mét'tè-kál, *a.* According to the rules or methods of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, á-rìth-mét'tè-kál-lè, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.
ARITHMETICIAN, á-rìth-mè-tísh'án, *s.* A master of the art of numbers.
ARITHMETICK, á-rìth'mè-tík, *s.* The science of numbers; the art of computation.
ARK, árk, *s.* A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.
ARM, árm, *s.* The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.
 To **ARM**, árm, *v. a.* To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up. [against.
 To **ARM**, árm, *v. n.* To take arms, to provide
ARMADA, á-r-má'dá, *s.* An armament for sea.
ARMADILLO, á-r-má-díl'lò, *s.* A four-footed animal of Brasil.
ARMAMENT, á-r'má-mént, *s.* A naval force.
ARMATURE, á-r'má-tshùre, *s.* Armour.
ARMENTAL, á-r-mén'tál, } *a.* Belonging to
ARMENTINE, á-r'mén-tíne, } a drove or herd of cattle.
ARMGAUNT, á-r'm'gánt, *a.* Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.
ARM-HOLE, á-r'm'hòle, *s.* The cavity under the shoulder. [arms.
ARMIGEROUS, á-r-míd'jár-ús, *a.* Bearing
ARMILLARY, á-r'míl-lá-rè, *a.* Resembling a bracelet. [bracelets.
ARMILLATED, á-r'míl-lá-téd, *a.* Wearing
ARMINGS, á-r'm'ingz, *s.* The same with waist-clothes. [war.
ARMIPOTENCE, á-r-míp'ò-tènsè, *s.* Power in
ARMIPOTENT, á-r-míp'ò-tént, *a.* Mighty in war.
ARMISTICE, á-r'mè-stís, *s.* A short truce.
ARMLET, á-r'm'lét, *s.* A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.
ARMONIACK, á-r-mò'nè-àk, *s.* The name of a salt.
ARMORER, á-r'múr-úr, *s.* He that makes armour or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.
ARMORIAL, á-r-mò're-ál, *a.* Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
ARMORY, á-r'múr-è, *s.* The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.
ARMOUR, á-r'múr, *s.* Defensive arms.
ARMOUR-BEARER, á-r'múr-bàre'úr, *s.* He that carries the armour of another.
ARMPIT, á-r'm'pít, *s.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
ARMS, ármz, *s.* Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.
ARMY, á-r'mè, *s.* A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.
AROMATIC, á-r-ò-mát'è-kál, } *a.* Spicy;
AROMATIC, á-r-ò-mát'ík, } fragrant, strong scented.
AROMATICKS, á-r-ò-mát'íks, *s.* Spices.
AROMATIZATION, á-r-ò-mát-è-zá'shún, *s.* The act of scenting with spices.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pîne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

To AROMATIZE, âr-rô-mâ-tlze, *v. a.* To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

AROSE, â-rôze'. The preterite of the verb Arise. [side.

AROUND, â-rôund', *ad.* In a circle, on every

AROUND, â-rôund', *prep.* About.

To AROUSE, â-rôuze', *v. a.* To wake from sleep: to raise up, to excite.

AROW, â-rô', *ad.* In a row.

AROYNT, â-rôint', *ad.* Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, âr-kwê-bûs, *s.* A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, âr-kwê-bûs-êér', *s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse. [liquor.

ARRACK, âr-râk', *s.* A kind of spirituous

To ARRAIGN, âr-râne', *v. a.* To set a thing in order, in its place; a prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT, âr-râne'mént, *s.* The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, âr-rânje', *v. a.* To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, âr-rânje'mént, *s.* The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

ARRANT, âr-rânt, *a.* Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, âr-rânt-lê, *ad.* Corruptly, shamefully.

ARRAS, âr-râs, *s.* Tapestry.

ARRAUGHT, âr-râwt', *part. a.* Seized by violence. Out of use.

ARRAY, âr-râ', *s.* Dress; order of battle; in law the ranking or setting in order.

To ARRAY, âr-râ', *v. a.* To put in order; to deck, to dress.

ARRAYERS, âr-râ'ûrs, *s.* Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, âr-rêér', *s.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. [of an account.

ARREARAGE, âr-rêér'âje, *s.* The remainder

ARRENTATION, âr-rén-tâ'shûn, *s.* The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to enclose.

ARREPTITIOUS, âr-rép-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, âr-rêst', *s.* In law, a stop or stay, an arrest is a restraint of a man's person any caption.

To ARREST, âr-rêst', *v. a.* To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to stop motion. [army.

ARRIERE, âr-rêér', *s.* The last body of an

ARRISION, âr-rîzh'ûn, *s.* A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL, âr-rl'vâl, *s.* The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose.

ARRIVANCE, âr-rl'vânse, *s.* Company coming.

To ARRIVE, âr-rl've', *v. n.* To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen. [nibble.

To ARRODE, âr-rôde', *v. a.* To gnaw or

ARROGANCE, âr-rô-gânse, } *s.* The act of

ARROGANCY, âr-rô-gân-sê, } quality of taking much upon one's self.

ARROGANT, âr-rô-gânt, *a.* Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, âr-rô-gânt-lê, *ad.* In an arrogant manner. [gance.

ARROGANTNESS, âr-rô-gânt-nês, *s.* Arro-

To ARROGATE, âr-rô-gâte, *v. a.* To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

ARROGATION, âr-rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, âr-rô'zhûn, *s.* A gnawing.

ARROW, âr-rô, *s.* The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, âr-rô-hêd, *s.* A water plant.

ARROWY, âr-rô-ê, *a.* Consisting of arrows.

ARSE, ârse, *s.* The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, ârs'fût, *s.* A kind of water-fowl.

ARSE-SMART, ârs'smârt, *s.* A plant.

ARSENAL, âr-sê-nâl, *s.* A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine. [nick.

ARSENICAL, âr-sên'ê-kâl, *a.* Containing arse-

ARSENICK, ârse'nîk, *s.* A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

ART, ârt, *s.* The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, âr-tê-rê-âl, *a.* That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, âr-tê-rê-ôt'tô-mê, *s.* The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, âr'tûr-ê, *s.* An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ârt'fûl, *a.* Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ârt'fûl-lê, *ad.* With art, skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, ârt'fûl-nês, *s.* Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, âr-thrît'îk,

ARTHRITICAL, âr-thrît'ê-kâl, } *a.* Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, âr-tê-tshôke, *s.* This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine-tree.

ARTICK, âr'tîk, *s.* properly ARCTIC. Northern.

ARTICLE, âr-tê-kl, *s.* A part of speech, as *the, an*; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, âr-tê-kl, *v. n.* To stipulate, to make terms. [joints.

ARTICULAR, âr-tîk'û-lâr, *a.* Belonging to the

ARTICULATE, âr-tîk'û-lâte, *a.* Distinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, âr-tîk'û-lâte, *v. a.* To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms. [articulate voice.

ARTICULATELY, âr-tîk'û-lâte-lê, *ad.* In an articulate

ARTICULATENESS, âr-tîk'û-lâte-nês, *s.* The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, âr-tîk'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, âr-tê-fîs, *s.* Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, âr-tîf'fê-sûr, *s.* An artist, a manufacturer, a forger, a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, âr-tê-fîsh'âl, *a.* Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALLY, âr-tê-fîsh'âl-lê, *ad.* Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

tube, tub, ball . . . ðil, pound . . . thin, THIS.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ăr-tê-fîsh'ăl-nês, *s.* Artfulness.
ARTILLERY, ăr-tîl'lûr-rê, *s.* Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.
ARTISAN, ăr-tê-zân', *s.* Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.
ARTIST, ăr'tîst, *s.* The professor of an art; a skilful man; not a novice.
ARTLESS, ăr'tlêz, *a.* Unskilful, without fraud, as an artless maid; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.
ARTLESSLY, ăr'tlêz-lê, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally, sincerely. [from limb.
To ARTUATE, ăr'tshû-âte, *v. a.* To tear limb
ARUNDINACIOUS, ăr-rûn-dê-nâ'shûs, *a.* Of or like reeds. [ing with reeds.
ARUNDINEOUS, ăr-rûn-dîn'ê-ûs, *a.* Abound-
AS, ăz, *conj.* In the same manner with something else; like, of the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to like or same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As: answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense; answering to So conditionally: As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.
ASAFOETIDA, ăs-să-fê'tê-dî, *s.* A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste and a strong offensive smell.
ASARABACCA, ăs-sa-ră-băk'kă, *s.* The name of a plant.
ASBESTINE, ăz-bêz'tîn, *a.* Something incombustible.
ASBESTOS, ăz-bêz'tûs, *s.* A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.
ASCARIDES, ăs-kăr'ê-dêz, *s.* Little worms in the rectum.
To ASCEND, ăs-sênd', *v. n.* To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy. [thing.
To ASCEND, ăs-sênd', *v. a.* To climb up any
ASCENDANT, ăs-sên'dânt, *s.* The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.
ASCENDANT, ăs-sên'dânt, *a.* Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an astrological sense, above the horizon. [power.
ASCENDENCY, ăs-sên'dên-sê, *s.* Influence,
ASCENSION, ăs-sên'shûn, *s.* The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising or mounting.
ASCENSION DAY, ăs-sên'shûn-dă', *s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsunday.
ASCENSIVE, ăs-sên'sîv, *a.* In a state of ascent.
ASCENT, ăs-sênt', *s.* Rise, the act of rising.

the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.
To ASCERTAIN, ăs-sêr-tâne', *v. a.* To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.
ASCERTAINER, ăs-sêr-tâ'nûr, *s.* The person that proves or establishes.
ASCERTAINMENT, ăs-sêr-tâne'mênt, *s.* A settled rule; a standard.
ASCETICK, ăs-sêt'îk, *a.* Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.
ASCETICK, ăs-sêt'îk, *s.* He that retires to devotion, a hermit.
ASCITES, ăs-sl'têz, *s.* A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.
ASCITICAL, ăs-sît'ê-kâl, } *a.* Dropsical, hy-
ASCITICK, ăs-sît'îk, } dropical.
ASCITITIOUS, ăs-sê-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Supplemental. [ascribed.
ASCRIBABLE, ăs-skrî'bă-bl, *a.* That may be
To ASCRIBE, ăs-krîbe', *v. a.* To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.
ASCRPTION, ăs-krîp'shûn, *s.* The act of ascribing. [ascribed.
ASCRIPTITIOUS, ăs-krîp-tîsh'ûs, *a.* That is
ASH, ăsh, *s.* A tree.
ASH-COLOURED, ăsh'kûl-ûrd, *a.* Coloured between brown and gray.
ASHAMED, ă-shă'mêd, *a.* Touched with shame
ASHEN, ăsh'shên, *a.* Made of ash wood.
ASHES, ăsh'îz, *s.* The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.
ASH-WEDNESDAY, ăsh-wênz'dă, *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
ASHLAR, ăsh'lăr, *s.* Free stones as they come out of the quarry.
ASHLERING, ăsh'lăr-îng, *s.* Quartering in garrets. A term in building.
ASHORE, ă-shôre', *ad.* On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.
ASHWEED, ăsh'wêed, *s.* An herb.
ASHY, ăsh'ê, *a.* Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish gray.
ASIDE, ă-slde', *ad.* To one side; to another part; from the company.
ASINARY, ăs'sê-nă-rê, } *a.* Belonging to an
ASININE, ăs'sê-nîne, } ass.
To ASK, ăsk, *v. a.* To petition; to beg; to demand, to claim; to inquire, to question; to require.
ASKANCE, } ă-skânse', *ad.* Sideways, ob-
ASKAUNCE, } liquely. [side.
ASKAUNT, ă-skănt', *ad.* Obliquely, on one
ASKER, ăsk'ûr, *s.* Petitioner; inquirer.
ASKER, ăsk'ûr, *s.* A water newt.
ASKEW, ă-skû', *ad.* Aside, with contempt, contemptuously. [en
To ASLAKE, ă-slăke', *v. a.* To remit, to slack
ASLANT, ă-slânt', *ad.* Obliquely, on one side.
ASLEEP, ă-slêep', *ad.* Sleeping; into sleep.
ASLOPE, ă-slôpe', *ad.* With declivity, obliquely
ASP, or **ASPICK**, ăsp, or ăsp'îk, *s.* A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.
ASP, ăsp, *s.* A tree.
ASPALATHUS, ăs-păl'ă-thûs, *s.* A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

ASPARAGUS, âs-pâr'â-gûs, *s.* The name of a plant.

ASPECT, âs'pêkt, *s.* Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

To ASPECT, âs'pêkt', *v. a.* To behold.

ASPECTABLE, âs'pêkt'â-bl, *a.* Visible.

ASPECTION, âs'pêkt'shûn, *s.* Beholding, view.

ASPEN, âs'pên, *s.* A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, âs'pên, *a.* Belonging to the asp-tree; made of aspen wood.

ASPER, âs'pûr, *a.* Rough, rugged.

To ASPERATE, âs'pê-râte, *v. a.* To make rough

ASPERATION, âs'pê-râ'shûn, *s.* A making rough

ASPERIFOLIOUS, âs'pêr-ê-fô'lê-ûs, *a.* Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, âs'pêr-ê-tê, *s.* Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness or ruggedness of temper. [disregard.

ASPERNATION, âs'pêr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Neglect,

ASPEROUS, âs'pê-rûs, *a.* Rough, uneven.

To ASPERSE, âs'pêrse', *v. a.* To bespatter with censure or calumny.

ASPERSION, âs'pêr'shûn, *s.* A sprinkling; calumny, censure. [nous.

ASPHALTICK, âs-fâl'tîk, *a.* Gummy, bitumi-

ASPHALTOS, âs-fâl'tûs, *s.* A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, âs-fâl'tûm, *s.* A bituminous substance found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, âs'fô-dêl, *s.* Day-lily.

ASPICK, âs'pîk, *s.* The name of a serpent.

To ASPIRATE, âs'pê-râte, *v. a.* To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope.

ASPIRATE, âs'pê-râte, *a.* Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, âs'pê-râ'shûn, *s.* A breathing after, an ardent wish, the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE, âs-pîre, *v. n.* To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher. [away.

ASPORTATION, âs-pôr-tâ'shûn, *s.* A carrying

ASQUINT, â-skwînt', *ad.* Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.

ASS, âss, *s.* An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To ASSAIL, âs-sâle', *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.

ASSAILABLE, âs-sâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, âs-sâ'lânt, *s.* He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, âs-sâ'lânt, *a.* Attacking, invading

ASSAILER, âs-sâ'lûr, *s.* One who attacks another. [squirrel.

ASSAPANICK, âs-sâ-pân'nîk, *s.* The flying

ASSASSIN, âs-sâs'sîn, *s.* A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence.

To ASSASSINATE, âs-sâs'sê-nâte, *v. a.* To murder by violence; to waylay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, âs-sâs-sê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, âs-sâs'ê-nâ-tûr, *s.* Murderer, mankiller.

ASSATION, âs-sâ'shûn, *s.* Roasting.

ASSAULT, âs-sâlt', *s.* Storm, opposed to sap or siege; violence; invasion, hostility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

To ASSAULT, âs-sâlt', *v. a.* To attack, to invade

ASSAULTER, âs-sâlt'ûr, *s.* One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, âs-sâ', *s.* Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To ASSAY, âs-sâ', *v. a.* To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, âs-sâ'ûr, *s.* An officer of the mint for the due trial of silver.

ASSECTATION, âs-sêk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Attendance.

ASSECUTION, âs-sê-kû'shûn, *s.* Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, âs-sêm'blâdje, *s.* A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE, âs-sêm'bl, *v. a.* To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE, âs-sêm'bl, *v. n.* To meet together. [gether.

ASSEMBLY, âs-sêm'blê, *s.* A company met to-

ASSENT, âs-sênt', *s.* The act of agreeing to any thing, consent, agreement. [yield to.

To ASSENT, âs-sênt', *v. n.* To concede, to

ASSENTATION, âs-sên-tâ'shûn, *s.* Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, âs-sênt'mênt, *s.* Consent.

To ASSERT, âs-sêrt', *v. a.* To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, âs-sêr'shûn, *s.* The act of asserting. [cal.

ASSERTIVE, âs-sêr'tîv, *a.* Positive, dogmati-

ASSERTOR, âs-sêr'tûr, *s.* Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer. [second.

To ASSEVER, âs-sêv'ûr, *v. a.* To save, help, or

To ASSESS, âs-sês', *v. a.* To charge with any certain sum. [by one.

ASSESSION, âs-sêsh'ûn, *s.* A sitting down one

ASSESSMENT, âs-sês'mênt, *s.* The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.

ASSESSOR, âs-sês'sûr, *s.* The person that sits by the judge; he that sits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, as'sêts, *s.* Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER, âs-sêv'ûr, *v. a.* To

To ASSEVERATE, âs-sêv'ê-râte, } affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, âs-sêv-ê-râ'shûn, *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, âs'hêd, *s.* A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, âs-sê-dû'ê-tê, *s.* Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, âs-sîd'jû-ûs, *a.* Constant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, âs-sîd'jû-ûs-lê, *ad.* Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, âs-sê-ên'tô, *s.* A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíll. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

To ASSIGN, á-s-sne', *v. a.* To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value: to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. [be assigned]

ASSIGNABLE, á-s-sne'-á-bl, *a.* That which may

ASSIGNATION, á-s-sig-ná-shún, *s.* An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, á-s-sé-né', *s.* He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, á-s-sí-núr, *s.* He that assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, á-s-sí-ne'mént, *s.* Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIGNS, á-s-sínz', *s.* Those persons to whom any trust is assigned. This is a law term, and always used in the plural; as, a legacy is left to a person's heirs, administrators, or assigns.

ASSIMILABLE, á-s-sím'-é-lá-bl, *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To ASSIMILATE, á-s-sím'-é-lá-te, *v. a.* To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness or resemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, á-s-sím'-mé-lá-te-nés, *s.* Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, á-s-sím-mé-lá-shún, *s.* The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.

To ASSIST, á-s-síst', *v. a.* To help.

ASSISTANCE, á-s-sís'tánse, *s.* Help, furtherance. [aid.]

ASSISTANT, á-s-sís'tánt, *a.* Helping, lending

ASSISTANT, á-s-sís'tánt, *s.* A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSIZE, á-s-síze', *s.* A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, á-s-síze', *v. a.* To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, á-s-sí-zúr, *s.* An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, á-s-só'shé-á-bl, *a.* That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, á-s-só'shé-á-te, *v. a.* To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, á-s-só'shé-á-te, *a.* Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, á-s-só'shé-á-te, *s.* A partner, a confederate, a companion.

ASSOCIATION, á-s-só'shé-á-shún, *s.* Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connexion.

ASSONANCE, á-s-só-nánse, *s.* Reference of one sound to another resembling it. [er sound.]

ASSONANT, á-s-só-nánt, *a.* Resembling another

To ASSORT, á-s-sórt', *v. a.* To range in classes.

To ASSOT, á-s-sót', *v. a.* To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, á-s-swáje', *v. a.* To mitigate; to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, á-s-swáje'mént, *s.* What mitigates or softens. [or appeases.]

ASSUAGER, á-s-swá-júr, *s.* One who pacifies

ASSUASIVE, á-s-swá'sív, *a.* Softening, mitigating. [subject to.]

To ASSUBJUGATE, á-s-súb'jú-gá-te, *v. 1.* To

ASSUEFACTION, á-s-swé-fák'shún, *s.* The state of being accustomed. [custom.]

ASSUETUDE, á-s-swé-tú-de, *s.* Accustomance,

To ASSUME, á-s-sú-me', *v. a.* To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.

ASSUMER, á-s-sú-múr, *s.* An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, á-s-sú'míng, *part. a.* Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, á-s-súm'sít, *s.* A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, á-s-súm'shún, *s.* The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven. [assumed.]

ASSUMPTIVE, á-s-súm'tív, *a.* That which is

ASSURANCE, ásh-shú'ránse, *s.* Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.

To ASSURE, ásh-shú-re', *v. a.* To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, ásh-shú-réd, or ásh-shúrd', *part. a.* Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, ásh-shú-réd-lé, *ad.* Certainly, indubitably. [of being assured, certainty.]

ASSUREDNESS, ásh-shú-réd-nés, *s.* The state

ASSURER, ásh-shú-rúr, *s.* He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss. [as *.]

ASTERISK, ást-té-rísk, *s.* A mark in printing.

ASTERISM, ást-té-rízm, *s.* A constellation.

ASTERITES, ást-tér-l'téz, *s.* A precious stone. A kind of opal sparkling like a star.

ASTHMA, ást má, *s.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ást-mát'é-kál, } *a.* Troubled

ASTHMATICK, ást-mát'ík, } with an asthma.

ASTERN, á-stérn', *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, á-stért', *v. a.* To terrify, to startle, to affright. [for astonished.]

ASTONIED, á-stón'é-éd, *part. a.* A word used

To ASTONISH, ást-tón'nísh, *v. a.* To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ást-tón'nísh-íng-nés, *s.* Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, ást-tón'ísh-mént, *s.* Amaze-ment, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ást-tóund', *v. a.* To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, á-strád'dl, *ad.* With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ást-trá-gál, *s.* A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

ASTRAL, âs'trâl, *a.* Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, â-strâ', *ad.* Out of the right way.

To ASTRIC, âs-trîkt', *v. a.* To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, âs-trîk'shûn, *s.* The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, âs-trîk'tîv, *a.* Styptick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, âs-trîk'tûr-rè, *a.* Astringent.

ASTRIDE, â-strîde', *ad.* With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, âs-trîf'è-rûs, *a.* Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, âs-trînje', *v. a.* To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, âs-trînj'è-sè, *s.* The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, âs-trînj'ènt, *a.* Binding, contracting. [of describing the stars.

ASTROGRAPHY, âs-trôg'râ-fè, *s.* The science

ASTROLABE, âs'trô-lâbe, *s.* An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, âs-trôl'ô-jûr, *s.* One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, âs-trô-lô'jè-ân, *s.* Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, âs-trô-lôd'jè-kâl, } *a.* Relat-

ASTROLOGICK, âs-trô-lôd'jîk, } ing to astrology, professing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, âs-trô-lôd'jè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, âs-trôl'ô-jîze, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, âs-trôl'ô-jè, *s.* The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, âs-trôn'nô-mûr, *s.* He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, âs-trô-nôm'è-kâl, } *a.* Be-

ASTRONOMICK, âs-trô-nôm'îk, } longing to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, âs-trô-nôm'è-kâl-lè, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, âs-trôn'nô-mè, *s.* A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, âs'trô-thè-ôl'ô-jè, *s.* Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. [not together.

ASUNDER, â-sûn'dûr, *ad.* Apart, separately,

ASYLUM, â-sl'lûm, *s.* A sanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, â sîm'mè-trè, *s.* Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, âs'sîm-tôte, *s.* Asymptotes are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, â-sîn'dè-tôn, *s.* A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, ât, *prep.* At, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house, before he is in it; At, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; At, before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At, signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At, sometimes marks

employment or attention; as, he is at work; At, is sometimes the same with furnished with; as, a man at arms; At, sometimes notes the place where any thing is; as, he is at home, At, sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At, sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to; as, At your service; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, ât'â-bâl, *s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, ât'tâ-râk-sè, *s.* Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANOR, âth'â-nôr, *s.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, â'thè-îzm, *s.* The disbelief of God.

ATHEIST, â'thè-îst, *s.* One that denies the existence of God. [atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICAL, â-thè-îs'tè-kâl, *a.* Given to

ATHEISTICALLY, â-thè-îs'tè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, â-thè-îs'tè-kâl-nès, *s.* The quality of being atheistical. [ism.

ATHEISTICK, â-thè-îs'tîk, *a.* Given to athe-

ATHEOUS, â'thè-ûs, *a.* Atheistick, godless.

ATHEROMA, âth-è-rô'mâ, *s.* A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, âth-è-rôm'â-tûs, *a.* Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, â-thûrst', *ad.* Thirsty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, âth-lèt'îk, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

ATHWART, â-thwârt', *prep.* Across, transverse to any thing; through.

ATILT, â-tîlt', *ad.* With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLAS, ât'lâs, *s.* A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.

ATMOSPHERE, ât'mô-sfère, *s.* The air that encompasses the earth on all sides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, ât-mô-sfèr'è-kâl, *a.* Belonging to the atmosphere.

ATOM, ât'tûm, *s.* Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.

ATOMICAL, â-tôm'è-kâl, *a.* Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, ât'tô-mîst, *s.* One that holds the atomical philosophy.

ATOMY, ât'tô-mè, *s.* An atom.

To ATONE, â-tône', *v. n.* To agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

To ATONE, â-tône', *v. a.* To expiate.

ATONEMENT, â-tône'mènt, *s.* Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory, equivalent.

ATOP, â-tôp', *ad.* On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, ât-trâ-bè-lâ'rè-ân, *a.* Melancholy. [Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUS, ât-trâ-bè-lâ'rè-ûs, *a.*

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, ât-trâ-bè-lâ'rè-ûs-nès, *s.* The state of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, ât-trâ-mèntâl, } *a.* Inky

ATRAMENTOUS, ât-trâ-mèntûs, } black.

ATROCIOUS, â-trô'shûs, *a.* Wicked in a high degree, enormous. [cious manner.

ATROCIOUSLY, â-trô'shûs-lè, *ad.* In an atro-

ATROCIOUSNESS, â-trô'shûs-nès, *s.* The quality of being enormously criminal. [ness.

ATROCITY, â-trôs'sè-tè, *s.* Horrible wicked-

tube, tub, bullpoundthin, THIS

ATROPHY, át-tró-fé, *s.* Want of nourishment, a disease.

To ATTACH, át-tátsh', *v. a.* To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHMENT, át-tátsh'měnt, *s.* Adherence, regard.

To ATTACK, át-ták', *v. a.* To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.

ATTACK, át-ták', *s.* An assault. [tacks.

ATTACKER, át-ták'úr, *s.* The person that attacks.

To ATTAIN, át-táne', *v. a.* To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, át-táne', *v. n.* To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, át-táne'á-bl, *a.* That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, át-táne'á-bl-něs, *s.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, át-táne'dúr, *s.* The act of attainting in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, át-táne'měnt, *s.* That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, át-tánt', *v. a.* To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, át-tánt', *s.* Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness; stain, spot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, át-táne'tshùre, *s.* Reproach, imputation. [corrupt. Not used.

To ATTAMINATE, á-tám'é-náte, *v. a.* To

To ATTEMPT, át-těm'púr, *v. a.* To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportion; to fit to something else.

To ATTEMPERATE, át-těm'pěr-áte, *v. a.* To proportion to something.

To ATTEMPT, át-těmt', *v. a.* To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

ATTEMPT, át-těmt', *s.* An attack, an essay, an endeavour. [attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTABLE, át-těmt'tá-bl, *a.* Liable to

ATTEMPTER, át-těmt'túr, *s.* The person that attempts; an endeavour.

To ATTEND, át-těnd', *v. a.* To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.

To ATTEND, át-těnd', *v. n.* To yield attention; to stay, to delay.

ATTENDANCE, át-těn'dánsé, *s.* The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

ATTENDANT, át-těn'dánt, *s.* One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at any thing; a concomitant, a consequent.

ATTENDER, át-těn'dúr, *s.* Companion, associate.

ATTENT, át-těnt', *a.* Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, át-těn'tátes, *s.* Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, át-těn'shún, *s.* The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, át-těn'tív, *a.* Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, át-těn'tív-lé, *ad.* Heedfully, carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, át-těn'tív-něs, *s.* Heedfulness, attention.

ATTENUANT, át-těn'ú-ánt, *a.* Endued with the power of making thin or slender.

ATTENUATE, át-těn'ú-áte, *a.* Made thin or slender.

ATTENUATION, át-těn'ú-á'shún, *s.* The act of making any thing thin or slender.

ATTER, át'túr, *s.* Corrupt matter.

To ATTEST, át-těst', *v. a.* To bear witness of to witness; to call to witness.

ATTESTATION, át-těs-tá'shún, *s.* Testimony evidence.

ATTIC, át'tík, *a.* Belonging to Attica, belonging to Athens. In philology, delicate, poignant, just, upright. In architecture, belonging to the upper part of a building; belonging to an upper story, flat, having the roof concealed; belonging to a peculiar kind of base sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders. [of atticisms.

To ATTICISE, át'tě-síze, *v. n.* To make use

ATTICISM, át'tě-sízm, *s.* An imitation of the Attic style; a concise and elegant mode of expression.

ATTIGUOUS, át-tíg'ú-ús, *a.* Hard by.

To ATTINGE, át-tínje', *v. a.* To touch slightly.

To ATTIRE, át-tlre', *v. a.* To dress, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, át-tlre', *s.* Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the impalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, át-tl'rúr, *s.* One that attires another, a dresser.

ATTITUDE, át'tě-táde, *s.* A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, át-tól'lěnt, *a.* That which raises or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, át-túr'ně, *s.* Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, át-túr'ně-shíp, *s.* The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, át-túr'něměnt, *s.* A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, át-trákt', *v. a.* To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTATION, át-trák-tá'shún, *s.* Frequent handling.

ATTRACTICAL, át-trák'tě-kál, *a.* Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, át-trák'shún, *s.* The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'tív, *a.* Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing. [or incites.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'tív, *s.* That which draws

ATTRACTIVELY, át-trák'tív-lé, *ad.* With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, át-trák'tív-něs, *s.* The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, át-trák'túr, *s.* The agent that attracts. [draws.

ATTRAHENT, át-trá-hěnt, *s.* That which

ATTRIBUTABLE, át-tríb'ú-tá-bl, *a.* That which may be ascribed or attributed.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pỉn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờr, nôt. . . .

To **ATTRIBUTE**, ăt-tri-b'ute, *v. a.* To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.
ATTRIBUTE, ăt-trè-b'ute, *s.* The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.
ATTRIBUTION, ăt-trè-b'ù'sh'ùn, *s.* Commendation. [bing.
ATTRITE, ăt-tri-te', *a.* Ground, worn by rub-
ATTRITENESS, ăt-tri-te'nēs, *s.* The being much worn.
ATTRITION, ăt-tri-sh'ùn, *s.* The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
To **ATTUNE**, ăt-t'ùne', *v. a.* To make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another.
ATWEEN, ă-tweèn', *ad. or prep.* Betwixt, between.
ATWIXT, ă-twixt', *prep.* In the middle of two things.
To **AVAIL**, ă-vàle', *v. a.* To profit, to turn to profit; to promote, to prosper, to assist.
AVAIL, ă-vàle', *s.* Profit, advantage, benefit.
AVAILABLE, ă-và'là-bl, *a.* Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.
AVAILABLENESS, ă-và'là-bl-nēs, *s.* Power of promoting the end for which it is used.
AVAILABLY, ă-và'là-blè, *ad.* Powerfully, profitably.
AVAILMENT, ă-vàle'měnt, *s.* Usefulness, advantage. [press.
To **AVALE**, ă-vàle', *v. a.* To let fall, to de-
AVANT-GUARD, ă-vant'gărd, *s.* The van.
AVARICE, ăv-ă-ris, *s.* Covetousness, insatiable desire.
AVARICIOUS, ăv-ă-rish'ūs, *a.* Covetous.
AVARICIOUSLY, ăv-ă-rish'ūs-lè, *ad.* Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS, ăv-ă-rish'ūs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being avaricious.
AVAUNT, ă-vant', *int.* A word of abhorrence by which any one is driven away.
AUBURNE, ăw-b'urn, *a.* Brown, of a tan colour.
AUCTION, ăwk'sh'ùn, *s.* A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.
AUCTIONARY, ăwk'sh'ùn-ă-rè, *a.* Belonging to an auction.
AUCTIONEER, ăwk'sh'ùn-ă-er', *s.* The person that manages an auction.
AUCTIVE, ăwk'tiv, *a.* Of an increasing quality. Not used.
AUCUPATION, ăw-k'ù-pă'sh'ùn, *s.* Fowling, bird-catching.
AUDACIOUS, ăw-dă'sh'ūs, *a.* Bold, impudent.
AUDACIOUSLY, ăw-dă'sh'ūs-lè, *ad.* Boldly, impudently. [dence.
AUDACIOUSNESS, ăw-dă'sh'ūs-nēs, *s.* Impu-
AUDACITY, ăw-dă's'è-tè, *s.* Spirit, boldness.
AUDIBLE, ăw'dè-bl, *a.* That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.
AUDIBLENESS, ăw'dè-bl-nēs, *s.* Capableness of being heard.
AUDIBLY, ăw'dè-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as to be heard.
AUDIENCE, ăw'jè-ěnse, *s.* The act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear;

the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

AUDIT, ăw'j'it, *s.* A final account.

To **AUDIT**, ăw'd'it, *v. a.* To take an account finally.

AUDITION, ăw-d'ish'ùn, *s.* Hearing.

AUDITOR, ăw'dè-t'ur, *s.* A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book.

AUDITORY, ăw'dè-t'ur-rè, *a.* That has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, ăw'dè-t'ur-rè, *s.* An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS, ăw'dè-trēs, *s.* A woman that hears.

To **AVEL**, ă-vèl', *v. n.* To pull away.

AVEMARY, ă-vè-mă'rè, *s.* A form of worship in honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENAGE, ăv'ěn-ldje, *s.* A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To **AVENGE**, ă-věnje', *v. a.* To revenge; to punish.

AVENGANCE, ă-věnj'ânse, *s.* Punishment.

AVENGEMENT, ă-věnje'měnt, *s.* Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, ă-věnj'j'ur, *s.* Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, ăv'ěns, *s.* The herb bennet.

AVENTURE, ă-věn'tsh'ure, *s.* A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE, ăv'è-n'ù, *s.* A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To **AVER**, ă-věr', *v. a.* To declare positively.

AVERAGE, ăv'ur-ldje, *s.* That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

AVERMENT, ă-věr'měnt, *s.* Establishment of any thing by evidence.

AVERNAT, ă-věr'năt, *s.* A sort of grape.

To **AVERRUNCATE**, ăv-ěr-r'ung'kâte, *v. a.* To root up. [horrence.

AVERSION, ăv-ěr-să'sh'ùn, *s.* Hatred, ab-

AVERSE, ă-věrse', *a.* Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.

AVERSELY, ă-věrse'lè, *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly. [backwardness.

AVERSENESS, ă-věrse'nēs, *s.* Unwillingness;

AVERSION, ă-věr'sh'ùn, *s.* Hatred, dislike, detestation; the cause of aversion.

To **AVERT**, ă-vért', *v. a.* To turn aside, to turn off, to put by.

AUGER, ăw'g'ur, *s.* A carpenter's tool, to bore holes with.

AUGHT, ăwt, *s.* Any thing.

To **AUGMENT**, ăwg-měnt', *v. a.* To increase, to make bigger or more.

To **AUGMENT**, ăwg-měnt', *v. n.* To increase, to grow bigger. [increase.

AUGMENT, ăwg'měnt, *s.* Increase; state of

AUGMENTATION, ăwg-měn-tă'sh'ùn, *s.* The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

AUGUR, ăw'g'ur, *s.* One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To **AUGUR**, ăw'g'ur, *v. n.* To guess to conjecture by signs.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðft. . . pound. . . . thin, This.

To AUGURATE, ăw'gú-ráte, *v. n.* To judge by augury. [tice of augury.
 AUGURATION, ăw-gú-rá'shún, *s.* The practice.
 AUGURER, ăw'gúr-úr, *s.* The same with augur. [gury.
 AUGURIAL, ăw-gú-ré-ál, *a.* Relating to augury.
 AUGURY, ăw'gú-ré, *s.* The act of prognosticating by omens; the rules observed by augurs; an omen or prediction.
 AUGUST, ăw'gúst, *a.* Great, grand, royal, magnificent.
 AUGUST, ăw'gúst, *s.* The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.
 AUGUSTNESS, ăw-gúst'nés, *s.* Elevation of look, dignity. [birds in.
 AVIARY, ăv'é-á-ré, *s.* A place enclosed to keep
 AVIDITY, ă-víd'é-té, *s.* Greediness, eagerness.
 AVITOUS, ăv'é-tús, *a.* Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.
 To AVIZE, ă-víze', *v. a.* To counsel; to be-think himself, to consider.
 AULD, ăwld, *a.* Old. Not used.
 AULETICK, ăw-lét'ík, *a.* Belonging to pipes.
 AULICK, ăw'lík, *a.* Belonging to the court.
 AULN, ăw s. A French measure of length, an ell.
 To AUMAIL, ăw-máil', *v. a.* To variegate.
 AUNT, ănt, *s.* A father or mother's sister.
 AVOCADO, ăv-ô-ká'dô, *s.* A plant.
 To AVOCATE, ăv'vô-káte, *v. a.* To call away.
 AVOCATION, ăv-vô-ká'shún, *s.* The act of calling aside; the business that calls.
 To AVOID, ă-vôid', *v. a.* To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit.
 To AVOID, ă-vôid', *v. n.* To retire; to become void or vacant.
 AVOIDABLE, ă-vôid'á-bl, *a.* That which may be avoided or escaped.
 AVOIDANCE, ă-vôid'áanse, *s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off.
 AVOIDER, ă-vôid'ér, *s.* The person that shuns any thing; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.
 AVOIDLESS, ă-vôid'lés, *a.* Inevitable.
 AVOIRDUPOIS, ăv-ér-dú-pôiz', *a.* A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and in proportion to a pound Troy as 17 to 14.
 AVOLATION, ăv-ô-lá'shún, *s.* The flying away.
 To AVOUCH, ă-vôútsh', *v. a.* To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.
 AVOUCH, ă-vôútsh', *s.* Declaration, evidence.
 AVOUCHABLE, ă-vôútsh'á-bl, *a.* That may be avouched.
 AVOUCHER, ă-vôútsh'úr, *s.* He that avouches.
 To AVOW, ă-vôú', *v. a.* To justify, to declare openly. [openly declared.
 AVOWABLE, ă-vôú'á-bl, *a.* That which may be
 AVOWAL, ă-vôú'ál, *s.* Justificatory declaration. [manner.
 AVOWEDLY, ă-vôú'éd-lé, *ad.* In an avowed
 AVOWEE, ăv-ôú-é', *s.* He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
 AVOWER, ă-vôú'úr, *s.* He that avows or justifies.
 AVOWRY, ă-vôú'ré, *s.* Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, ă-vôú'zál, *s.* A confession.
 AVOWTRY, ă-vôú'tré, *s.* Adultery.
 AURATE, ăw'ráte, *s.* A sort of pear.
 AURELIA, ăw-ré'lé-á, *s.* A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.
 AURICLE, ăw-ré-kl, *s.* The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps covering the two ventricles thereof.
 AURICULA, ăw-rík'ú-lá, *s.* Bear's ear; a flower.
 AURICULAR, ăw-rík'ú-lár, *a.* Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear.
 AURICULARLY, ăw-rík'ú-lár-lé, *ad.* In a secret manner. [gold.
 AURIFEROUS, ăw-ríffè-rús, *a.* That producer
 AURIGATION, ăw-ré-gá'shún, *s.* The act of driving carriages. Not used.
 AURIST, ăw'ríst, *s.* One who professes to cure disorders of the ear.
 AURORA, ăw-rô'râ, *s.* A species of crowfoot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.
 AUSCULTATION, ăws-kúl-tá'shún, *s.* A hearkening or listening to.
 AUSPICE, ăw'spís, *s.* The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour shown; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.
 AUSPICIAL, ăw-spísh'ál, *a.* Relating to prognosticks.
 AUSPICIOUS, ăw-spísh'ús, *a.* With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things. [prosperously.
 AUSPICIOUSLY, ăw-spísh'ús-lé, *ad.* Happily.
 AUSPICIOUSNESS, ăw-spísh'ús-nés, *s.* Prosperity, happiness.
 AUSTERE, ăw-stère', *a.* Severe, harsh, rigid; sour of taste, harsh. [gidly,
 AUSTERELY, ăw-stère'lé, *ad.* Severely, rigidly.
 AUSTERENESS, ăw-stère'nés, *s.* Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.
 AUSTERITY, ăw-stér'é-té, *s.* Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh discipline.
 AUSTRAL, ăws'trál, } *a.* Southern. [tick.
 AUSTRINE, ăws'trín, }
 AUTHENTIC, ăw-thén'té-kál, *a.* Authentic.
 AUTHENTICALLY, ăw-thén'té-kál-lé, *ad.* With circumstances requisite to procure authority.
 AUTHENTICALLNESS, ăw-thén'té-kál-nés, *s.* The quality of being authentick, genuineness.
 To AUTHENTICATE, ăw-thén'té-káte, *v. a.* To establish any thing by authority.
 AUTHENTICITY, ăw-thén-tís'sé-té, *s.* Authority, genuineness.
 AUTHENTICK, ăw-thén'tík, *a.* That which has every thing requisite to give it authority.
 AUTHENTICKLY, ăw-thén'tík-lé, *ad.* After an authentick manner.
 AUTHENTICKNESS, ăw-thén'tík-nés, *s.* Authenticity.
 AUTHOR, ăw'thúr, *s.* The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.
 AUTHORESS, ăw'thúr-és, *s.* A female writer.
 AUTHORITATIVE, ăw-thór'é-tá-tív, *a.* Having due authority; having an air of authority.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

- AUTHORITATIVELY**, âw-thôr'è-tâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.
- AUTHORITATIVENESS**, âw-thôr'è-tâ-tîv-nês, *s.* Authoritative appearance.
- AUTHORITY**, âw-thôr'è-tê, *s.* Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony; credibility.
- AUTHORIZATION**, âw-thô-rê-zâ'shûn, *s.* Establishment by authority.
- To AUTHORIZE**, âw'thô-rîze, *v. a.* To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.
- AUTOCRASY**, âw-tôk'râ-sê, *s.* Independent power. [absolute sovereign.
- AUTOCRATRICE**, âw-tôk'râ-trîs, *s.* A female
- AUTOGRAPH**, âw'tô-grâf, *s.* A particular person's own writing, the original.
- AUTOGRAPHICAL**, âw'tô-grâf'è-kâl, *a.* Of one's own writing.
- AUTOMATICAL**, âw-tô-mât'è-kâl, *a.* Having power of moving itself.
- AUTOMATON**, âw-tôm'â-tôn, *s.* A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.
- AUTOMATOUS**, âw-tôm'â-tûs, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.
- AUTONOMY**, âw-tôn'nô-mê, *s.* The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.
- AUTOPSY**, âw'tôp-sê, *s.* Ocular demonstration.
- AUTOPTICAL**, âw-tôp'tê-kâl, *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.
- AUTOPTICALLY**, âw-tôp'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* By means of one's own eyes.
- AUTUMN**, âw-tûm, *s.* The season of the year between summer and winter. [autumn.
- AUTUMNAL**, âw-tûm'nâl, *a.* Belonging to
- AVULSION**, â-vûl'shûn, *s.* The act of pulling one thing from another.
- AUXESIS**, âwg-zê'sîs, *s.* Amplification.
- AUXILIAR**, âwg-zîl'yâr, *s.* Helper, assistant
- AUXILIARY**, âwg-zîl'yâ-rê, *a.* Helping, assisting.
- AUXILIATION**, âwg-zîl-ê-â'shûn, *s.* Help, aid.
- To AWAIT**, â-wâte', *v. a.* To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.
- AWAIT**, â-wâte', *s.* Ambush.
- To AWAKE**, â-wâke', *v. a.* To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.
- To AWAKE**, â-wâke', *v. n.* To break from sleep, to cease to sleep. [sleeping.
- AWAKE**, â-wâke', *a.* Without sleep, not
- To AWAKEN**, â-wâ'kn.—See *Awake*.
- To AWARD**, â-wârd', *v. a.* To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to judge, to determine. [termination.
- AWARD**, â-wârd', *s.* Judgment, sentence, de-
- AWARE**, â-wâre', *a.* Vigilant, attentive.
- To AWARE**, â-wâre', *v. n.* To beware, to be cautious.
- AWAY**, â-wâ', *ad.* Absent from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.
- AWE**, âw, *s.* Reverential fear, reverence.
- To AWE**, âw, *v. a.* To strike with reverence or fear.
- AWEBAND**, âw'bând, *s.* A check.
- AWFUL**, âw'fûl, *a.* That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous. [manner.
- AWFULLY**, âw'fûl-lê, *ad.* In a reverential
- AWFULNESS**, âw'fûl-nês, *s.* The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.
- AWHILE**, â-whîle', *ad.* Some time.
- AWKWARD**, âwk'wûrd, *a.* Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumsy, perverse, untoward. [readily, inelegantly.
- AWKWARDLY**, âwk'wûrd-lê, *ad.* Clumsily, un-
- AWKWARDNESS**, âwk'wûrd-nês, *s.* Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.
- AWL**, âll, *s.* A pointed instrument to bore holes.
- AWLESS**, âw'lês, *a.* Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.
- AWME**, âwm, *s.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-seventh of an English ton.
- AWNING**, âw'nîng, *s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.
- AWOKE**, â-wôke'. The preterite of *Awake*.
- AWORK**, â-wûrk', *ad.* On work, in a state of labour. [working.
- AWORKING**, â-wûrk'îng, *ad.* In the state of
- AWRY**, â-rî', *ad.* Not in a straight direction, obliquely; askint, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.
- AXE**, âks, *s.* An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.
- AXILLAR**, âks'sîl-lâr, } *a.* Belonging to
- AXILLARY**, âks'sîl-lâ-rê, } the arm-pit.
- AXIOM**, âk'shûm, *s.* A proposition evident at first sight.
- AXIS**, âk'sîs, *s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing on which it may revolve.
- AXLE**, âk'sl, } *s.* The pin which
- AXLE-TREE**, âk'sl-trêe, } passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.
- AY**, âê, *ad.* Yes.
- AYE**, âê, *ad.* Always, to eternity, for ever.
- AYGREEN**, âê'grêen, *s.* The same with house-leek.
- AYRY**, â'rê, *a.*—See *Airy*.
- AZIMUTH**, âz'ê-mûth, *s.* The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.
- AZURE**, â'zhûre, *a.* Blue, faint blue,

B

- BAA**, bâ, *s.* The cry of a sheep.
- To BAA**, bâ, *v. n.* To cry like a sheep.
- To BABBLE**, bâb'bl, *v. n.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much. [prattle.
- BABBLE**, bâb'bl, *s.* Idle talk, senseless
- BABBLEMENT**, bâb'bl-mênt, *s.* Senseless prate. [of secrets.
- BABBLER**, bâb'blûr, *s.* An idle talker, a teller

tube, túb, búll....óil....póked....thin, THIS.

BABE, bábe, *s.* An infant.

BABERY, bá'búr-ré, *s.* Finery to please a babe or child.

BABISH, bá'bísh, *a.* Childish. [kind.

BABOON, bá-bóon', *s.* A monkey of the largest

BABY, bá'bé, *s.* vulgarly báb'bé, *s.* A child, an infant ; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bák'ká-téd, *a.* Beset with pearls ; having many berries. [drunkard.

BACCHANALIAN, bák-ká-ná'lé-án, *s.* A

BACCHANALS, bák'ká-ná'lz, *s.* The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHANTES, bák-kán'téz, *s.* The mad priests of Bacchus.

BACCHUS-BOLE, bák'kús-bóle, *s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bák-sí'f'é-rús, *a.* Berry-bearing

BACHELOR, bátsh'è-lúr, *s.* A man unmarried ; a man who takes his first degrees ; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, bátsh'è-lúrz-bút'tn, *s.* Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bátsh'è-lúr-shíp, *s.* The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bák, *s.* The hinder part of the body ; the outer part of the hand when it is shut ; the rear ; the place behind ; the part of any thing out of sight ; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bák, *ad.* To the place whence one came ; backwards from the present station ; behind, not coming forward ; toward things past ; again, in return ; again, a second time.

To BACK, bák, *v. a.* To mount a horse ; to break a horse ; to place upon the back ; to maintain, to strengthen ; to justify, to support ; to second.

To BACKBITE, bák'blíte, *v. a.* To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bák'bl-túr, *s.* A privy calumniator, censurer of the absent.

BACKDOOR, bák'dóre, *s.* The door behind the house.

BACKED, bákt, *a.* Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bák'frénd, *s.* An enemy in secret.

BACKGAMMON, bák-gám'mún, *s.* A play or game with dice and tables.

BACKHOUSE, bák'hóuse, *s.* The building behind the chief part of the house.

BACKPIECE, bák'péese, *s.* The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bák'róom, *s.* A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bák'slde, *s.* The hinder part of any thing ; the hind part of an animal ; the yard or ground behind a house.

To BACKSLIDE, bák-slíde', *v. n.* To fall off.

BACKSLIDER, bák-slí'dúr, *s.* An apostate.

BACKSTAFF, bák'stáf, *s.* An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bák'stá'rz, *s.* The private stairs in a house.

BACKSTAYS, bák'stáze, *s.* Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bák'sórd, *s.* A sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bák'wúrdz, *ad.* With the back forwards ; towards the back ; on the back ; from the present station to the place behind ; regressively ; towards something past ; out

of the progressive state, from a better to a worse state ; past, in time past.

BACKWARD, bák'wúrd, *a.* Unwilling, averse ; hesitating ; sluggish, dilatory ; dull, not quick, or apprehensive.

BACKWARD, bák'wúrd, *s.* The things past.

BACKWARDLY, bák'wúrd-lé, *ad.* Unwillingly, aversely.

BACKWARDNESS, bák'wúrd-nés, *s.* Dulness, sluggishness. [and dried.

BACON, bá'kn, *s.* The flesh of a hog salted

BAD, bád, *a.* Ill, not good ; vicious, corrupt ; unfortunate, unhappy ; hurtful, unwholesome ; sick.

BADE, bád, the preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bádje, *s.* A mark or cognizance worn ; a token by which one is known ; the mark of any thing.

To BADGE, bádje, *v. a.* To mark.

BADGER, bádjúr, *s.* A brock, an animal.

BADGER, bádjúr, *s.* One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bádlé, *ad.* Not well.

BADNESS, bádnés, *s.* Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, bá'fl, *v. a.* To elude ; to confound ; to crush.

BAFFLER, bá'flúr, *s.* He that baffles.

BAG, bág, *s.* A sack or pouch ; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers ; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair ; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bág, *v. a.* To put into a bag ; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bág, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bág-á-tél', *s.* A trifle. The word is French.

BAGGAGE, bág'gidje, *s.* The furniture of an army ; a worthless woman. [sweating.

BAGNIO, bán'yò, *s.* A house for bathing and

BAGPIPE, bág'plpe, *s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bág'pl-púr, *s.* One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bále, *s.* Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bále, *v. a.* To give bail for another ; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bá'lá-bl, *a.* That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bá'líf, *s.* A subordinate officer ; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests ; an under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bá'lé-wlk, *s.* The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [animals.

To BAIT, báte, *v. a.* To put meat to tempt

To BAIT, báte, *v. a.* To set dogs upon.

To BAIT, báte, *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment ; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, báte, *s.* Meat set to allure animals to a snare ; a temptation, an enticement ; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, báze, *s.* A kind of coarse open cloth.

To BAKE, báke, *v. a.* To heat any thing in a close place ; to dress in an oven ; to harden in the fire ; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, báke, *v. n.* To do the work of baking.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt, . . . mè, mèt, . . . pîne, pîn, . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt, . . .

BAKEHOUSE, bàke'hòuse, *s.* A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bà'kûr, *s.* He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bà'lânse, *s.* A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, *Libra*.

To BALANCE, bà'lânse, *v. a.* To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bà'lânse, *v. n.* To hesitate, to fluctuate. [weighs.

BALANCER, bà'lân-sûr, *s.* The person that

BALASS RUBY, bà'âs-rû'bê, *s.* A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bàl-kò'nê, *s.* A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bàwld, *a.* Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity. [ture.

BALDERDASH, bàwl'dûr-dâsh, *s.* Rude mix-

BALDLY, bàwld'lê, *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bàwld'mûn-nê, *s.* Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bàwld'nê, *s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.

BALDRICK, bàwl'drîk, *s.* A girdle; the zodiac.

BALE, bàle, *s.* A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bàle'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

BALEFULLY, bàle'fûl-lê, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mischievously.

BALK, bàwk, *s.* A great beam.

BALK, bàwk, *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed. [expected.

BALK, bàwk, *s.* Disappointment when least

To BALK, bàwk, *v. a.* To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss any thing.

BALKERS, bàw'kûrz, *s.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.

BALL, bàwl, *s.* Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.

BALL, bàwl, *s.* An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bà'lâd, *s.* A song.

BALLAD-SINGER, bà'lâd-sîng-ûr, *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, bà'lâst, *s.* Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

BALLETTE, bà'lê't, *s.* A dance.

BALLOON, bàl-lòôn', *s.* A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts; a large hollow ball of silk filled with gas, which makes it rise into the air.

BALLOT, bà'lût, *s.* A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bà'lût, *v. n.* To choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bàl-lò-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bâm, *s.* The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM, bâm, *s.* The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bâm-ôf-gîl'yâd, *s.* The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant having a strong balsamick scent.

BALMY, bâm'ê, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.

BALNEARY, bàl'nê-â-rê, *s.* A bathing room.

BALNEATION, bàl-nê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of bathing. [to a bath.

BALNEATORY, bàl'nê-â-tûr-rê, *a.* Belonging

BALSAM, bàwl'sûm, *s.* Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bàwl'sûm-âp-pl, *s.* An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bàl-sâm'ê-kâl, } *a.* Unctuous.

BALSAMICK, bàl-sâm'îk, } mitigating.

BALUSTRADE, bàl-ûs-trâde', *s.* Rows of little pillars called balusters.

BAMBOO, bâm-bôô', *s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE, bâm-bôô'zî, *v. a.* To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, bâm-bôô'zîr, *s.* A cheat.

BAN, bân, *s.* Public notice given of any thing; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the empire, a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

BANANA TREE, bâ-nâ'nâ-trêê, *s.* Plantain.

BAND, bând, *s.* A tie, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND, bând, *v. a.* To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

BANDAGE, bân'dîdje, *s.* Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bând'bôks, *s.* A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

BANDELET, bân'dê-lê't, *s.* Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bân'dît, } *s.* An outlawed rob-

BANDITTO, bândît'tô, } ber.

BANDITTI, bân-dît'tê, *s.* A company of out-

lawed robbers.

BANDOG, bân'dôg, *s.* A mastiff.

BANDOLEERS, bân-dô-lêêrz', *s.* Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, bând'rôll, *s.* A little flag or streamer.

BANDY, bân'dê, *s.* A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BANDY, bân'dê, *v. o.* To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.

BANDYLEG, bân'dê-lêg, *s.* A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, bân'dê-lêgd, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, bâne, *s.* Poison; mischief, ruin.

To BANE, bâne, *v. a.* To poison.

BANEFUL, bâne'fûl, *a.* Poisonous, destructive.

BANEFULNESS, bâne'fûl-nê, *s.* Poisonousness, destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bâne'wûrt, *s.* Deadly nightshade

tube, túb, búll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

To BANG, bắng, *v. a.* To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, bắng, *s.* A blow, a thump.

To BANISH, bắn'nísh, *v. a.* To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bắn'nísh-úr, *s.* He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bắn'nísh-mént, *s.* The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

BANK, bắngk, *s.* The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bắngk, *v. a.* To lay up money in a bank; to enclose with banks.

BANK-BILL, bắngk'bill, *s.* A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bắngk'úr, *s.* One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bắngk'rúp-sẻ, *s.* The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bắngk'rúp, *a.* In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, bắn'nủ, *s.* A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bắn'nủ-ẻt, *s.* A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, bắn'nủ-rỏll, *s.* A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, bắn-yắn', *s.* A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bắn'nủk, *s.* A kind of oaten or pease-meal cake.

BANQUET, bắngk'kwẻt, *s.* A feast.

To BANQUET, bắngk'kwẻt, *v. n.* To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bắngk'kwẻt-úr, *s.* A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bắngk'kwẻt-hỏuse, BANQUETING-HOUSE, bắngk'kwẻt-ỉng-hỏuse, *s.* A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, bắngk-kẻt', *s.* A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bắn'stík-kl, *s.* A small fish, a stickleback.

To BANTER, bắn'tủ, *v. a.* To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bắn'tủ, *s.* Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bắn'tủ-úr, *s.* One that banter.

BANTLING, bắn'tỉng, *s.* A little child.

BAPTISM, bắp'tỉzm, *s.* Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bắp-tỉz'mắl, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bắp'tỉst, *s.* He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, bắp'tỉs-tủ-rẻ, *s.* The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

To BAPTIZE, bắp-tỉze', *v. a.* To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, bắp-tỉ'zủ, *s.* One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bắr, *s.* A piece of wood laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt to fasten

a door; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an enclosed place in a tavern where the housekeeper sits; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; any thing by which the structure is held together; bars in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To BAR, bắr, *v. a.* To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt or bar; to hinder, to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bắrb, *s.* Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses.

BARB, bắrb, *s.* A Barbary horse.

To BARB, bắrb, *v. a.* To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish the horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bắr'bắ-kắn, *s.* A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bắr-bắ'dủz-tshẻ'rẻ, *s.* A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bắr-bắ'rẻ-ắn, *s.* A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bắr-bắ'rẻk, *a.* Foreign, far-fetched

BARBARISM, bắr'bắ-rẻzm, *s.* A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, bắr-bắ'rẻ-tẻ, *s.* Savageness, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

To BARBARIZE, bắr'bắ-rẻze, *v. a.* To make barbarous.

BARBAROUS, bắr'bắ-rẻs, *a.* Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bắr'bắ-rẻs-lẻ, *ad.* Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bắr'bắ-rẻs-nẻs, *s.* Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bắr'bẻ-kủ, *v. a.* A term for dressing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bắr'bẻ-kủ, *s.* A hog dressed whole

BARBED, bắr'bẻd, or bắrbd, *a.* Furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bắr'bl, *s.* A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARBER, bắr'bủ, *s.* A man who shaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bắr'bẻ-rẻ, *s.* Pipperidge bush.

BARD, bắrd, *s.* A poet.

BARE, bắre, *a.* Naked, without covering; uncovered in respect; unadorned, plain, simple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing else.

To BARE, bắre, *v. a.* To strip.

BARE, bắre. Preterite of To Bear. Almost obsolete.

BAREBONE, bắre'bỏne, *s.* A very lean person.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

BAREFACED, bäre-fâste', *a.* With the face naked, not masked; shameless, unreserved.
BAREFACEDLY, bäre-fâste'lê, *ad.* Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.
BAREFACEDNESS, bäre-fâste'nês, *s.* Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.
BAREFOOT, bäre'fût, } *a.* Without shoes
BAREFOOTED, bäre'fût-êd, }
BAREHEADED, bäre'hêd-dêd, *a.* Uncovered in respect.
BARELY, bäre'lê, *ad.* Nakedly; merely, only.
BARENESS, bäre'nês, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.
BARGAIN, bâr'gîn, *s.* A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
To BARGAIN, bâr'gîn, *v. n.* To make a contract for sale.
BARGAINEE, bâr-gîn-nêe', *s.* He or she that accepts a bargain.
BARGAINER, bâr'gîn-nûr, *s.* The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
BARGE, bârje, *s.* A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.
BARGER, bâr'jûr, *s.* The manager of a barge.
BARK, bârkh, *s.* The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship. [bark.
To BARK, bârkh, *v. a.* To strip trees of their
To BARK, bârkh, *v. n.* To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.
BARKER, bâr'kûr, *s.* One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.
BARKY, bâr'kê, *a.* Consisting of bark.
BARLEY, bâr'lê, *s.* A grain of which malt is made.
BARLEYBRAKE, bâr'lê-brake, *s.* A kind of rural play.
BARLEYCORN, bâr'lê-kôrn, *s.* A grain of barley
BARM, bârkh, *s.* Yest, the ferment put into drink to make it work.
BARMY, bâr'mê, *a.* Containing barm.
BARN, bârkh, *s.* A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.
BARNACLE, bâr'nâ-kl, *s.* A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell fish.
BAROMETER, bâ-rôm'mê-tûr, *s.* A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.
BAROMETRICAL, bâr-ô-mêt'trê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the barometer.
BARON, bâr'rûn, *s.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount: baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.
BARONAGE, bâr'rûn-âdje, *s.* The dignity of a baron.
BARONESS, bâr'rûn-ês, *s.* A baron's lady.
BARONET, bâr'ûn-êt, *s.* The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.
BARONY, bâr'rûn-ê, *s.* That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.
BAROSCOPE, bâr'rô-skôpe, *s.* An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.
BARRACAN, bâr'râ-kân, *s.* A strong thick kind of camelot. [soldiers.
BARRACK, bâr'râk, *s.* A building to lodge

BARRATOR, bâr'râ-tûr, *s.* A wrangler, an encourager of lawsuits.
BARRATRY, bâr'râ-trê, *s.* Foul practice in law.
BARREL, bâr'rîl, *s.* A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.
To BARREL, bâr'rîl, *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel.
BARREN, bâr'rên, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.
BARRENLY, bâr'rên-lê, *ad.* Unfruitfully.
BARRENNESS, bâr'rên-nês, *s.* Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.
BARRENWORT, bâr'rên-wûrt, *s.* A plant.
BARRFUL, bâr'fûll, *a.* Full of obstructions—properly *Barful*.
BARRICADE, bâr-rê-kâde', *s.* A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.
To BARRICADE, bâr-rê-kâde', *v. a.* To stop up a passage. [a bar
BARRICADO, bâr-rê-kâ'dô, *s.* A fortification,
To BARRICADO, bâr-rê-kâ'dô, *v. a.* To fortify, to bar.
BARRIER, bâr'rê-ûr, *s.* A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.
BARRISTER, bâr'rîs-tûr, *s.* A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.
BARROW, bâr'rô, *s.* Any carriage moved by the hand, as a handbarrow.
BARSHOT, bâr'shôt, *s.* Two bullets or half bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and rigging of ships.
To BARTER, bâr'tûr, *v. a.* To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.
To BARTER, bâr'tûr, *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange.
BARTER, bâr'tûr, *s.* The art or practice of trafficking by exchange.
BARTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr, *s.* He that trafficks by exchange. [modities
BARTERY, bâr'tûr-ê, *s.* Exchange of commodities
BARTRAM, bâr'trâm, *s.* A plant, pellitory.
BARYTONE, bâr'ê-tône, *s.* A word with the grave accent on the last syllable.
BASALTES, bâ-sâl'têz, *s.* A kind of marble, never found in layers, but standing upright.
BASE, bâte, *a.* Mean, vile, worthless; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals without value, applied to sounds, deep, grave.
BASE-BORN, bâte'bôrn, *a.* Born out of wedlock.
BASE-COURT, bâte'kôrt, *s.* Lower court. [ed.
BASEMINDED, bâte-mînd'êd, *a.* Mean spirit.
BASE-VIOL, bâte-vî'ul, *s.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.
BASE, bâte, *s.* The bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilers run; the string that gives a base sound; an old rustic play.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pln . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt . . .

BATTY, băt'tē, *a.* Belonging to a bat.
BAVAROY, bāv-ā-rōē', *s.* A kind of cloak.
BAUBEE, bāv-bēē', *s.* In Scotland, a halfpenny.
BAVIN, bāv'in, *s.* A stick like those bound up in fagots.
BAWBLE, bāv'bl, *s.* A gewgaw, a trifling piece of finery. [temptible.
BAWBLING, bāv'blīng, *a.* Trifling, con-
BAWCOCK, bāv'kōk, *s.* A fine fellow.
BAWD, bāwd, *s.* A procurer, or procuress.
To BAWD, bāwd, *v. n.* To procure.
BAWDILY, bāv'dē-lē, *ad.* Obscenely.
BAWDINESS, bāv'dē-nēs, *s.* Obsceneness.
BAWDRIK, bāv'drīk, *s.* A belt.
BAWDRY, bāv'drē, *s.* A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.
BAWDY, bāv'dē, *a.* Obscene, unchaste.
BAWDY-HOUSE, bāv'dē-hōuse, *s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.
To BAWL, bāl, *v. n.* To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.
To BAWL, bāl, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.
BAWREL, bāv'rīl, *s.* A kind of hawk.
BAWSIN, bāv'sīn, *s.* A badger.
BAY, bā, *a.* A colour.
BAY, bā, *s.* An opening in the land.
BAY, bā, *s.* The state of any thing surrounded by enemies.
BAY, bā, *s.* In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.
BAY, bā, *s.* A tree.
BAY, bā, *s.* An honorary crown or garland.
To BAY, bā, *v. a.* To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.
BAY SALT, bā'sālt, *s.* Salt made of sea water; which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. [ting outward.
BAY WINDOW, bā'wīn'dō, *s.* A window jut-
BAYARD, bā'yārd, *s.* A bay horse.
BAYONET, bā'yūn-nēt, *s.* A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
BDELLIUM, dēl'yūm, *s.* An aromattick gum brought from the Levant.
To BE, bēē, *v. n.* To have some certain state, condition, quality, as, the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.
BEACH, bēētsh, *s.* The shore, the strand.
BEACHED, bēētsh'ēd, *a.* Exposed to the waves.
BEACHY, bēētsh'ē, *a.* Having beaches.
BEACON, bē'kn, *s.* Something raised on an eminence to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.
BEAD, bēde, *s.* Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.
BEAD-TREE, bēde'trēē, *s.* The nut of this tree is by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.
BEADLE, bē'dl, *s.* A messenger or servitor, belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.
BEADROLL, bēde'rōll, *s.* A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
BEADSMAN, bēēdz'mān, *s.* A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bē'gl, *s.* A small hound with which nares are hunted.
BEAK, bēke, *s.* The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys; any thing ending in a point like a beak.
BEAKED, bē'kēd, *or* bēkt, *a.* Having a beak.
BEAKER, bē'kūr, *s.* A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.
BEAL, bēle, *s.* A whelk or pimple.
BEAM, bēme, *s.* The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.
BEAM-TREE, bēme'trēē, *s.* Wildservice.
BEAMY, bē'mē, *a.* Radiant, shining; emitting beams; having horns or antlers.
BEAN, bēne, *s.* The common garden bean, the horse bean.
BEAN-CAPER, bēne'kā-pūr, *s.* A plant.
To BEAR, bāre, *v. a.* To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; to bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to beat out, to support, to maintain.
To BEAR, bāre, *v. n.* To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; to bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasing thing.
BEAR, bāre, *s.* A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the Greater and Lesser Bear: in the tail of the Lesser Bear is the Pole star. [weed.
BEAR-BIND, bāre'blnd, *s.* A species of bind-
BEAR-FLY, bāre'fl, *s.* An insect.
BEAR-GARDEN, bāre'gār-dn, *s.* A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule. [of a plant.
BEAR'S-BREECH, bārz'brīsh, *s.* The name
BEAR'S-EAR, bārz'ēer, *s.* The name of a plant. The *Auricula*. [bore.
BEAR'S-FOOT, bārz'fūt, *s.* A species of helle
BEAR'S-WORT, bārz'wūrt, *s.* An herb.
BEARD, bēērd, *s.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.
To BEARD, bēērd, *v. a.* To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.
BEARDED, bēērd'ēd, *a.* Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed or jagged.
BEARDLESS, bēērd'lēs, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.
BEARER, bāre'ūr, *s.* A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised between the ends of a piece of timber.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðfl . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

BEARHERD, bāre'hūrd, *s.* A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bāre'ing, *s.* The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bāre'wārd, *s.* A keeper of bears.

BEAST, beést, *s.* An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

BEASTLINESS, beést'lē-nēs, *s.* Brutality.

BEASTLY, beést'lē, *a.* Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, bēte, *v. a.* To strike; to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in music; to give repeated blows; to strike ground; to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down; to lessen the price demanded; to beat up; to attack suddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bēte, *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bēte, *s.* A stroke, or a striking.

BEATEN, bē'tn, *part.* From *Beat*.

BEATER, bē'tūr, *s.* An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bē-ā-tīf'ē-kāl, } *a.* Blissful. It

BEATIFICK, bē-ā-tīf'ik, } is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bē-ā-tīf'ē-kāl-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bē-āt-ē-fē-kā'shun, *s.* Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BEATIFY, bē-āt-ē-fl, *v. a.* To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bēte'ing, *s.* Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-āt-ē-tūde, *s.* Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō, *s.* A man of dress.

BEAVER, bēe'vūr, *s.* An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face. [beaver.

BEAVERED, bēe'vūrd, *a.* Covered with a

BEAUSH, bō'ish, *a.* Befitting a beau, foppish.

BEAUMONDE, bō-mōnd', *s.* The fashionable world. [form.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'tshē-ūs, *a.* Fair, elegant in

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'tshē-ūs-lē, *ad.* In a beautiful manner. [of being beauteous.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'tshē-ūs-nēs, *s.* The state

BEAUTIFUL, bū'tē-fūl, *a.* Fair. [manner.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'tē-fūl-lē, *ad.* In a beautiful

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'tē-fūl-nēs, *s.* The quality of being beautiful. [embellish.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'tē-fl, *v. a.* To adorn, to

BEAUTY, bū'tē, *s.* That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'tē-spōt, *s.* A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

BECAFICO, bēk-ā-fē'kō, *s.* A bird like a nightingale, a fig pecker.

To BECALM, bē-kām', *v. a.* To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kāme', the preterit of *Become*.

BECAUSE, bē-kāwz', *conj.* For this reason; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bē-tshānse', *v. n.* To befall, to happen to. [head.

To BECK, bēk, *v. n.* To make a sign with the

BECK, bēk, *s.* A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bēk'kn, *v. n.* To make a sign.

To BECLIP, bē-klīp', *v. a.* To embrace.

To BECOME, bē-kūm, *v. n.* To enter into some state or condition; to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bē-kūm', *v. a.* To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to besit.

BECOMING, bē-kūm'ming, *part. a.* That pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bē-kūm'ming-lē, *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kūm'ming-nēs, *s.* Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bēd, *s.* Something made to sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a stratum; To bring to *Bed*, to deliver of a child; To make the *Bed*, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To BED, bēd, *v. a.* To go to bed with; to place in bed; to be made taker of the bed; to sow or plant in earth, to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

To BED, bēd, *v. n.* To cohabit.

To BEDABBLE, dē-dāb'bl, *v. a.* To wet, to besprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, bē-dāg'gl, *v. a.* To bemire.

To BEDASH, bē-dāsh', *v. a.* To bespatter.

To BEDAWB, bē-dāwb', *v. a.* To besmear.

To BEDAZZLE, bē-dāz'zl, *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, bēd'tshāme-būr, *s.* The chamber appropriated to rest. [over a bed.

BEDCLOTHES, bēd'clōze, *s.* Coverlets spread

BEDDING, bēd'ding, *s.* The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, bē-dēk', *v. a.* To deck, to adorn.

To BEDEW, bē-dū', *v. a.* To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. [the same bed

BEDFELLOW, bēd'fēl-lō, *s.* One that lies in

To BEDIGHT, bē-dl'te', *v. a.* To adorn, to dress

To BEDIM, bē-dīm', *v. a.* To obscure, to cloud, to darken. [low term.

To BEDIZEN, bē-dl'zn, *v. a.* To dress out. A

BEDLAM, bēd'lām, *s.* A madhouse; a madman

BEDLAMITE, bēd'lām-lte, *s.* A madman.

BEDMAKER, bēd'mā-kūr, *s.* A person in the universities whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, bēd'māte, *s.* A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, bēd'mōld-ing, *s.* A particular moulding.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . plne, pln . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

BEDPOST, béd'pòst, *s.* The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.
BEDPRESSER, béd'prés-súr, *s.* A heavy lazy fellow.
To BEDRAGGLE, bè-drág'gl, *v. a.* To soil the clothes. [to soak.
To BEDRENCH, bè-drénsh', *v. a.* To drench.
BEDRID, béd'ríd, *a.* Confined to the bed by age or sickness.
BEDRITE, béd'ríte, *s.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
To BEDROP, bè-dróp', *v. a.* To besprinkle, to mark with drops.
BEDSTEAD, béd'stéd, *s.* The frame on which the bed is placed.
BEDSTRAW, béd'stráw, *s.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.
BEDSWERVER, béd'swér-vúr, *s.* One that is false to the bed.
BEDTIME, béd'tíme, *s.* The hour at rest.
To BEDUNG, bè-dúng', *v. a.* To cover with dung. [dust.
To BEDUST, bè-dúst', *v. a.* To sprinkle with
BEDWARD, béd'wárd, *ad.* Toward bed.
To BEDWARF, bè-dwárf', *v. a.* To make little, to stunt.
BEDWORK, béd'wúrk, *s.* Work performed without toil of the hands.
BEE, bée, *s.* The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person.
BEE-EATER, bée'è-túr, *s.* A bird that feeds upon bees. [foolstones.
BEE-FLOWER, bée'flòù-úr, *s.* A species of
BEE-GARDEN, bée'gár-dn, *s.* A place to set hives of bees in.
BEE-HIVE, bée'híve, *s.* The case, or box, in which bees are kept.
BEE-MASTER, bée'más-túr, *s.* One that keeps bees.
BEECH, bée'tsh, *s.* A tree.
BEECHEN, bée'tshn, *a.* Consisting of the wood of the beech.
BEEF, bée'f, *s.* The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves*.
BEEF-EATER, bée'è-túr, *s.* A yeoman of the guard.—Probably a corruption of the French word *Beaufetier*, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a *Beaufet*.
BEEN, bèn. The part. pret. of *To Be*.
BEER, bée'r, *s.* Liquor made of malt and hops.
BEET, bée't, *s.* The name of a plant.
BEETLE, bée'tl, *s.* An insect distinguished by having hard cases of sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.
BEETLEBROWED, bée'tl-bròùd, *a.* Having prominent brows.
BEETLEHEADED, bée'tl-héd-éd, *a.* Logger-headed, having a stupid head.
BEETLESTOCK, bée'tl-stòk, *s.* The handle of a beetle.
BEETRAVE, bée'tráve, } *s.* Beet.
BEET-RADISH, bée'trád-ísh, }
BEEVES, bée'vz, *s.* Black cattle, oxen.
To BEFALL, bè-fáwl', *v. n.* To happen to; to come to pass. [ble to.
To BEFIT, bè-fít', *v. a.* To suit, to be suitable.
To BEFOOL, bè-fòól', *v. a.* To infatuate, to fool.
BEFORE, bè-fòre', *prep.* Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the

presence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFORE, bè-fòre', *ad.* Sooner than; earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bè-fòre'hánd, *ad.* In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bè-fòre'tíme, *ad.* Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bè-fòr'tshùne, *v. n.* To betide

To BEFOUL, bè-fòul', *v. a.* To make foul, to soil.

To BEFRIEND, bè-frénd', *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. [as with fringes.

To BEFRINGE, bè-frínje', *v. a.* To decorate

To BEG, bèg, *v. n.* To live upon alms.

To BEG, bèg, *v. a.* To ask, to seek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BEGET, bè-gét', *v. a.* To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents. [or begets.

BEGETTER, bè-gét'túr, *s.* He that procreates

BEGGAR, bèg'gúr, *s.* One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To BEGGAR, bèg'gúr, *v. a.* To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

BEGGARLINESS, bèg'gúr-lè-nès, *s.* The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bèg'gúr-lè, *a.* Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bèg'gúr-è, *s.* Indigence.

To BEGIN, bè gín', *v. n.* To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to come into act.

To BEGIN, bè-gín', *v. a.* To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bè-gín'núr, *s.* He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bè-gín'níng, *s.* The first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of any thing.

To BEGIRD, bè-gèrd', *v. a.* To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, bèg'lér-bèg, *s.* The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNAW, bè-náw', *v. a.* To bite, to eat away. [away

BEGONE, bè-gón', *interj.* Go away, hence.

BEGOT, bè-gót', } The part. pass. of

BEGOTTEN, bè-gót'tn, } the verb *Beget*.

To BEGREASE, bè-grèze', *v. a.* To soil, or daub with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bè-gríme', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed.

To BEGUILÉ, bè-gulle', *v. a.* To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.

BEGUN, bè-gún'. The part. pass. of *Begin*.

BEHALF, bè-hálf, *s.* Favour, cause; vindication, support.

tube, tub, bull ðil pōund thin, THIS.

To BEHAVE, bè-hàve', *v. a.* To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bè-hàve', *v. n.* To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bè-hàve'yūr, *s.* Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bè-héd', *v. a.* To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bè-hèld', *Part. pass. from Behold.*

BEHEMOTH, bè'hè-môth, *s.* The hippopotamus, or river horse.

BEHEST, bè-hèst', *s.* Command.

BEHIND, bè-hīnd', *prep.* At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bè-hīnd', *ad.* Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bè-hīnd'hānd, *ad.* In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness.

To BEHOLD, bè-hòld', *v. a.* To view, to see.

BEHOLD, bè-hòld', *interj.* See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bè-hòl'dn, *part. a.* Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bè-hòl'dūr, *s.* Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bè-hòl'dīng, *a.* Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bè-hòl'dīng, *part.* From the verb *Behold*. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bè-hōōf', *s.* Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOVE, bè-hōōv', *v. n.* To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with *it*, as *It behooves*. [fitable.]

BEHOOVEFUL, bè-hōōve'fūl, *a.* Useful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bè-hōōve'fūl-lè, *ad.* Profitably, usefully.

To BEHOWL, bè-hōūl', *v. a.* To howl at.

BEING, bè'īng, *s.* Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.

BEING, bè'īng, *conj.* Since.

BE IT SO, bè'it-sò, A phrase, suppose it to be so; let it be so. [thump.]

To BELABOUR, bè-là'būr, *v. a.* To beat, to

BELAMIE, bèl'à-mè, *s.* A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bèl'à-mōōr, *s.* A gallant, consort.

BELATED, bè-là'tèd, *a.* Benighted.

To BELAY, bè-là', *v. a.* To block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush.

To BELCH, bèlsh, *v. n.* To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.

BELCH, bèlsh, *s.* The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, bèl'dām, *s.* An old woman; a hag.

To BELEAGUER, bè-lè'gūr, *v. a.* To besiege, to block up a place.

BELEAGUERER, bè-lè'gūr-ūr, *s.* One that besieges a place.

BELFLOWER, bèl'flōū-ūr, *s.* A plant.

BELFOUNDER, bèl'fōūn-dūr, *s.* He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

BELFRY, bèl'frè', *s.* The place where the bells are rung.

To BELIE, bè-ll', *v. a.* To counterfeit, to feign, to mimic; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of any thing.

BELIEF, bè-lèēf', *s.* Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bè-lèē'vā-bl, *a.* Credible.

To BELIEVE, bè-lèēv', *v. a.* To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To BELIEVE, bè-lèēv', *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.

BELIEVER, bè-lèē'vūr, *s.* He that believes or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.

BELIEVINGLY, bè-lèē'vīng-lè, *ad.* After a believing manner.

BELIKE, bè-llike', *ad.* Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony.

BELL, bèll, *s.* A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

BELLE, bèll, *s.* A gay young lady. [ture.]

BELLES LETTRES, bèl-là'tūr, *s.* Polite literature.

BELLIGEROUS, bèl-līd'jè-rūs, *a.* Waging

BELLIGERANT, bèl-līd'jūr-ānt, *a.* war.

BELLIPOTENT, bèl-līp'pò-tènt, *a.* Mighty in war.

To BELLOW, bèl'lò, *v. n.* To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the sea or the wind. [blow the fire.]

BELLOWS, bèl'lūs, *s.* The instrument used to

BELLUINE, bèl'lù-līne, *a.* Beastly, brutal.

BELLY, bèl'lè, *s.* That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is enclosed. [out.]

To BELLY, bèl'lè, *v. n.* To hang out, to bulge

BELLYACHE, bèl'lè-āke, *s.* The colick.

BELLYBOUND, bèl'lè-bōūnd, *a.* Costive.

BELLYFUL, bèl'lè-fūl, *s.* As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD, bèl'lè-gōd, *s.* A glutton.

BELMAN, bèll'mān, *s.* He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

BELMETAL, bèll'mèt-tl, *s.* The metal of which bells are made.

To BELOCK, bè-lòk', *v. a.* To fasten.

To BELONG, bè-lōng', *v. n.* To be the property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

BELOVED, bè-lūv'èd, *a.* Dear.

BELOW, bè-lò', *prep.* Under in place, not so high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbecoming.

BELOW, bè-lò', *ad.* In the lower place; on earth, in opposition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

- To BELOWT**, bè-lôût', *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language. [master.]
- BELSWAGGER**, bèl-swâg'gûr, *s.* A whore.
- BELT**, bèlt, *s.* A girdle, a cincture.
- BELWETHER**, bèll'wêth-ûr, *s.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on its neck; hence, To bear the bell.
- To BEMAD**, bè-mâd', *v. a.* To make mad.
- To BEMIRE**, bè-mîrè', *v. a.* To drag, or encumber in the mire.
- To BEMOAN**, bè-mône', *v. a.* To lament, to bewail.
- BEMOANER**, bè-mô'nûr, *s.* A lamenter.
- To BEMOIL**, bè-môil', *v. a.* To bedraggle, to bemire.
- To BEMONSTER**, bè-môns'tûr, *v. a.* To make monstrous. [musing.]
- BEMUSED**, bè-mûzd', *a.* Overcome with
- BENCH**, bèns, *s.* A seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench.
- BENCHER**, bèn'shûr, *s.* The senior members of the society of the inns of court.
- To BEND**, bènd, *v. a.* To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline, to subdue, to make submissive.
- To BEND**, bènd, *v. n.* To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.
- BEND**, bènd, *s.* Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
- BENDABLE**, bèn'dâ-bl, *a.* That may be bent.
- BENDER**, bèn'dûr, *s.* The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.
- BENDWITH**, bènd'wîth, *s.* An herb.
- BENEAPED**, bè'nèpt', *a.* A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
- BENEATH**, bè-nèthè', *prep.* Under, lower, in place, lower in rank, excellency, or dignity; unworthy of.
- BENEATH**, bè-nèthè', *ad.* In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.
- BENEDICT**, bèn'è dîkt, *a.* Having mild and salubrious qualities.
- BENEDICTION**, bèn-nè-dîk'shûn, *s.* Blessing, a decretory pronunciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgments for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.
- BENEFACCTION**, bèn-è-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.
- BENEFACCTOR**, bèn-è-fâk'tûr, *s.* He that confers a benefit.
- BENEFACRESS**, bèn-è-fâk'très, *s.* A woman who confers a benefit.
- BENEFICE**, bèn'è-fîs, *s.* Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.
- BENEFICED**, bèn'è-fîst, *a.* Possessed of a benefice.
- BENEFICENCE**, bè-nèf'è-sênsè, *s.* Active goodness.
- BENEFICENT**, bè-nèf'è-sênt, *a.* Kind, doing good.
- BENEFICIAL**, bèn-è-fîsh'âl, *a.* Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.
- BENEFICIALLY**, bèn-è-fîsh'âl-lè, *ad.* Advantageously, helpfully.
- BENEFICIALNESS**, bèn-è-fîsh'âl-nès, *s.* Usefulness, profit.
- BENEFICIARY**, bèn-è-fîsh'yâ-rè, *a.* Holding something in subordination to another.
- BENEFICIARY**, bèn-è-fîsh'yâ-rè, *s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.
- BENEFIT**, bèn'è-fît, *s.* A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.
- To BENEFIT**, bèn'è-fît, *v. a.* To do good to.
- To BENEFIT**, bèn'è-fît, *v. n.* To gain advantage.
- To BENET**, bè-nèt', *v. a.* To ensnare.
- BENEVOLENCE**, bè-nèv'vò-lênsè, *s.* Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given, a kind of tax.
- BENEVOLENT**, bè-nèv'vò-lênt, *a.* Kind, having good-will.
- BENEVOLENTNESS**, bè-nèv'vò-lênt-nès, *s.* The same as benevolence. [stuff.]
- BENGAL**, bèn-gâll', *s.* A sort of thin slight
- BENJAMIN**, bèn'jà-mîn, *s.* The name of a tree.
- To BENIGHT**, bè-nîte', *v. a.* To surprise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.
- BENIGN**, bè-nîne', *a.* Kind, generous, liberal, wholesome, not malignant.
- BENIGNITY**, bè-nîg'nè-tè, *s.* Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality. [kindly.]
- BENIGNLY**, bè-nîne'lè, *ad.* Favourably,
- BENISON**, bèn'nè-zn, *s.* Blessing, benediction.
- BENNET**, bèn'nèt, *s.* An herb.
- BENT**, bènt, *s.* The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a sort of grass, called the bent-grass.
- BENT**, bènt, *part. of the verb To Bend.* Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.
- BENTING TIME**, bèn'tîng-tîme, *s.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. [to stupify.]
- To BENUMB**, bè-nûm', *v. a.* To make torpid,
- BENZOIN**, bèn-zôin', *s.* A medicinal kind of resin, imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.
- To BEPAINT**, bè-pânt', *v. a.* To cover with paint. [pinches.]
- To BEPINCH**, bè-pînsh', *v. a.* To mark with
- To BEQUEATH**, bè-kwèthè', *v. a.* To leave by will to another. [will.]
- BEQUEST**, bè-kwèst', *s.* Something left by
- To BERATTLE**, bè-rât'tl, *v. a.* To rattle off.
- BERBERRY**, bâr'bèr-rè, *s.* A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.
- To BEREAVE**, bè-rève', *v. a.* To strip of, to deprive of; to take away from.
- BEREFT**, bè-rèft', *part. pass. of Bereave.*
- BERGAMOT**, bèr'gâ-môt, *s.* A sort of pear, commonly called Burgamot, and vulgarly called Burgamee: a sort of essence or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.
- To BERHYME**, bè-rîme', *v. a.* To celebrate in rhyme or verses.
- BERLIN**, bèr-lîn', *s.* A coach of a particular form.
- BERRY**, bèr'rè, *s.* Any small fruit with many seeds.

tube, túb, búll. . . . òil. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

To BERRY, bér're, *v. n.* To bear berries.
 BERTRAM, bér'tram, *s.* bastard pellitory.
 BERYL, bér'ríl, *s.* A precious stone.
 To BESCREEN, bè-skreen', *v. a.* To shelter, to conceal.
 To BESEECH, bè-seétsh', *v. a.* To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.
 To BESEEM, bè-seém', *v. n.* To become, to be fit.
 To BESET, bè-sét', *v. a.* To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.
 To BESHREW, bè-shròò', *v. a.* To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.
 BESIDE, bè-slde', } *prep.* At the side of
 BESIDES, bè-slides', }
 another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.
 BESIDE, bè-slde', } *ad.* Over and above;
 BESIDES, bè-slides', } not in this number, beyond this class.
 To BESIEGE, bè-séeje', *v. a.* To beleaguer, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.
 BESIEGER, bè-sée'júr, *s.* One employed in a siege. [to smear.
 To BESLUBBER, bè-slúb'búr, *v. a.* To daub,
 To BESMEAR, bè-smèer', *v. a.* To bedaub; to soil, to foul. [discolour.
 To BESMIRCH, bè-smértsh', *v. a.* To soil, to
 To BESMOKE, bè smòke', *v. a.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
 To BESMUT, bè-smút', *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot. [with
 BESOM, bè'zúm, *s.* An instrument to sweep
 To BESORT, bè-sòrt', *v. a.* To suit, to fit.
 BESORT, bè-sòrt', *s.* Company, attendance, train.
 To BESOT, bè-sòt', *v. a.* To infatuate, to stupify; to make to dote.
 BESOUGHT, bè-sáwt', *part. pass.* of *Beseech*; which see.
 To BESPANGLE, bè-spáng'gl, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.
 To BESPATTER, bè spát'túr, *v. a.* To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
 To BESPAWL, bè-spáwl', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
 To BESPEAK, bè-spèek', *v. a.* To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to speak to, to address; to betoken, to show.
 BESPEAKER, bè-spèe'kúr, *s.* He that bespeaks any thing.
 To BESPECKLE, bè-spèk'kl, *v. a.* To mark with speckles or spots.
 To BESPEW, bè-spú', *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit. [with spices.
 To BESPICE, bè-spíce', *v. a.* To season
 To BESPIT, bè-spít', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
 To BESPOT, bè-spót', *v. a.* To mark with spots.
 To BESPREAD, bè-spréd', *v. a.* To spread over. [sprinkle over.
 To BESPRINKLE, bè-sprínk'kl, *v. a.* To
 To BESPUTTER, bè-spút'túr, *v. a.* To sputter over something, to daub any thing by sputtering.
 BEST, bèst, *a.* Most good.
 BEST, bèst, *ad.* In the highest degree of goodness, fittest.

To BESTAIN, bè-stáne', *v. a.* To mark with stains, to spot.
 To BESTEAD, bè-stéd', *v. a.* To profit; to treat, to accommodate.
 BESTIAL, bès'tshè-ál, *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal, carnal. [of beasts.
 BESTIALITY, bès-tshè-ál'è-tè, *s.* The quality
 BESTIALLY, bès'tshè-ál-lè, *ad.* Brutally.
 To BESTICK, bè-stík', *v. a.* To stick over with any thing. [ous action.
 To BESTIR, bè-stúr', *v. a.* To put into vigor.
 To BESTOW, bè-stó', *v. a.* To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to stow, to place.
 BESTOWER, bè-stó'úr, *s.* Giver, disposer.
 BESTRAUGHT, bè-stráwt', *part.* Distracted, mad.
 To BESTREW, bè-strò', *v. a.* To sprinkle over.
 To BESTRIDE, bè-stríde', *v. a.* To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to step over.
 To BESTUD, bè-stúd', *v. a.* To adorn with studs.
 BET, bèt, *s.* A wager.
 To BET, bèt, *v. a.* To wager, to stake at a wager.
 To BETAKE, bè-táke', *v. a.* To take, to seize; to have recourse to.
 To BETHINK, bè-thínk', *v. a.* To recall to reflection.
 To BETHRAL, bè-thráll', *v. a.* To enslave, to conquer.
 To BETHUMP, bè-thúmp', *v. a.* To beat.
 To BETIDE, bè-tíde', *v. n.* To happen to, to befall; to come to pass, to fall out.
 BETIME, bè-tíme', } *ad.* Seasonably; early;
 BETIMES, bè-tímz, } soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.
 To BETOKEN, bè-tó'kn, *v. a.* To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshow, to pre-signify.
 BETONY, bèt'tò-nè, *s.* A plant.
 BETOOK, bè-tóók', *irreg. pret.* from *Betake*.
 To BETOSS, bè-tòs', *v. a.* To disturb, to agitate.
 To BETRAY, bè-trá', *v. a.* To give into the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been intrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.
 BETRAYER, bè-trá'úr, *s.* He that betrays, a traitor. [to grace.
 To BETRIM, bè-trím', *v. a.* To deck, to dress,
 To BETROTH, bè-tróth', *v. a.* To contract to any one, to affiancé; to nominate to a bishoprick.
 To BETRUST, bè-trúst', *v. a.* To intrust, to put into the power of another.
 BETTER, bèt'túr, *a.* Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.
 BETTER, bèt'túr, *ad.* Well in a greater degree.
 To BETTER, bèt'túr, *v. a.* To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.
 BETTER, bèt'túr, *s.* Superior in goodness.
 BETTOR, bèt'túr, *s.* One that lays bets or wagers.
 BETTY, bèt'tè, *s.* An instrument to break open doors.
 BETWEEN, bè-twèèn', *prep.* In the interme-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

- diating space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.
- BETWIXT, bê-twîkst', *prep.* Between.
- BEVEL, { bêv'îl, *s.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.
- BEVERAGE, bêv'ûr-îdje, *s.* Drink, liquor to be drunk.
- BEVY, bêv'ê, *s.* A flock of birds; a company, an assembly. [lament.
- To BEWAIL, bê-wâle', *v. a.* To bemoan, to
- To BEWARE, bê-wâre', *v. n.* To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.
- To BEWEEP, bê-wêep', *v. a.* To weep over or upon.
- To BEWET, bê-wêt', *v. a.* To wet, to moisten.
- To BEWILDER, bê-wîl'dûr, *v. a.* To lose in pathless places, to puzzle.
- To BEWITCH, bê-wîtsch', *v. a.* To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.
- BEWITCHERY, bê-wîtsch'ûr-rê, *s.* Fascination, charm. [tion.
- BEWITCHMENT, bê-wîtsch'mênt, *s.* Fascination.
- To BEWRAY, bê-râ', *v. a.* To betray, to discover perfidiously; to show, to make visible.
- BEWRAYER, bê-râ'ûr, *s.* Betrayer, discoverer.
- BEY, bâ, *s.* (from the Turkish.) A governor of a province, a viceroy.
- BEYOND, bê-yônd', *prep.* Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.
- BEZOAR, bê-zôre, *s.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.
- BEZOARDICK, bêz-ô-âr'dîk, *a.* Compounded with bezoar.
- BIANGULATED, bl-âng'gû-lâ-têd, { *a.* Having two corners or angles.
- BIANGULOUS, bl-âng'gû-lûs, }
- BIAS, bl'âs, *s.* The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; propension, inclination.
- To BIAS, bl'âs, *v. a.* To incline to some side.
- BIB, blb, *s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.
- BIBACIOUS, bl-bâ'shûs, *a.* Much addicted to drinking.
- BIBBER, blb'bûr, *s.* A tippler.
- BIBLE, bl'bl, *s.* The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.
- BIBLIOGRAPHER, blb-lê-ôg'grâ-fûr, *s.* A transcriber. [ing to a library.
- BIBLIOTHECAL, blb-lê-ôth'ê-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a library.
- BIBULOUS, blb'û-lûs, *a.* That has the quality of drinking moisture.
- BICAPSULAR, bl-kâp'shû-lâr, *a.* A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.
- BICE, blse, *s.* A colour for painting.
- BICIPITAL, bl-sîp'ê-tâl, { *a.* Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.
- To BICKER, blk'kûr, *v. n.* To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.
- BICKERER, blk'ûr-ûr, *s.* A skirmisher.
- BICKERN, blk'kûrn, *s.* An iron ending in a point.
- BICORNE, bl'kôrn, { *a.* Having two horns.
- BICORNOUS, bl-kôr'nûs, }
- BICORPORAL, bl-kôr'pô-râl, *a.* Having two bodies.
- To BID, blđ, *v. a.* To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.
- BIDDEN, blđ'dn, *part. pass.* Invited; commanded. [poses a price.
- BIDDER, blđ'dûr, *s.* One who offers or proposes a price.
- BIDDING, blđ'dîng, *s.* Command, order.
- To BIDE, blde, *v. a.* To endure, to suffer.
- To BIDE, blde, *v. n.* To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.
- BIDENTAL, bl-dên'tâl, *a.* Having two teeth.
- BIDING, bl'dîng, *s.* Residence, habitation.
- BIENNIAL, bl-ên'nê-âl, *a.* Of the continuance of two years.
- BIER, bêr, *s.* A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.
- BIESTINGS, bêes'tîngz, *s.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.
- BIFARIOUS, bl-fâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Twofold.
- BIFEROUS, bl'fê-rûs, *a.* Bearing fruit twice a-year.
- BIFID, bl'fid, { *a.* Opening with a cleft.
- BIFIDATED, bl'fê-dâ-têd, }
- BIFOLD, bl'fôld, *a.* Twofold, double.
- BIFORMED, bl'fôrmđ, *a.* Compounded of two forms.
- BIFURCATED, bl-fûr'kâ-têd, *a.* Shooting out into two heads. [into two.
- BIFURCATION, bl-fûr'kâ'shûn, *s.* Division
- BIG, blg, *a.* Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swollen; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.
- BIGAMIST, blg'gâ-mîst, *s.* One that has committed bigamy.
- BIGAMY, blg'gâ-mê, *s.* The crime of having two wives at once.
- BIGBELLIED, blg'bêl-lîd, *a.* Pregnant.
- BIGGIN, blg'gîn, *s.* A child's cap.
- BIGLY, blg'le, *ad.* Tumidly, haughtily.
- BIGNESS, blg'nês, *s.* Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.
- BIGOT, blg'gût, *s.* A man devoted to a certain party.
- BIGOTED, blg'gût-êd, *a.* Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.
- BIGOTRY, blg'gût-trê, *s.* Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.
- BIGSWOLN, blg'swôln, *a.* Turgid.
- BILANDER, bl'an-dûr, *s.* A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.
- BILBERRY, bl'bêr-rê, *s.* Whortleberry.
- BILBO, bl'bô, *s.* A rapier, a sword.
- BILBOES, bl'bôze, *s.* A sort of stocks.
- BILE, blle, *s.* A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct.
- BILE, blle, *s.* A sore angry swelling. Improperly *Boil*.
- To BILGE, bllje, *v. n.* To spring a leak.
- BILIARY, bl'yâ-rê, *a.* Belonging to the bile

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ðîl . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

BILINGSATE, bl'lingz-gâte, *s.* Ribaldry, foul language. [tongues.
BILINGUOUS, bl'ling'gwûs, *a.* Having two
BILIOUS, bl'yûs, *a.* Consisting of bile.
To BILK, blîk, *v. a.* To cheat, to defraud.
BILL, blîl, *s.* The beak of a fowl.
BILL, blîl, *s.* A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.
BILL, blîl, *s.* A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.
To BILL, blîl, *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. [tisement.
To BILL, blîl, *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement.
BILLET, bl'îlt, *s.* A small paper, a note; billet-doux, or a soft billet, a love letter.
BILLET, bl'îlt, *s.* A small log of wood for the chimney.
To BILLET, bl'îlt, *v. a.* To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.
BILLIARDS, bl'yûrdz, *s.* A kind of play.
BILLOW, bl'îlô, *s.* A wave swollen.
BILLOWY, bl'îlô-ê, *a.* Swelling, turgid.
BIN, blîn, *s.* A place where bread or wine is repositied.
BINARY, bl'nâ-rê, *a.* Two, double.
To BIND, blnd, *v. a.* To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make costive; to restrain; To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.
To BIND, blnd, *v. n.* To contract, to grow stiff; to be obligatory.
BINDER, blnd'ûr, *s.* A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.
BINDING, blnd'îng, *s.* A bandage.
BINDWEED, blnd'wêed, *s.* A plant.
BINNACLE, bln'â-kl, *s.* A sea term, meaning the compass box.
BINOCLE, bln'nô-kl, *s.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.
BINOCULAR, bl-nôk'û-lûr, *a.* Having two eyes.
BIOGRAPHER, bl-ôg'grâ-fûr, *s.* A writer of lives.
BIOGRAPHY, bl-ôg'grâ-fê, *s.* An historical account of the lives of particular men.
BIPAROUS, blp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
BIPARTITE, blp'pâr-tîte, *a.* Having two correspondent parts.
BIPARTITION, bl-pâr-tîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of dividing into two.
BIPED, bl'pêd, *s.* An animal with two feet.
BIPEDAL, blp'pê-dâl, *a.* Two feet in length.
BIPENNATED, bl-pên'nâ-têd, *a.* Having two wings.
BIPETALOUS, bl-pêt'tâ-lûs, *a.* Consisting of two flower-leaves.
BIQUADRATE, bl-qwâ'drâte, } *s.* The
BIQUADRATICK, bl-qwâ-drât'îk, } fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
BIRCH, burtsî, *s.* A tree.
BIRCHEN, bur'tshn, *a.* Made of birch.

BIRD, bûrd, *s.* A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.
To BIRD, bûrd, *v. n.* To catch birds.
BIRDBOLT, bûrd'bôlt, *s.* A small arrow.
BIRDCATCHER, bûrd'kâtsh-ûr, *s.* One that makes it his employment to take birds.
BIRDER, bûrd'ûr, *s.* A birdcatcher.
BIRDINGPIECE, bûrd'îng-pêese, *s.* A gun to shoot birds with.
BIRDLIME, bûrd'îlme, *s.* A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.
BIRDMAN, bûrd'mân, *s.* A birdcatcher.
BIRDSEYE, bûrdz'î, } *s.* A plant.
BIRDSFOOT, bûrdz'fût, }
BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'nêst, *s.* An herb.
BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'nêst, *s.* The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.
BIRDSTONGUE, bûrdz'tûng, *s.* An herb.
BIRGANDER, bêr'gân-dûr, *s.* A fowl of the goose kind.
BIRTH, bêrth, *s.* The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.
BIRTHDAY, bêrth'dâ, *s.* The day on which any one is born.
BIRTHDOM, bêrth'dâm, *s.* Privilege of birth.
BIRTHNIGHT, bêrth'nîte, *s.* The night on which any one is born. [any one is born.
BIRTHPLACE, bêrth'plâse, *s.* Place where
BIRTHRIGHT, bêrth'rîte, *s.* The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.
BIRTHSTRANGLER, bêrth'strâng-gld, *a.* Strangled in birth. [plant.
BIRTHWORT, bêrth'wârt, *s.* The name of a
BISCUIT, bls'kît, *s.* A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.
To BISECT, bê-sêkt', *v. a.* To divide into two parts.
BISECTION, bl-sêk'shûn, *s.* A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
BISHOP, blsh'ûp, *s.* One of the head order of the clergy.
BISHOP, blsh'ûp, *s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.
BISHOPRICK, blsh'ûp-rîk, *s.* The diocese of a bishop.
BISHOPWEED, blsh'ûp-wêed, *s.* A plant.
BISK, blsk, *s.* Soup, broth.
BISMUTH, blz'mûth, *s.* Marcasite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found in Misnia.
BISSEXTILE, bls-sêks'tîl, *s.* Leap year.
BISSON, bls'sûn, *a.* Blind. Obsolete.
BISTORT, bls'tôrt, *s.* A plant called snake-weed.
BISTOURY, bls'tûr-ê, *s.* A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.
BIT, blt, *s.* The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.
BIT, blt, *s.* As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West India silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny. [horse.
To BIT, blt, *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a
BITCH, bltsh, *s.* The female of the dog kind, a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pín. . . . nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

- To BITE**, blte, *v. a.* To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.
- BITE**, blte, *s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.
- BITER**, bl'túr, *s.* He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.
- BITTACLE**, bl'ttá-kl, *s.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. More commonly *Binnacle*.
- BITTER**, bl'túr, *a.* Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.
- BITTERGROUND**, bl'túr-gróund, *s.* A plant.
- BITTERLY**, bl'túr-lé, *ad.* With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.
- BITTERN**, bl'túr, *s.* A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.
- BITTERNESS**, bl'túr-něs, *s.* A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.
- BITTERSWEET**, bl'túr-swět, *s.* An apple which has a compounded taste.
- BITUMEN**, bẻ-tủ'mẻn, *s.* A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.
- BITUMINOUS**, bẻ-tủ'mẻ-nủs, *a.* Compounded of bitumen.
- BIVALVE**, bl'vẻlv, *a.* Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. [valves.]
- BIVALVULAR**, bl'vẻlv'vẻ-lẻr, *a.* Having two
- BIXWORT**, bl'ks'wẻrt, *s.* An herb.
- BIZANTINE**, bl'zẻn-tẻne, *s.* A piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days.
- To BLAB**, blẻb, *v. a.* To tell what ought to be kept secret.
- To BLAB**, blẻb, *v. n.* To tell tales.
- BLAB**, blẻb, *s.* A tell-tale.
- BLABBER**, blẻb'bẻr, *s.* A tattler.
- BLACK**, blẻk, *a.* Of the colour of night: dark; cloudy of countenance; sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.
- BLACK-BRYONY**, blẻk'brẻ'ỏ-nẻ, *s.* The name of a plant. [and cows.]
- BLACK-CATTLE**, blẻk'kẻt'tẻl, *s.* Oxen, bulls,
- BLACK-GUARD**, blẻg'gẻrd, *s.* A dirty fellow. A low term.
- BLACK-LEAD**, blẻk-lẻd', *s.* A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.
- BLACK-PUDDING**, blẻk'pủd'đẻng, *s.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.
- BLACK-ROD**, blẻk-rỏd', *s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.
- BLACK**, blẻk, *s.* A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor: that part of the eye which is black. [blacken.]
- To BLACK**, blẻk, *v. a.* To make black, to
- BLACKAMoor**, blẻk'ỏ-mẻr, *s.* A negro.
- BLACKBERRY**, blẻk'bẻr-rẻ, *s.* A species of bramble; the fruit of it.
- BLACKBIRD**, blẻk'bẻrd, *s.* The name of a bird.
- To BLACKEN**, blẻk'kn, *v. a.* To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.
- To BLACKEN**, blẻk'kn, *v. n.* To grow black.
- BLACKISH**, blẻk'ẻsh, *a.* Somewhat black.
- BLACKMOOR**, blẻk'mẻr, *s.* A negro.
- BLACKNESS**, blẻk'ẻnẻs, *s.* Black colour; darkness.
- BLACKSMITH**, blẻk'smẻtẻh, *s.* A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty. [A small fish.]
- BLACKTAIL**, blẻk'tẻle, *s.* The ruff or pope.
- BLACKTHORN**, blẻk'tẻỏn, *s.* The sloe.
- BLADDER**, blẻd'ẻdẻr, *s.* That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.
- BLADDER-NUT**, blẻd'ẻdẻr-nủt, *s.* A
- BLADDER SENNA**, blẻd'ẻdẻr-sẻn'ỏ, *s.* plant.
- BLADE**, blẻde, *s.* The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.
- BLADE**, blẻde, *s.* The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.
- BLADEBONE**, blẻde'bẻne, *s.* The scapula, or scapular bone.
- BLADED**, blẻd'ẻdẻ, *a.* Having blades or spires.
- BLAIN**, blẻne, *s.* A pustule, a blister.
- To BLAME**, blẻme, *v. a.* To censure, to charge with a fault.
- BLAME**, blẻme, *s.* Imputation of a fault; crime, hurt.
- BLAMEABLE**, blẻ'mẻỏ-bl, *a.* Culpable, faulty.
- BLAMEABLENESS**, blẻ'mẻỏ-bl-ẻnẻs, *s.* Fault.
- BLAMEABLY**, blẻ'mẻỏ-blẻ, *ad.* Culpably.
- BLAMFUL**, blẻme'fủl, *a.* Criminal, guilty.
- BLAMELESS**, blẻme'ẻs, *a.* Guiltless, innocent
- BLAMELESSLY**, blẻme'ẻs-lẻ, *ad.* Innocently.
- BLAMELESSNESS**, blẻme'ẻs-ẻnẻs, *s.* Innocence
- BLAMER**, blẻ'mẻr, *s.* A censurer.
- BLAMEWORTHY**, blẻme'wẻr-tẻh, *a.* Culpable, blameable.
- To BLANCH**, blẻnsh, *v. a.* To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.
- BLANCHER**, blẻn'sẻr, *s.* A whitener.
- BLAND**, blẻnd, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.
- To BLANDISH**, blẻn'ẻsh, *v. a.* To smooth, to soften.
- BLANDISHMENT**, blẻn'ẻsh-mẻnt, *s.* Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.
- BLANK**, blẻngk, *a.* White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.
- BLANK**, blẻngk, *s.* A void space; a lot by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.
- BLANKET**, blẻngk'ẻt, *s.* A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.
- To BLANKET**, blẻngk'ẻt, *v. a.* To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.
- BLANKLY**, blẻngk'ẻ, *ad.* In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.
- To BLASPHEME**, blẻs-fẻme', *v. a.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of. [blasphemy.]
- To BLASPHEME**, blẻs-fẻme', *v. n.* To speak
- BLASPHEMER**, blẻs-fẻ-mẻr, *s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
- BLASPHEMOUS**, blẻs-fẻ-mẻs, *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

tube, túb, búll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blás'fè-mús-lé, *ad.* Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blás'fè-mè, *s.* Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

BLAST, blást, *s.* A gust, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blást, *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror

BLASTMENT, blást'mént, *s.* Sudden stroke of infection.

BLATANT, blá'tánt, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blát'túr, *v. n.* To roar.

BLAY, blá, *s.* A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE, bláze, *s.* A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse. [spicuous.

To BLAZE, bláze, *v. n.* To flame, to be con-

To BLAZE, bláze, *v. a.* To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame, to fire.

BLAZER, blá'zúr, *s.* One that spreads reports.

To BLAZON, blá'zn, *v. a.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make public.

BLAZONRY, blá'zn-ré, *s.* The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, bléetsh, *v. a.* To whiten.

BLEAK, bléke, *a.* Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, bléke, *s.* A small river fish.

BLEAKNESS, bléke'nés, *s.* Coldness, chillness.

BLEAKY, blé'ké, *a.* Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, bléér, *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, bléé'réd-nés, *s.* The state of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, bléte, *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, bléte, *s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEB, bléb, *s.* A blister.

To BLEED, blééd, *v. n.* To lose blood; to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To BLEED, blééd, *v. a.* To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blém'ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blém'ish, *s.* A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace. [back.

To BLEND, blénd, *v. n.* To shrink, to start

To BLEND, blénd, *v. a.* To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.

BLENT, blént, The obsolete *part.* of *Blend*.

To BLESS, blés, *v. a.* To make happy, to prosper, to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blés'séd, *part. a.* Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blés'séd-lé, *ad.* Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blés'séd-nés, *s.* Happiness, felicity, sanctity; heavenly felicity; divine favour.

BLESSER, blés'súr, *s.* He that blesses.

BLESSING, blés'sing, *s.* Benediction; the means of happiness; divine favour.

BLEST, blést, *part. a.* Happy.

BLEW, blá, The *pret.* of *Blow*.

BLIGHT, blíte, *s.* Mildew, any thing nipping or blasting.

To BLIGHT, blíte, *v. a.* To blast, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blínd, *a.* Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; unseen, private; dark, obscure.

To BLIND, blínd, *v. a.* To make blind, to darken; to obscure to the eye; to obscure to the understanding.

BLIND, blínd, *s.* Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead.

To BLINDFOLD, blínd'fóld, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blínd'fóld, *a.* Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blínd'lé, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blínd-mánz-búf, *s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, blínd'nés, *s.* Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.

BLINDSIDE, blínd-slde', *s.* Weakness, foible.

BLINDWORM, blínd'wúrm, *s.* A small viper, venomous. [obscurely.

To BLINK, blíngk, *v. n.* To wink; to see

BLINKARD, blíngk'úrd, *s.* One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS, blís, *s.* The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general. [degree.

BLISSFUL, blís'fúl, *a.* Happy in the highest

BLISSFULLY, blís'fúl-lé, *ad.* Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blís'fúl-nés, *s.* Happiness.

BLISTER, blís'túr, *s.* A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blís'túr, *v. n.* To rise in blisters.

To BLISTER, blís'túr, *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt.

BLITHE, blítthe, *a.* Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blítth'lé, *ad.* In a blithe manner.

BLITHNESS, blítth'nés, } *s.* The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOMENESS, blítth'súm-nés, } *s.* The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blítth'súm, *a.* Gay, cheerful.

To BLOAT, blóte, *v. a.* To swell.

To BLOAT, blóte, *v. n.* To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, bló'téd-nés, *s.* Turgidness; swelling.

BLOBBER, blób'búr, *s.* A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blób'búr-líp, *s.* A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blób'búr-lípt, } *a.* Having

BLOBLIPPED, blób'lípt, } *a.* Having

BLOCK, blók, *s.* A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a pulley; a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blók, *v. a.* To shut up, to enclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blók'hóuse, *s.* A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, blók-tín, *s.* Tin pure or unmixed

BLOCKADE, blók'káde, *s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To BLOCKADE, blók-káde, *v. a.* To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blók'héd, *s.* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blók'héd'éd, } *a.* Stupid,

BLOCKISH, blók'ish, } *a.* dull

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nēt. . . .

BLOCKISHLY, blōk'ish-lē, *ad.* In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blōk'ish-nēs, *s.* Stupidity.

BLOOD, blūd, *s.* The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark, man of fire.

To **BLOOD**, blūd, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate. [sprinkled.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blūd'bōl-tūrd, *a.* Blood-BLOODSTONE, blūd'stōne, *s.* The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blūd'thūrs-tē, *a.* Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blūd'flōū-ūr, *s.* A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blūd-gīlt'ē-nēs, *s.* Murder

BLOOD-HOUND, blūd'hōūd, *s.* A hound that follows by the scent.

BLOODILY, blūd'ē-lē, *ad.* Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blūd'ē-nēs, *s.* The state of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blūd'lēs, *a.* Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, blūd'shēd, *s.* The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blūd'shēd-dūr, *s.* Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blūd'shōt, *a.* Filled

BLOODSHOTTEN, blūd'shōt-tn, *a.* Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

BLOODSUCKER, blūd'sūk-ūr, *s.* A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODY, blūd'ē, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel, murderous. [immaturity.

BLOOM, blōōm, *s.* A blossom; the state of *To* **BLOOM**, blōōm, *v. n.* To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.

BLOOMY, blōōm'ē, *a.* Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blōs'sūm, *s.* The flower that grows on any plant. [blossoms.

To **BLOSSOM**, blōs'sūm, *v. n.* To put forth

To **BLOT**, blōt, *v. a.* To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace, to disfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blōt, *s.* An obliteration of something written; a blur; a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blōtsh, *s.* A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To **BLOTE**, blōte, *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

BLOW, blō, *s.* A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

To **BLOW**, blō, *v. n.* To move with a current of air. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *It*; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom: to blossom. To blow over, to pass away without effect. To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To **BLOW**, blō, *v. a.* To drive by the force of the wind; to inflate with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind musick; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath;

To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

BLOWZE, blōūze, *s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder. [oured.

BLOWZY, blōū'zē, *a.* Sun-burnt, high-col-

BLUBBER, blūb'bār, *s.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, blūb'būr, *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blūd'jūn, *s.* A short stick, with one end loaded. [colours.

BLUE, blū, *a.* One of the seven original

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'bōt-tl, *s.* A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large belly.

BLUELY, blū'lē, *ad.* With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blū'nēs, *s.* The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blūf, *a.* Big, surly, blustering.

BLUISH, blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

To **BLUNDER**, blūn'dūr, *v. n.* To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.

To **BLUNDER**, blūn'dūr, *v. a.* To mix foolishly, or blindly. [mistake.

BLUNDER, blūn'dūr, *s.* A gross or shameful

BLUNDERBUSS, blūn'dūr-būs, *s.* A gun that is discharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blūn'dūr-ūr, *s.* A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blūn'dūr-hēd, *s.* A stupid fellow.

BLUNT, blūnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To **BLUNT**, blūnt, *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blūnt'lē, *ad.* Without sharpness, coarsely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blūnt'nēs, *s.* Want of edge or point, coarseness, roughness of manners.

BLUR, blūr, *s.* A blot, a stain. [stain.

To **BLUR**, blūr, *v. a.* To blot, to efface; to

To **BLURT**, blūrt, *v. a.* To let fly without thinking.

To **BLUSH**, blūsh, *v. n.* To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blūsh, *s.* The colour on the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blūsh'ē, *a.* Having the colour of a blush.

To **BLUSTER**, blūs'tūr, *v. n.* To roar as a storm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blūs'tūr, *s.* Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness. [bully.

BLUSTERER, blūs'tūr-ūr, *s.* A swaggerer, a

BLUSTROUS, blūs'trūs, *a.* Tumultuous, noisy.

BO, bō, *int.* A word of terrou.

BOAR, bōre, *s.* The male swine.

BOARD, bōrd, *s.* A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table, at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.

To **BOARD**, bōrd, *v. a.* To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

To **BOARD**, bōrd, *v. n.* To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd-wā'jīz, *s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARDER, bōr'dūr, *s.* One who diets with another at a certain rate.

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . òíl. . .

BOARISH, bóre²ísh, *a.* Swinish, brutal, cruel.
To BOAST, bóst, *v. n.* To display one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bóst, *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify, to exalt. [boasting.]

BOAST, bóst, *s.* A proud speech, cause of

BOASTER, bóst²úr, *s.* A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bóst²fúl, *a.* Ostentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bóst²íng-lè, *ad.* Ostentatiously.

BOAT, bóte, *s.* A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATION, bó-á²shún, *s.* Roar, noise.

BOATMAN, bóte²mán, } *s.* He that mana-

BOATSMAN, bótes²mán, } ges a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bó²sn, *s.* An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

To BOB, bóbb, *v. a.* To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud. [forward.]

To BOB, bóbb, *v. n.* To play backward and

BOB, bóbb, *s.* Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

BOBBIN, bóbb²bín, *s.* A small pin of wood with a notch.

BOBCHERRY, bóbb²tshèr-rè, *s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bóbb²tále, *s.* Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bóbb²táld, *a.* Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bóbb²wíg, *s.* A short wig. [omen of.]

To BODE, bóde, *v. a.* To portend, to be the

BODEMENT, bóde²mènt, *s.* Portent, omen.

To BODGE, bódje, *v. n.* To boggle.

BODICE, bóld²dís, *s.* Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone. [out a body.]

BODILESS, bóld²dè-lès, *a.* Incorporeal, with-

BODILY, bóld²dè-lè, *a.* Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bóld²dè-lè, *ad.* Corporeally.

BODKIN, bóld²kín, *s.* An instrument with a small blade and sharp point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.

BODY, bóld²dè, *s.* The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOTHES, bóld²dè-klóze, *s.* Clothing for horses that are dieted.

BOG, bógg, *s.* A marsh, a fen, a morass.

BOG-TROTTER, bógg²trót-túr, *s.* One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, bógg²gl, *v. n.* To start, to fly back; to hesitate. [ous man.]

BOGGLER, bógg²glúr, *s.* A doubter, a timor-

BOGGY, bógg²gè, *a.* Marshy, swampy.

BOGHOUSE, bógg²hóuse, *s.* A house of office.

BOHEA, bó-he², *s.* A species of tea.

To BOIL, bóil, *v. n.* To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To BOIL, bóil, *v. a.* To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water, to dress in boiling water.

BOILER, bóil²úr, *s.* The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

póund. . . . thin, THIS.

BOISTEROUS, bóis²tèr-ús, *a.* Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy. [ly tumultuously.]

BOISTEROUSLY, bóis²tèr-ús-lè, *ad.* Violent-

BOISTEROUSNESS, bóis²tèr-ús-nès, *s.* Tumultuousness, turbulence. [of bole.]

BOLARY, bó²lá-rè, *a.* Partaking of the nature

BOLD, bóld, *a.* Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, bóld²dn, *v. a.* To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bóld²fáse, *s.* Impudence, sauciness.

BOLDFACED, bóld²fáste, *a.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, bóld²lè, *ad.* In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bóld²nès, *s.* Courage, bravery, exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.

BOLE, bóle, *s.* The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

BOLIS, bó²lís, *s.* Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bóle, *s.* A round stalk or stem.

BOLSTER, bóle²stúr, *s.* Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compress for a wound.

To BOLSTER, bóle²stúr, *v. a.* To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, bólt, *s.* An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.

To BOLT, bólt, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purge.

To BOLT, bólt, *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. [from bran.]

BOLTER, bólt²úr, *s.* A sieve to separate meal

BOLTHEAD, bólt²héd, *s.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, a matrass, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bólt²íng-hóuse, *s.* The place where meal is sifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, bó²sprít, *s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.

BOLUS, bó²lús, *s.* A medicine made up into a soft mass larger than pills.

BOMB, búm, *s.* A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.

BOMB-CHEST, búm²tshést, *s.* A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, búm²kétsh, } *s.* A kind of
BOMB-VESSEL, búm²vès-sél, } ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, búm²bárd, *s.* A great gun; a barrel of wine.

To BOMBARD, búm²bárd', *v. a.* To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, búm²bár-déer', *s.* The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

BOMBARDMENT, bûm-bârd'ment, *s.* An attack made by throwing bombs.
BOMBASIN, bûm-bâ-zêen', *s.* A slight silken stuff.
BOMBAST, bûm'bâst, *s.* Fustian, big words.
BOMBAST, bûm-bâst', *a.* High-sounding.
BOMBASTICK, bûm-bâs'tîk, *a.* High sounding, pompous. [noise.
BOMBULATION, bûm-bû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Sound,
BONAROA, bô'nâ-rô'bâ, *s.* A whore.
BONASUS, bô-nâ'sûs, *s.* A kind of buffalo.
BONCHRETIEN, bôn-krêt'tsheên, *s.* A species of pear.
BOND, bônd, *s.* Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.
BONDAGE, bôn'dâge, *s.* Captivity, imprisonment.
BONDMAID, bônd'mâde, *s.* A woman slave.
BONDMAN, bônd'mân, *s.* A man slave.
BONDSERVANT, bônd'sêr-vânt, *s.* A slave.
BONDSERVICE, bônd'sêr-vîs, *s.* Slavery.
BONDSLAVE, bônd'slâve, *s.* A man in slavery.
BONDSMAN, bôndz'mân, *s.* One bound for another.
BONDWOMAN, bônd'wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman slave.
BONE, bône, *s.* The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.
To BONE, bône, *v. a.* To take out the bones from the flesh.
BONELACE, bône-lâse', *s.* Flaxen lace.
BONELESS, bône'lês, *a.* Without bones.
To BONESET, bône'sêt, *v. n.* To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.
BONESETTER, bône'sêt-tûr, *s.* One who makes a practice of setting bones.
BONFIRE, bôn'fîre, *s.* A fire made for triumph. [forehead.
BONGRACE, bûn'grâs, *s.* A covering for the
BONNET, bôn'nît, *s.* A hat, a cap.
BONNETS, bôn'nîts, *s.* Small sails set on the courses of the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail.
BONNILY, bôn'nê lê, *ad.* Gayly, handsomely.
BONNINESS, bôn'nê-nês, *s.* Gayety, handsomeness. [gay, merry.
BONNY, bôn'nê, *a.* Handsome, beautiful;
BONNY-CLABBER, bôn-nê-klâb'bûr, *s.* Sour buttermilk. [great plum.
BONUM MAGNUM, bô'nûm-mâg'nûm, *s.* A
BONY, bô'nê, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones. [low.
BOOBY, bôô'bê, *s.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.
BOOK, bôôk, *s.* A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.
To BOOK, bôôk, *v. a.* To register in a book.
BOOK-KEEPING, bôôk'kêep-îng, *s.* The art of keeping accounts.
BOOKBINDER, bôôk'bîn-dûr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.
BOOKFUL, bôôk'fûl, *a.* Crowded with undigested knowledge.
BOOKISH, bôôk'îsh, *a.* Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bôôk'îsh-nês, *s.* Overstudiousness. [books.
BOOKLEARNED, bôôk'lêrn-êd, *a.* Versed in
BOOK-LEARNING, bôôk'lêrn-îng, *s.* Skill in literature; acquaintance with books.
BOOKMAN, bôôk'mân, *s.* A man whose profession is the study of books.
BOOKMATE, bôôk'mâte, *s.* School-fellow.
BOOKSELLER, bôôk'sêl-lûr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to sell books.
BOOKWORM, bôôk'wûrm, *s.* A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.
BOOM, bôôm, *s.* In sea language, a pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a bar laid across a harbour to keep out the enemy.
To BOOM, bôôm, *v. n.* To rush with violence.
BOON, bôôn, *s.* A gift, a grant.
BOON, bôôn, *a.* Gay, merry.
BOOR, bôôr, *s.* A lout, a clown.
BOORISH, bôôr'îsh, *a.* Clownish, rustick.
BOORISHLY, bôôr'îsh-lê, *ad.* After a clownish manner. [of manners.
BOORISHNESS, bôôr'îsh-nês, *s.* Coarseness
To BOOT, bôôt, *v. n.* To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.
BOOT, bôôt, *s.* Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty, or plunder. [horsemen.
BOOT, bôôt, *s.* A covering for the leg, used by
BOOT OF A COACH, bôôt, *s.* The place under the coach-box.
BOOT-HOSE, bôôt'hôze, *s.* Stockings to serve for boots.
BOOT-TREE, bôôt'trêe, *s.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.
BOOT-CATCHER, bôôt'kêtsch-ûr, *s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.
BOOTED, bôôt'êd, *a.* In boots.
BOOTH, bôôth, *s.* A house built of boards or boughs.
BOOTLESS, bôôt'lês, *a.* Useless, unavailing; without success.
BOOTY, bôôt'tê, *s.* Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to lose by design.
BOPEEP, bô-peêp', *s.* To play Bopeep, is to look out, and draw back as if frightened.
BORACHIO, bô-rât'tshô, *s.* A drunkard.
BORABLE, bô'râ-bl, *a.* That may be bored.
BORAGE, bûr'idje, *s.* A plant.
BORAX, bô'râks, *s.* A salt, which is dug out of the earth in Thibet and South America, and is used as a flux for metals, and in soldering.
BORDEL, bôr'dêl, *s.* A brothel, a bawdy-house.
BORDER, bôr'dûr, *s.* The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.
To BORDER, bôr'dûr, *v. n.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to.
To BORDER, bôr'dûr, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.
BORDERER, bôr'dûr-ûr, *s.* He that dwells on the borders.
To BORE, bôre, *v. a.* To pierce in a hole.

tube, cub, bull. . . . ðil. . . . pound. . . . thin, This.

To BORE, bôre, *v. n.* To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.
BORE, bôre, *s.* The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.
BORE, bôre. The pret. of *Bear*
BOREAL, bô're-âl, *a.* Northern.
BOREAS, bô're-âs, *s.* The north wind.
BOREE, bô-rée', *s.* A step in dancing.
BORN, bôrn. Come into life.
BORNE, bôrne. Carried, supported. [ration.
BOROUGH, bûr'rô, *s.* A town with a corpo-
To BORROW, bôr'rô, *v. a.* To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
BORROWER, bôr'rô-ûr, *s.* He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.
BOSCAE, bôs'kaje, *s.* Wood, or woodlands.
BOSKY, bôs'kê, *a.* Woody.
BOSOM, bôô'zûm, *s.* The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an enclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.
To BOSOM, bôô'zûm, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy. [which see.
BOSON, bô'sn, *s.* Corrupted from Boatswain,
BOSS, bôs, *s.* A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.
BOSSAGE, bôs'saje, *s.* Any stone that has a projecture.
BOSVEL, bôz'vel, *s.* A species of crowfoot.
BOTANICAL, bô-tân'ê-kâl, }
BOTANICK, bô-tân'nîk, } *a.* Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.
BOTANIST, bôt'â-nîst, *s.* One skilled in plants.
BOTANOLOGY, bôt-ân-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* A discourse upon plants.
BOTCH, bôtsh, *s.* A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.
To BOTCH, bôtsh, *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.
BOTCHY, bôt'tshê, *a.* Marked with botches.
BOTH, bôth, *a.* The two.
BOTH, bôth, *conj.* As well. [horses.
BOTS, bôts, *s.* Small worms in the entrails of
BOTTLE, bôt'tl, *s.* A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.
To BOTTLE, bôt'tl, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.
BOTTLEFLOWER, bôt'tl-flôû-ûr, *s.* A plant.
BOTTLESCREW, bôt'tl-skrôô, *s.* A screw to pull out the cork.
BOTTOM, bôt'tûm, *s.* The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.
To BOTTOM, bôt'tûm, *v. a.* To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.
To BOTTOM, bôt'tûm, *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.
BOTTOMED, bôt'tûmd, *a.* Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bôt'tûm-lês, *a.* Without a bottom, fathomless.
BOTTOMRY, bôt'tôm-rê, *s.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom. [malt.
BOUD, bôûd, *s.* An insect which breeds in
To BOUGE, bôôdje, *v. n.* To swell out.
BOUGH, bôû, *s.* An arm or a large shoot of a tree.
BOUGHT, bawt, pret. of *To Buy*.
To BOUNCE, bôûnse, *v. n.* To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.
BOUNCE, bôûnse, *s.* A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.
BOUNCER, bôûn'sûr, *s.* A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.
BOUND, bôûnd, *s.* A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.
To BOUND, bôûnd, *v. a.* To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.
To BOUND, bôûnd, *v. n.* To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.
BOUND, bôûnd, part. pass. of *Bind*.
BOUND, bôûnd, *a.* Destined, intending to come to any place.
BOUNDARY, bôûn'dâ-rê, *s.* Limit, bound.
BOUNDE, bôûn'dên, part. pass. of *Bind*.
BOUNDING-STONE, bôûn'dîng-stône, }
BOUND-STONE, bôûnd'stône, } *s.* A stone to play with. [fined.
BOUNDLESS, bôûnd'lês, *a.* Unlimited, uncon-
BOUNDLESSNESS, bôûnd'lês-nês, *s.* Exemption from limits. [generous.
BOUNTEOUS, bôûn'tshê-ûs, *a.* Liberal, kind.
BOUNTEOUSLY, bôûn'tshê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Liberally, generously. [cence, liberality.
BOUNTEOUSNESS, bôûn'tshê-ûs-nês, *s.* Munifi-
BOUNTIFUL, bôûn'tê-fûl, *a.* Liberal, generous, munificent.
BOUNTIFULLY, bôûn'tê-fûl-lê, *ad.* Liberally.
BOUNTIFULNESS, bôûn'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* The quality of being bountiful, generosity.
BOUNTIHEAD, bôûn'tê-hêd, }
BOUNTYHOOD, bôûn'tê-hûd, } *s.* Goodness, virtue.
BOUNTY, bôûn'tê, *s.* Generosity, liberality, munificence.
To BOURGEON, bûr'jûn, *v. n.* To sprout, to shoot into branches.
BOURN, bôrne, *s.* A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.
To BOUSE, bôôze, *v. n.* To drink lavishly.
BOUSY, bôô'zê, *a.* Drunken.
BOUT, bôût, *s.* A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.
To BOW, bôû, *v. a.* To bend, or inflict; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend or incline, in condescension, to depress, to crush.
To BOW, bôû, *v. n.* To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.
BOW, bôû, *s.* An act of reverence or submission.
BOW, bô, *s.* An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string-instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecabin.
To Bow, bô, *v. a.* To bend sideways.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nốt. . . .

BOW-BENT, bô'bênt, *a.* Crooked.
BOW-HAND, bô'hând, *s.* The hand that draws the bow. [legs.
BOW-LEGGED, bô'lêgd, *a.* Having crooked legs.
BOWELS, bôu'êlz, *s.* Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.
BOWER, bôu'ûr, *s.* An arbour: it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.
BOWER, bôu'ûr, *s.* An anchor so called.
BOWERY, bôu'ûr-ê, *a.* Full of bowers.
BOWL, bôle, *s.* A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, a fountain.
BOWL, bôle, *s.* Round mass rolled along the ground.
To BOWL, bôle *v. a.* To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.
BOWLER, bô'lûr, *s.* He that plays at bowls.
BOWLINE, bôu'lin, *s.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
BOWLING-GREEN, bô'ling-grêen, *s.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.
BOWMAN, bô'mân, *s.* An archer.
BOWSPRIT, bô'sprît, *s.* Boltsprit: which see.
BOWSTRING, bô'strîng, *s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. [dow.
BOW-WINDOW, bô'wîn-dô, *s.*—See *Bay-win*.
BOWYER, bô'yûr, *s.* An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.
BOX, bôks, *s.* A tree; the wood of it.
BOX, bôks, *s.* A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariner's compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the play-house.
To BOX, bôks, *v. a.* To enclose in a box.
BOX, bôks, *s.* A blow on the head given with the hand.
To BOX, bôks, *v. n.* To fight with the fist.
BOXEN, bôk'sn, *a.* Made of box, resembling box.
BOXER, bôks'ûr, *s.* A man who fights with his fists.
BOY, bôê, *s.* A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence, older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.
BOYHOOD, bôê'hûd, *s.* The state of a boy.
BOYISH, bôê'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling. [flingly.
BOYISHLY, bôê'ish-lê, *ad.* Childishly, triflingly.
BOYISHNESS, bôê'ish-nê, *s.* Childishness, triflingness.
BOYISM, bôê'izm, *s.* Puerility, childishness.
BRABBLE, brâb'bl, *s.* A clamorous contest.
To BRABBLE, brâb'bl, *v. n.* To contest noisily.
BRABBLER, brâb'lûr, *s.* A clamorous noisy fellow.
To BRACE, brâse, *v. a.* To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.
BRACE, brâse, *s.* Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.
BRACE, brâse, *s.* A pair, a couple.
BRACELET, brâse'lêt, *s.* An ornament for the arms.
BRACER, brâ'sûr, *s.* A cincture, a bandage.
BRACH, brâtsh, *s.* A bitch hound.
BRACHIAL, brâk'yâl, *a.* Belonging to the arm.
BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kîg'grâ-fê, *s.* The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brâk, *s.* A breach.
BRACKET, brâk'kît, *s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.
BRACKISH, brâk'ish, *a.* Salt, something salt.
BRACKISHNESS, brâk'ish-nê, *s.* Saltiness.
BRAD, brâd, *s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. [ostentatiously.
To BRAG, brâg, *v. n.* To boast, to display.
BRAG, brâg, *s.* A boast; a proud expression; the thing boasted. [boasting fellow
BRAGGADOCIO, brâg-ga-dô'shê-ô, *s.* A puffing.
BRAGGART, brâg'gârt, *a.* Boastful, vainly ostentatious.
BRAGGART, brâg'gârt, } *s.* A boaster.
BRAGGER, brâg'gûr, }
BRAGLESS, brâg'lê, *a.* Without a boast.
BRAGLY, brâg'lê, *ad.* Finely.
To BRAID, brâde, *v. a.* To weave together.
BRAID, brâde, *s.* A texture, a knot.
BRAILS, brâlz, *s.* Small ropes reaved through blocks.
BRAIN, brâne, *s.* The collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.
To BRAIN, brâne, *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brain.
BRAINISH, brâne'ish, *a.* Hot-headed, furious.
BRAINLESS, brâne'lê, *a.* Silly.
BRAINPAN, brâne'pân, *s.* The skull containing the brains. [giddy.
BRAINSICK, brâne'sîk, *a.* Addleheaded.
BRAINSICKLY, brâne'sîk-lê, *ad.* Weakly, headily. [tion, giddiness.
BRAINSICKNESS, brâne'sîk-nê, *s.* Indiscretion.
BRAKE, brâke, *s.* The pret. of *Break*.
BRAKE, brâke, *s.* Fern, brambles.
BRAKE, brâke, *s.* An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.
BRAMY, brâ'kê, *a.* Thorny, prickly, rough.
BRAMBLE, brâm'bl, *s.* Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.
BRAMBLING, brâm'blîng, *s.* A bird, called also the mountain chaffinch.
BRAN, brân, *s.* The husks of corn ground.
BRANCH, brânsh, *s.* The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
To BRANCH, brânsh, *v. n.* To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.
To BRANCH, brânsh, *v. a.* To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.
BRANCHER, brân'shûr, *s.* One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.
BRANCHINESS, brân'shê-nê, *s.* Fulness of branches.
BRANCHLESS, brânsh'lê, *a.* Without shoots or boughs; naked.
BRANCHY, brân'shê, *a.* Full of branches, spreading.
BRAND, brând, *s.* A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.
To BRAND, brând, *v. a.* To mark with a note of infamy.

tàbe, túb, búll....ôll....pôund....thín, THIS.

- BRANDGOOSE**, bránd'gôôs, *s.* A kind of wild fowl.
- To BRANDISH**, brán'dish, *v. a.* To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.
- BRANDLING**, bránd'ling, *s.* A particular worm.
- BRANDY**, brán'dè, *s.* A strong liquor distilled from wine.
- BRANGLE**, bráng'gl, *s.* Squabble, wrangle.
- To BRANGLE**, bráng'gl, *v. n.* To wrangle, to squabble.
- BRANK**, brá'ngk, *s.* Buckwheat. [of bran.]
- BRANNY**, brán'nè, *a.* Having the appearance
- BRASIER**, brá'zhúr, *s.* A manufacturer that works in brass; a pan to hold coals.
- BRASIL, or BRAZIL**, brá-zèel', *s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil.
- BRASS**, brás, *s.* A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence. [like brass.]
- BRASSINESS**, brás'sè-nès, *s.* An appearance
- BRASSY**, brás'sè, *a.* Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.
- BRAT**, brát, *s.* A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.
- BRAVADO**, brá-vá'dò, *s.* A boast, a brag.
- BRAVE**, bráve, *a.* Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.
- BRAVE**, bráve, *s.* A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.
- To BRAVE**, bráve, *v. a.* To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.
- BRAVELY**, bráve'lè, *ad.* In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.
- BRAVERY**, brá'vúr-rè, *s.* Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.
- BRAVO**, brá'vò, *s.* *Spanish.* A man who murders for hire.
- To BRAWL**, bráwl, *v. n.* To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loudly and indecently; to make a noise.
- BRAWL**, bráwl, *s.* Quarrel, noise, scurrility.
- BRAWLER**, bráw'lúr, *s.* A wrangler.
- BRAWN**, bráwn, *s.* The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk; muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.
- BRAWNER**, bráw'núr, *s.* A boar killed for the table.
- BRAWNINESS**, bráw'nè-nès, *s.* Strength, hardness. [bulky.]
- BRAWNY**, bráw'nè, *a.* Muscular, fleshy,
- To BRAY**, brá, *v. a.* To pound, or grind small.
- To BRAY**, brá, *v. n.* To make a noise as an ass; to make an offensive noise.
- BRAY**, brá, *s.* Noise, sound.
- BRAYER**, brá'úr, *s.* One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.
- To BRAZE**, bráze, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.
- BRAZEN**, brá'zn, *a.* Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.
- To BRAZEN**, brá'zn, *v. n.* To be impudent, to bully.
- BRAZENFACE**, brá'zn-fáse, *s.* An impudent wretch. [shameless.]
- BRAZENFACED**, brá'zn-fáste, *a.* Impudent,
- BRAZENNESS**, brá'zn-nès, *s.* Appearance like brass; impudence.
- BRAZIER**, bráze'yúr, *s.*—See *Brasier*.
- BREACH**, bréetsh, *s.* The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.
- BREAD**, bréd, *s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.
- BREAD-CHIPPER**, bréd'tship-úr, *s.* A baker's servant.
- BREAD-CORN**, bréd'körn, *s.* Corn of which bread is made.
- BREADTH**, brédth, *s.* The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.
- To BREAK**, bráke, *v. a.* To burst, or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break off, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.
- To BREAK**, bráke, *v. n.* To part in two; to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness, to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desist suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out; to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.
- BREAK**, bráke, *s.* State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
- BREAKER**, brá'kúr, *s.* He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sand banks.
- To BREAKFAST**, brék'fást, *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day.
- BREAKFAST**, brék'fást, *s.* The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plae, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

BREAKNECK, brâke'nêk, *s.* A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brâke'prôm-îs, *s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAM, brême, *s.* The name of a fish.

BREAST, brêst, *s.* The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

To BREAST, brêst, *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brêst'bône, *s.* The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, brêst'hî, *a.* Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brêst'hôôks, *s.* With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem and all the fore part of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brêst'nôt, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brêst'plâte, *s.* Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, brêst'plôû, *s.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, brêst'wûrk, *s.* Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defenders.

BREATH, brêth, *s.* The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act; an instant.

To BREATHE, brêthe, *v. n.* To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to. [or lives.

BREATHER, brê'thûr, *s.* One that breathes.

BREATHING, brê'thîng, *s.* Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brêth'lês, *a.* Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

BRED, brêd. Part pass. from *To Breed*.

BREDE, brêde, *s.*—See *Braid*.

BREECH, brêetsh, *s.* The upper and hind part of the thighs; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH, brêetsh, *v. a.* To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, brêch'îz, *s.* The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

To BREED, brêed, *v. a.* To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To BREED, brêed, *v. n.* To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

BREED, brêed, *s.* A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch. [quarrels.

BREEDBATE, brêed'bâte, *s.* One that breeds

BREEDER, brêe'dûr, *s.* That which produces any thing; the person who brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raise a breed.

BREEDING, brêe'dîng, *s.* Education, instruc-

tion; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREESE, brêez, *s.* A stinging fly.

BREEZE, brêez, *s.* A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brêe'zè, *a.* Fanned with gales.

BRET, brêt, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, brêth'rên, *s.* The plural of *Brother*.

BREVIARY, brêve'yâ-rê, *s.* An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT, brêve'yât, *s.* A short compendium.

BREVIATURE, brêve'yâ-tshûre, *s.* An abbreviation.

BREVITY, brêv'è-tê, *s.* Conciseness, shortness

To BREW, brôô, *v. a.* To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.

To BREW, brôô, *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. [things.

BREWAGE, brôô'idje, *s.* Mixture of various

BREWER, brôô'ûr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brôô'hôûs, *s.* A house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brôô'îng, *s.* Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brôô'îs, *s.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE, brîbe, *s.* A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To BRIBE, brîbe, *v. a.* To give bribes.

BRIBER, brî'bûr, *s.* One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, brî'bûr-rê, *s.* The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, brîk, *s.* A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brîk, *v. a.* To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brîk'bât, *s.* A piece of brick.

BRICKCLAY, brîk'klâ, *s.* Clay used for making bricks.

BRICKDUST, brîk'dûst, *s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brîk'kîl, *s.* A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, brîk'lâ-ûr, *s.* A brick mason.

BRICKMAKER, brîk'mâ-kûr, *s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, brî'dâl, *a.* Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, brîde, *s.* A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, brîde'bêd, *s.* Marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, brîde'kâke, *s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, brîde'grôôm, *s.* A new-married man.

BRIDEMEN, brîde'mên, } *s.* The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDEMAIDS, brîde'mâdz, }

BRIDESTAKE, brîde'stâke, *s.* A post set in the ground to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, brîde'wêl, *s.* A house of correction.

BRIDGE, brîdje, *s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE, brîdje, *v. a.* To raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, brî'dl, *s.* The headstall and reins by

thoe, túb, búll ðíl pòund thin, THIS.

which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.
To BRIDLE, brl'dl, *v. a.* To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.
To BRIDLE, brl'dl, *v. n.* To hold up the head.
BRIDLEHAND, brl'dl-hánd, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
BRIEF, bréef, *a.* Short, concise; contracted, narrow.
BRIEF, bréef, *s.* A short extract, or epitome; the writing given to pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection; in musick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.
BRIEFLY, bréef'le, *ad.* Concisely, in a few words. [ness.
BRIEFNESS, bréef'nés, *s.* Conciseness, short-
BRIER, brl'úr, *s.* A plant.
BRIERY, brl'úr-ré, *a.* Rough, full of briers.
BRIGADE, bré-gáde', *s.* A division of forces, a body of men.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL, bríg-á-déer-jén'á-rál, *s.* An officer next in order below a major-general.
BRIGANDINE, bríg'án-díne, } *s.* A light ves-
BRIGANTINE, bríg'án-tíne, } sel, such as has been formerly used by cor-
sairs or pirates; a coat of mail.
BRIGHT, bríte, *a.* Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as, a bright reign; witty, acute, as, a bright genius.
To BRIGHTEN, brl'tn, *v. a.* To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.
To BRIGHTEN, brl'tn, *v. n.* To grow bright, to clear up.
BRIGHTLY, bríte'le, *ad.* Splendidly, with lustre.
BRIGHTNESS, bríte'nés, *s.* Lustre, splendour; acuteness.
BRILLIANCY, bríl'yán-sé, *s.* Lustre, splendour.
BRILLIANT, bríl'yánt, *a.* Shining, sparkling.
BRILLIANT, bríl'yánt, *s.* A diamond of the finest cut.
BRILLIANTNESS, bríl'yánt-nés, *s.* Splendour, lustre.
BRIM, brím, *s.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.
To BRIM, brím, *v. a.* To fill to the top.
To BRIM, brím, *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
BRIMFUL, brím'fúl, *s.* Full to the top.
BRIMFULNESS, brím'fúl-nés, *s.* Fulness to the top. [top.
BRIMMER, brím'múr, *s.* A bowl full to the
BRIMSTONE, brím'stóné, *s.* Sulphur.
BRIMSTONY, brím'stò-né, *a.* Full of brimstone.
BRINDED, brín'déd, *a.* Streaked, tabby.
BRINDLE, brín'dl, *s.* The state of being brindled.
BRINDLED, brín'dld, *a.* Brinded, streaked.
BRINE, bríne, *s.* Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.
BRINEPIT, bríne'pít, *s.* Pit of salt water.
To BRING, bríng, *v. a.* To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To

bring about, To bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new part, To bring out, to exhibit, to show; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, bríng'úr, *s.* The person that brings any thing. [brine, salt.

BRINISH, brl'nish, *a.* Having the taste of
BRINISHNESS, brl'nish-nés, *s.* Saltness.

BRINK, brínk, *s.* The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brl'né, *a.* Salt.

BRISK, brísk, *a.* Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, brís'kít, *s.* The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, brísk'le, *ad.* Actively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brísk'nés, *s.* Liveliness, vigour, quickness; gayety.

BRISTLE, brís'sl, *s.* The stiff hair of swine.

To BRISTLE, brís'sl, *v. a.* To erect in bristles.

To BRISTLE, brís'sl, *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, brís'le, *a.* Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, brís'túl-stóné, *s.* A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brít, *s.* The name of a fish.

BRITTLE, brít'tl, *a.* Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brít'tl-nés, *s.* Aptness to break.

BRIZE, bríze, *s.* The gadfly.

BROACH, brótsh, *s.* A spit.

To BROACH, brótsh, *v. a.* To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROACHER, brótsh'úr, *s.* A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, bráwd, *a.* Wide, extended in breadth, large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, bráwd'clóth, *s.* A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, bráw'dn, *v. n.* To grow broad.

BROADLY, bráwd'le, *ad.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, bráwd'nés, *s.* Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsomeness.

BROADSIDE, bráwd'slde, *s.* The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, bráwd'sórd, *s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, bráwd'wlze, *ad.* According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brò-káde', *s.* A silken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brò-ká'déd, *a.* Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brò'kídje, *s.* The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things. [bage.

BROCCOLI, brók'kò-le, *s.* A species of cab-

BROCK, brók, *s.* A badger.

BROCKET, brók'kít, *s.* A red deer, two years old. [dialect.

BROGUE, brég, *s.* A kind of shoe; a corrupt

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, mề, mết, pine, pîn, nồ, mỗve, nờ, nôt,

To BROIDER, brồe'dûr, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of needle-work. [work.
BROIDERY, brồe'dûr-ê, *s.* Embroidery, flower-
BROIL, brồil, *s.* A tumult, a quarrel.
To BROIL, brồil, *v. a.* To dress or cook by laying on the coals.
To BROIL, brồil, *v. n.* To be in the heat.
BROKE, bròke. Preterimperfect tense of the verb *To break*. [for others.
To BROKE, bròke, *v. n.* To transact business
BROKEN, brò'kn. Part. pass. of *Break*.
BROKEN-HEARTED, brò'kn-hârtêd, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
BROKENLY, brò'kn-lê, *ad.* Without any regular series.
BROKER, brò'kûr, *s.* A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match-maker.
BROKERAGE, brò'kûr-îdje, *s.* The pay or reward of a broker.
BRONCHOCELE, brôn'kò-sêle, *s.* A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the Bronchus.
BRONCHIAL, brôn'kê-âl, } *a.* Belonging to
BRONCHICK, brôn'kik, } the throat.
BRONCHOTOMY, brôn-kôt'tô-mê, *s.* The operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.
BRONZE, brônze, *s.* Brass; a metal.
BROOCH, bròtsh', *s.* A jewel, an ornament of jewels.
To BROOD, brồd, *v. n.* To sit on eggs to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.
To BROOD, brồd, *v. a.* To cherish by care, to hatch.
BROOD, brồd, *s.* Offspring, progeny, generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.
BROODY, brồd'ê, *a.* In a state of sitting on the eggs.
BROOK, brồk, *s.* A running water, a rivulet.
To BROOK, brồk, *v. a.* To bear, to endure.
To BROOK, brồk, *v. n.* To endure, to be content. [cress; an herb.
BROOKLIME, brồk'lîme, *s.* A sort of water
BROOM, brồm, *s.* A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made.
BROOMLAND, brồm'lând, *s.* Land that bears broom.
BROOMSTAFF, brồm'stâf, *s.* The staff to which the broom is bound.
BROOMY, brồm'ê, *a.* Full of broom.
BROTH, bròth, *s.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.
BROTHEL, bròth'êl, }
BROTHEL-HOUSE, bròth'êl-hôuse, } *s.* A bawdy-house.
BROTHER, brùth'ûr, *s.* One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.
BROTHERHOOD, brùth'ûr-hùd, *s.* The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.
BROTHERLY, brùth'ûr-le, *a.* Natural to brothers, such as becomes or beseems a brother.

BROUGHT, brâwt. Part. pass. of *Bring*.
BROW, brồ, *s.* The arch of hair over the eye; forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.
To BROWBEAT, brồ'bête, *v. a.* To depress with stern looks.
BROWBOUND, brồ'bôund, *a.* Crowned.
BROWSICK, brồ'sik, *a.* Dejected.
BROWN, brôn, *a.* The name of a colour.
BROWNBILL, brôn'bîl, *s.* The ancient weapon of the English foot.
BROWNNES, brôn'nês, *s.* A brown colour.
BROWNSTUDY, brôn-stûd'ê, *s.* Gloomy meditations. [or shrubs.
To BROWSE, brồze, *v. a.* To eat branches
To BRUISE, brồze, *v. a.* To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.
BRUISE, brồze, *s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy.
BRUISEWORT, brồze'wûrt, *s.* Comfrey.
BRUIT, brồt, *s.* Rumour, noise, report.
BRUMAL, brồ'mâl, *a.* Belonging to the winter.
BRUNETT, brồ-nêt', *s.* A woman with a brown complexion. [stroke.
BRUNT, brunt, *s.* Shock, violence; blow.
BRUSH, brûsh, *s.* An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.
To BRUSH, brûsh, *v. a.* To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.
To BRUSH, brûsh, *v. n.* To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.
BRUSHER, brûsh'ûr, *s.* He that uses a brush.
BRUSHWOOD, brûsh'wûd, *s.* Rough, shrubby thickets. [a brush.
BRUSHY, brûsh'ê, *a.* Rough or shaggy, like
To BRUSTLE, brûs'sl, *v. n.* To crackle.
BRUTAL, brồ'tâl, *a.* That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.
BRUTALITY, brồ-tâl'ê-tê, *s.* Savageness, churlishness.
To BRUTALIZE, brồ'tâl-lîze, *v. n.* To grow brutal or savage.
BRUTALLY, brồ'tâl-lê, *ad.* Churlishly, inhumanly.
BRUTE, brồt, *a.* Senseless, unconscious, savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.
BRUTE, brồt, *s.* A creature without reason.
BRUTENESS, brồt'nês, *s.* Brutality.
To BRUTIFY, brồt'tê-fl, *v. a.* To make a man a brute.
BRUTISH, brồ'tîsh, *a.* Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.
BRUTISHLY, brồ'tîsh-lê, *ad.* In the manner of a brute.
BRUTISHNESS, brồ'tîsh-nês, *s.* Brutality savageness.
BRYONY, brl'ô-nê, *s.* A plant. [word.
BUB, búb, *s.* Strong malt liquor. A low
BUBBLE, búb'bl, *s.* A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.
To BUBBLE, búb'bl, *v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.
To BUBBLE, búb'bl, *v. a.* To cheat.
BUBBLER, búb'blûr, *s.* A cheat.
BUBBY, búb'be, *s.* A woman's breast. A low word.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . thín. THís.

- BUBO**, bú'bò, *s.* The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called Buboes.
- BUBONOCELE**, bú-bôn'ò-sèle, *s.* A rupture, in which some part of the intestines breaks down into the groin.
- BUCANIERS**, búk-à-nээрz', *s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.
- BUCK**, búk, *s.* The liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.
- BUCK**, búk, *s.* The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.
- To BUCK*, búk, *v. a.* To wash clothes.
- To BUCK*, búk, *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does.
- BUCKBASKET**, búk'bás-két, *s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
- BUCKBEAN**, búk'bène, *s.* A plant, a sort of trefoil.
- BUCKET**, búk'kít, *s.* The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
- BUCKLE**, búk'kl, *s.* A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled. [buckle; to confine.
- To BUCKLE*, búk'kl, *v. a.* To fasten with a
- To BUCKLE*, búk'kl, *v. n.* To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.
- BUCKLER**, búk'lúr, *s.* A shield.
- BUCKMAST**, búk'mást, *s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
- BUCKRAM**, búk'rúm, *s.* A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. [*s.* A plant.
- BUCKSHORN-PLANTAIN**, búks'hörn-plán'tín,
- BUCKTHORN**, búk't'hörn, *s.* A tree.
- BUCOLICK**, bú-kòl'ík, *s.* A pastoral. [germ.
- BUD**, búd, *s.* The first shoot of a plant, a
- To BUD*, búd, *v. n.* To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.
- To BUD*, búd, *v. a.* To inoculate.
- To BUDGE, búdje, *v. n.* To stir.*
- BUDGE**, búdje, *a.* Stiff, formal.
- BUDGER**, búd'jár, *s.* One that stirs.
- BUDGET**, búd'jèt, *s.* A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.
- BUFF**, búf, *s.* Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c.; a military coat.
- To BUFF*, búf, *v. a.* To strike. A low word.
- BUFFALO**, búf'fá-lò, *s.* A kind of wild bull or cow.
- BUFFET**, búf'fít, *s.* A blow with the fist.
- BUFFET**, búf-fét', *s.* A kind of cupboard.
- To BUFFET*, búf'fít, *v. a.* To box, to beat.
- To BUFFET*, búf'fít, *v. n.* To play a boxing match.
- BUFFETER**, búf'fít-túr, *s.* A boxer.
- BUFFLE**, búf'fl, *s.* The same with Buffalo.
- BUFFLEHEADED**, búf'fl-héd-éd, *a.* Dull, stupid.
- BUFFOON**, búf-fòón', *s.* A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and antick postures; a jack-pudding; a man that practises indecent raillery.
- BUFFOONERY**, búf-fòón'úr-ré, *s.* The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth.
- BUG**, búg, *s.* A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.
- BUGBEAR**, búg'bàre, *s.* A frightful object, a false terrour.
- BUGGINES**, búg'gè-nès, *s.* The state of being infected with bugs.
- BUGGY**, búg'gè, *a.* Abounding with bugs.
- BUGLE**, bú'gl, *s.* A hunting
- BUGLEHORN**, bú'gl-hörn', *s.* horn.
- BUGLE**, bú'gl, *s.* A shining bead of black glass.
- BUGLE**, bú'gl, *s.* A plant.
- BUGLOSS**, bú'glòs, *s.* The herb ox-tongue.
- To BUILD*, bíld, *v. a.* To make a fabrick or an edifice, to raise any thing on a support or foundation. [on.
- To BUILD*, bíld, *v. n.* To depend on, to rest
- BUILDER**, bíld'úr, *s.* He that builds, an architect.
- BUILDING**, bíld'íng, *s.* A fabrick, an edifice.
- BUILT**, bílt, *s.* The form, the structure.
- BULB**, búlb, *s.* A round body, or root.
- BULBACEOUS**, búl-bá'shús, *a.* The same with Bulbous.
- BULBOUS**, búl'bús, *a.* Containing bulbs.
- To BULGE, búlje, *v. n.* To take in water, to founder; to jut out.*
- BULK**, búlk, *s.* Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick.
- BULK**, búlk, *s.* A part of a building jutting out.
- BULKHEAD**, búlk-héd', *s.* A partition made across a ship with boards. [ture or size.
- BULKINESS**, búl'kè-nès, *s.* Greatness of stature.
- BULKY**, búl'kè, *a.* Of great size or stature.
- BULL**, búl, *s.* The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.
- BULLBAITING**, búl'bát-íng, *s.* The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.
- BULL-BEGGAR**, búl'bég-úr, *s.* Something terrible to fright children with.
- BULL-DOG**, búl'dóg, *s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
- BULL-HEAD**, búl'héd, *s.* A stupid fellow, the name of a fish.
- BULL-WEED**, búl'wèéd, *s.* Knapweed.
- BULL-WORT**, búl'wúrt, *s.* Bishops-weed.
- BULLACE**, búl'lis, *s.* A wild sour plum.
- BULLET**, búl'lít, *s.* A round ball of metal.
- BULLION**, búl'yún, *s.* Gold or silver in the lump unwrought. [boiling.
- BULLITION**, búl-lísh'ún, *s.* The act or state of
- BULLOCK**, búl'lúk, *s.* A young bull.
- BULLY**, búl'lè, *s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
- BULRUSH**, búl'rúsh, *s.* A large rush.
- BULWARK**, búl'wúrk, *s.* A fortification, a citadel; security.
- BUM**, búm, *s.* The part on which we sit; it is used in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.
- BUMBAILIFF**, búm-bá'líf, *s.* A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.
- BUMBARD**, búm'bárd, *s.*—See *Bombard*.
- BUMBAST**, búm-bást', *s.* A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written *Bombast*, as derived by Mr Stevens from *Bombycinus*, made of silk.
- BUMP**, búmp, *s.* A swelling, a protuberance.
- To BUMP*, búmp, *v. a.* To make a loud noise.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....pine, pìn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

BUMPER, bùm'pâr, *s.* A cup filled.
BUMPKIN, bùm'kîn, *s.* An awkward heavy rustick.
BUMPKINLY, bùm'kîn-lè, *a.* Having the manner or appearance of a clown.
BUNCH, bûnsh, *s.* A hard lump, a knob; a cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.
BUNCHBACKED, bûnsh'bàkt, *a.* Having bunches on the back.
BUNCHY, bûn'shè, *a.* Growing into bunches.
BUNDLE, bûn'dl, *s.* A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
To BUNDLE, bûn'dl, *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, bûng, *s.* A stopper for a barrel.
To BUNG, bûng, *v. a.* To stop up.
BUNGHOLE, bûng'hòle, *s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. [clumsily.
To BUNGLE, bûng'gl, *v. n.* To perform
To BUNGLE, bûng'gl, *v. a.* To botch, to manage clumsily. [ness.
BUNGLE, bûng'gl, *s.* A botch, an awkward-
BUNGLER, bûng'glâr, *s.* A bad workman.
BUNGLINGLY, bûng'glîng-lè, *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly.
BUNN, bûn, *s.* A kind of sweet bread.
BUNT bûnt, *s.* A swelling part; an increasing cavity.
BUNTER, bûn'târ, *s.* Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING, bûn'tîng, *s.* The name of a bird.
BUOY, bùòè, *s.* A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
To BUOY, bùòè, *v. a.* To keep afloat.
BUOYANCY, bùòè'ân-sè, *s.* The quality of floating.
BUOYANT, bùòè'ânt, *a.* Which will not sink.
BUR, bûr, *s.* A rough head of a plant.
BURBOT, bûr'bût, *s.* A fish full of prickles.
BURDELAIS, bûr-dè-lâ', *s.* A sort of grape.
BURDEN, bûr'dn, *s.* A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
To BURDEN, bûr'dn, *v. a.* To load, to incumber. [pressor.
BURDENER, bûr'dn-ûr, *s.* A loader, an oppressor.
BURDENOUS, bûr'dn-ûs, *a.* Grievous, oppressive; useless. [troublesome.
BURDENSOME, bûr'dn-sûm, *a.* Grievous,
BURDENSOMENESS, bûr'dn-sûm-nès, *s.* Weight, uneasiness.
BURDOCK, bûr'dòk, *s.*—See *Dock*.
BUREAU, bù-rò', *s.* A chest of drawers.
BURG, bûrg, *s.*—See *Burrow*.
BURGAGE, bûr'gâdje, *s.* A tenure proper to cities and towns. [pear.
BURGAMOT, bûr-gâ-môt', *s.* A species of
BURGANET, or **BURGONET**, bûr'gò-nèt, *s.* A kind of helmet.
BURGEON, bûr'jòice', *s.* A citizen, a bur-
 gess; a type of a particular size.
BURGESS, bûr'jès, *s.* A citizen, a freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate.
BURGH, bûrg, *s.* A corporate town or borough.
BURGHIER, bûr'gûr, *s.* One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
BURGHERSHIP, bûr'gûr-shîp, *s.* The privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY, bûr'glâ-rè, *s.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

BURGOMASTER, bûr'gò-mâs-târ, *s.* One employed in the government of a city.
BURIAL, bûr'rè-âl, *s.* The act of burying; sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church-service for funerals.
BURIER, bûr'rè-ûr, *s.* He that buries.
BURINE, bù'rîn, *s.* A graving tool.
BURLACE, bûr'lâse, *s.* A sort of grape.
To BURL, bûrl, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lèsk', *a.* Jocular, tending to raise laughter. [guage.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lèsk', *s.* Ludicrous lan-
To BURLESQUE, bûr-lèsk', *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
BURLINESS, bûr'lè-nès, *s.* Bulk, bluster.
BURLY, bûr'lè, *a.* Big of stature.
To BURN, bûrn, *v. a.* To consume with fire; to wound with fire.
To BURN, bûrn, *v. n.* To be on fire; to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire.
BURN, bûrn, *s.* A hurt caused by fire.
BURNER, bûr'nûr, *s.* A person who burns any thing.
BURNET, bûr'nît, *s.* A plant.
BURNING, bûr'nîng, *s.* State of inflammation.
BURNING-GLASS, bûr'nîng-glâs, *s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.
To BURNISH, bûr'nîsh, *v. a.* To polish.
To BURNISH, bûr'nîsh, *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.
BURNISHER, bûr'nîsh-ûr, *s.* The person that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
BURNT, bûrnt. Part. pass. of *Burn*.
BURR, bûr, *s.* The lope or lap of the ear.
BURREL, bûr'rîl, *s.* A sort of pear.
BURROW, bûr'rò, *s.* A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.
To BURROW, bûr'rò, *v. n.* To mine as conies or rabbits. [lege.
BURSAR, bûr'sûr, *s.* The treasurer of a college.
BURSE, bûrse, *s.* An exchange where merchants meet.
To BURST, bûrst, *v. n.* To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly; to begin an action violently.
To BURST, bûrst, *v. a.* To break suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption.
BURST, bûrst, *s.* A sudden disruption.
BURST, bûrst, } part. *a.* Diseased with
BURSTEN, bûr'stn, } a hernia or rupture.
BURSTENNESS, bûrstn'nès, *s.* A rupture.
BURSTWORT, bûrst'wûrt, *s.* An herb good against ruptures.
BURT, bûrt, *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTHEN, bûr'thn, *s.*—See *Burden*.
To BURY, bûr'rè, *v. a.* To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.
BUSH, bùsh, *s.* A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there. [eight gallons, a strike.
BUSHEL, bùsh'îl, *s.* A measure containing

tube, túb, búll... óll... pòund... thin, THIS.

BUSHINESS, búsh'è-nēs, *s.* The quality of being bushy.

BUSHMENT, búsh'mént, *s.* A thicket.

BUSHY, búsh'è, *a.* Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes.

BUSINESS, bíz'zè-lēs, *a.* At leisure.

BUSILY, bíz'zè-lè, *ad.* With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, bíz'nēs, *s.* Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the subject of action; serious engagement; right of action; a matter of question; To do one's business, to kill, to destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, búsk, *s.* A piece of steel, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

BUSKIN, búsk'ín, *s.* A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the mid-leg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, búsk'índ, *a.* Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, búsk'è, *a.* Woody.

BUSS, bús, *s.* A kiss, a salute with the lips; a boat for fishing.

To BUSS, bús, *v. a.* To kiss. A low word.

BUST, búst, *s.* A statue representing a man to his breast.

BUSTARD, búst'úrd, *s.* A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, búst'sl, *v. n.* To be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, búst'sl, *s.* A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, búst'lúr, *s.* An active stirring man.

BUSY, bíz'zè, *a.* Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, bíz'zè, *v. a.* To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, bíz'zè-bód-dè, *s.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

BUT, bú, *conj.* Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; But for, had not this been. [thing.]

BUT-END, bú't'énd', *s.* The blunt end of any

BUTCHER, bú't'shúr, *s.* One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood. [murder.]

To BUTCHER, bú't'shúr, *v. a.* To kill, to

BUTCHERLINESS, bú't'shúr-lè-nēs, *s.* A butcherly manner. [barous.]

BUTCHERLY, bú't'shúr-lè, *a.* Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bú't'shúr-rè, *s.* The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bú't'lúr, *s.* A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bú't'mént, *s.* That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bú, *s.* The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bú, *s.* A vessel, a barrel, containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bú, *v. a.* To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bú'túr, *s.* An unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bú'túr, *v. a.* To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw.

BUTTER-BUMP, bú'túr-búmp, *s.* A fowl, the bittern.

BUTTERBUR, bú'túr-búr, *s.* A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bú'túr-flòú'úr, *s.* A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bú'túr-flí, *s.* A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bú'túr-rís, *s.* An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bú'túr-mílk, *s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bú'túr-prínt, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bú'túr-tòóth, *s.* The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bú'túr-wúm-ún, *s.* A woman that sells butter. [sanicle.]

BUTTERWORT, bú'túr-wúrt, *s.* A plant,

BUTTERY, bú'túr-rè, *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bú'túr-rè, *s.* The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bú'túk, *s.* The rump, the part near the tail. [bud of a plant.]

BUTTON, bú'tn, *s.* Any knob or ball; the

To BUTTON, bú'tn, *v. a.* To dress, to clothe; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bú'tn-hòle, *s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

BUTTRESS, bú'trís, *s.* A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

To BUTTRESS, bú'trís, *v. a.* To prop.

BUXOM, búk'súm, *a.* Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, búk'súm-lè, *ad.* Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, búk'súm-nēs, *s.* Wantonness, amorousness.

To BUY, bl, *v. a.* To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To BUY, bl, *v. n.* To treat about a purchased

BUYER, bl'úr, *s.* He that buys, a purchaser.

To BUZZ, búz, *v. n.* To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, búz'zúrd, *s.* A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, búz'zúr, *s.* A secret whisperer.

BY, { bl, } { bè, } *prep.* It notes the agent; it notes

the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of, noting substitution.

BY, bl, *ad.* Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, bl'ánd-bl, *ad.* In a short time.

BY, bl, *s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bl'kón sèrn'mént, *s.* Not the main business. [advantage.]

BY-END, bl'énd', *s.* Private interest, secret

BY-GONE, bl'gón', *a.* Past.

BY-LAW, bl'láw', *s.* By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

BY-NAME, bl'na'me', s. A nick-name.
 BY-PATH, bl'pâth', s. A private or obscure path. [view.
 BY-RESPECT, bl'rè-spèkt', s. Private end or
 BY-ROOM, bl'rôòm', s. A private room within.
 BY-SPEECH, bl'spèetsh', s. An incidental or casual speech.
 BY-STANDER, bl'stân'dûr, s. A looker on, one unconcerned.
 BY-STREET, bl'strèet', s. An obscure street.
 BY-VIEW, bl'vû', s. Private self-interested purpose. [main road.
 BY-WALK, bl'wâwk', s. Private walk, not the
 BY-WAY, bl'wâ, s. A private and obscure way. [of.
 BY-WEST, bè-wèst', a. Westward, to the west
 BY-WORD, bl'wûrd', s. A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C

CAB, kâb, s. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
 CABAL, kâ-bâl', s. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in Come close design; intrigue. [trigues.
 To CABAL, kâ-bâl', v. n. To form close in-
 CABALIST, kâb'â-list, s. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
 CABALISTICAL, kâb-âl-lîs'tè-kâl, } a. Some-
 CABALISTICK, kâb-âl-lîs'tîk, } thing that has an occult meaning.
 CABALLER, kâ-bâl'lûr, s. He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.
 CABBAGE, kâb'bîdje, s. A plant.
 To CABBAGE, kâb'bîdje, v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.
 CABBAGE-TREE, kâb'bîdje-trèe, s. A species of palm-tree. [sect.
 CABBAGE-WORM, kâb'bîdje-wûrm, s. An in-
 CABIN, kâb'bîn, s. A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, a small house.
 To CABIN, kâb'bîn, v. n. To live in a cabin.
 To CABIN, kâb'bîn, v. a. To confine in a cabin.
 CABINED, kâb'bînd, a. Belonging to a cabin.
 CABINET, kâb'în-èt, s. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.
 CABINET-COUNCIL, kâb'în-èt-kôûn'sîl, s. A council held in a private manner.
 CABINET-MAKER, kâb'în-èt-mâ'kûr, s. One that makes small nice work in wood.
 CABLE, kâ'bl, s. The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.
 CACHECTICAL, kâ-kèk'tè-kâl, } a. Having
 CACHECTICK, kâ-kèk'tîk, } an ill habit of body.
 CACHEXY, kâk'kèk-sè, s. Such a distempera-
 ture of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.
 CACHINNATION, kâk-kîn-nâ'shûn, s. A loud laughter.
 CACKEREL, kâk'ûr-îl, s. A fish.
 To CACKLE, kâk'kl, v. n. To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle. [fowl.
 CACKLE, kâk'kl, s. The voice of a goose or
 CACKLER, kâk'lûr, s. A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale, a tattler.

CACOCHEMICAL, kâk-kò-kîm'è-kâl, } a
 CACOCHEMICK, kâk-kò-kîm'îk, } Having the humours corrupted.
 CACOCHEMY, kâk'kò-kîm-mè, s. A deprava-
 tion of the humours from a sound state.
 CACODÆMON, kâk-ò-dè'môn, s. An evil spirit; the devil. [words.
 CACOPHONY, kâ-kòf'ò-nè, s. A bad sound of
 To CACUMINATE, kâ-kû'mè-nâte, v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.
 CADAVEROUS, ka-dâv'è-rûs, a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.
 CADDIS, kâd'dîs, s. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.
 CADE, kâde, a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.
 CADE, kâde, s. A barrel.
 CADENCE, kâ'dènsè, } s. Fall, state of
 CADENCY, kâ'dèn-sè, } sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.
 CADENT, kâ'dènt, a. Falling down.
 CADET, kâ-dèt', s. The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army who serves in expectation of a commission.
 CADGER, kèd'jûr, s. A huckster.
 CADI, kâ'dè, s. A magistrate among the Turks
 CADILLACK, kâ-dîl'lâk, s. A sort of pear.
 CADUCEUS, kâ-dû'shè-ûs, s. The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted.
 CADUCITY, kâ-dû'sè-tè, s. Tendency to fall.
 CÆSURA, sè-zû'râ, s. A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in verse. [ment.
 CAFTAN, kâf'tân, s. A Persian vest or gar-
 CAG, kâg, s. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
 CAGE, kâje, s. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.
 To CAGE, kâje, v. n. To enclose in a cage.
 CAIMAN, kâ'mân, s. The American name of a crocodile. [soothe.
 To CAJOLE, kâ-jòle', v. a. To flatter, to
 CAJOLER, kâ-jò'lûr, s. A flatterer, a wheedler.
 CAJOLERY, kâ-jò'lûr-rè, a. Flattery.
 CAITIFF, kâ'tîf, s. A mean villain, a despi-
 cable knave.
 CAKE, kâke, s. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.
 To CAKE, kâke, v. n. To harden as dough in the oven. [gourd.
 CALABASH, kâl'â-bâsh, s. A species of a large
 CALABASH TREE, kâl'â-bâsh-trèe', s. A tree, of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of musick.
 CALAMANCO, kâl'â-mâng'kò, s. A kind of woollen stuff.
 CALAMINE, kâl'â-mîne, s. A native carbon-
 ate of zinc, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. [plant.
 CALAMINT, kâl'â-mînt, s. The name of a
 CALAMITOUS, kâl-lâm'è-tûs, a. Miserable, involved in distress, unhappy, wretched.
 CALAMITOUSNESS, kâl-lâm'è-tûs-nès, s. Mi-
 sery, distress.
 CALAMITY, kâl-lâm'è-tè, s. Misfortune, cause of misery.
 CALAMUS, kâl'â-mûs, s. A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture.
 CALASH, kâl-lâsh', s. A small carriage of pleasure.

tùb, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

CALCARIOUS, kál-ká'rè-ús, *a.* Partaking of the nature of calx. [with shoes.
CALCEATED, kál'shè-à-téd, *a.* Shod, fitted
CALCEDONIUS, kál-sé-dò'nè-ús, *s.* A kind of precious stone.
CALCINATION, kál-sè-nà'shùn, *s.* Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.
CALCINATORY, kál-sín'á-túr-è, *s.* A vessel used in calcination.
To CALCINE, kál-slne', *v. a.* To burn in the fire to a calx or substance easily reduced to powder; to burn up.
To CALCINE, kál-slne', *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.
To CALCULATE, kál'kù-láte, *v. a.* To compute. to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.
CALCULATION, kál-kù-lá'shùn, *s.* A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.
CALCULATOR, kál'kù-lá-túr, *s.* A computer.
CALCULATORY, kál'kù-lá-túr-è, *a.* Belonging to calculation.
CALCULE, kál'kùle, *s.* Reckoning, compute.
CALCULOSE, kál-kù-lòse', *a.* Stony, gritty.
CALCULOUS, kál'kù-lús, *a.* Stony, gritty.
CALCULUS, kál'kù-lús, *s.* The stone in the bladder. [kettle.
CALDRON, káwl'drún, *s.* A pot, a boiler, a
CALEFACTION, kál-è-fák'shùn, *s.* The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.
CALEFACTIVE, kál-è-fák'tív, *a.* That which makes any thing hot, heating.
CALEFACTORY, kál-è-fák'túr-rè, *a.* That which heats. [heated.
To CALEFY, kál'è-flí, *v. n.* To grow hot, to be
CALENDAR, kál'én-dúr, *s.* A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holy-days.
To CALENDER, kál'én-dúr, *v. a.* To dress cloth.
CALENDER, kál'én-dúr, *s.* A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.
CALENDERER, kál'én-dúr-úr, *s.* The person who calenders.
CALENDZ, kál'éndz, *s.* The first day of the month among the Romans.
CALENTURE, kál'én-tshùre, *s.* A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.
CALF, káf, *s.* The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.
CALIBER, kál'è-búr, *s.* The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
CALICE, kál'lís, *s.* A cup, a chalice.
CALICO, kál'è-kò, *s.* An Indian stuff made of cotton.
CALID, kál'id, *a.* Hot, burning.
CALIDITY, ká-líd'dè-tè, *s.* Heat.
CALIF, { ká'líf, *s.* A title assumed by the
CALIPH, { successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CALIGATION, kál-lè-gá'shùn, *s.* Darkness, cloudiness [dim.
CALIGINOUS, ká-lídje'è-nús, *a.* Obscure,
CALIGINOUSNESS, ká-lídje'è-nús-nès, *s.* Darkness. [quebuse, an old musket.
CALIVER, kál'è-vúr, *s.* A handgun, a har-

To CALK, káwk, *v. a.* To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, káw'kúr, *s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To CALL, káwl, *v. a.* To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view, to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, káwl, *s.* A vocal address; requisition divine vocation; summons to true religion an impulse; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, { kál'lét, *s.* A trull.
CALLET, {

CALLING, káwl'líng, *s.* Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kál'lè-púr, *s.* Compasses with bowed shanks. [without pain.

CALLOSITY, kál-lòs'sè-tè, *s.* A kind of swelling

CALLOUS, kál'lús, *a.* Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kál'lús-nès, *s.* Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kál'lò, *a.* Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kál'lús, *s.* An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kám, *a.* Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled. [pose.

CALM, kám, *s.* Serenity, stillness; quiet, re-

To CALM, kám, *v. a.* To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kám'úr, *s.* The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kám'lè, *ad.* Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kám'nès, *s.* Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kál'ò-mèl, *s.* A mild sublimate from mercury and salt.

CALORIFICK, kál'ò-rí'ík, *a.* That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kál'lót', *s.* A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kál'tróps, *s.* An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, káv, *v. n.* To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow. [slander.

To CALUMNIATE, ká-lúm'nè-áte, *v. a.* To

CALUMNIATION, ká-lúm-nè-á'shùn, *s.* A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, ká-lúm'nè-á-túr, *s.* A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, ká-lúm'nè-ús, *a.* Slanderous, falsely reproachful. [charge.

CALUMNY, kál'úm-nè, *s.* Slander, false

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

CALX, kālks, *s.* Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.
CALYCLE, kāl'ē-kl, *s.* A small bud of a plant.
CAMAIEU, kâ-mâ'yôô, *s.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature. [archwise.
CAMBER, kâm'būr, *s.* A piece of timber cut
CAMBIST, kâm'bist, *s.* A person who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the business of exchange.
CAMBRICK, kâme'brīk, *s.* A kind of fine linen.
CAME, kâme. The *pret.* of *To Come*.
CAMEL, kâm'ēl, *s.* A beast of burden.
CAMELOPARD, kâ-mēl'lô-pârd, *s.* A long-necked animal taller than an elephant.
CAMBLLOT, } kâm'lēt, *s.* A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair: it is now made with wool and silk.
CAMLET, }
CAMERA OBSCURA, kâm'ē-râ-ôb-skû'râ, *s.* An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted on the wall, or on paper.
CAMERADE.—See *Comrade*.
CAMERATED, kâm'ēr-â-tēd, *a.* Arched.
CAMERATION, kâm-ēr-â-shûn, *s.* A vaulting or arching.
CAMISADO, kâm-ē-sâ'dô, *s.* An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward. [the shirt outward.
CAMISATED, kâm'ē-sâ-tēd, *a.* Dressed with
CAMLET, kâm'lēt, *s.*—See *Camelot*.
CAMMOCK, kâm'mûk, *s.* An herb, petty whin, or restharrow.
CAMP, kâmp, *s.* The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.
To CAMP, kâmp, *v. n.* To lodge in tents.
CAMPAIGN, kâm-pâne', *s.* A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.
CAMPANIFORM, kâm-pân'nē-fôrm, *a.* A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.
CAMPANULATE, kâm-pân'û-lâte, *a.* Campaniform. [fields.
CAMPESTRAL, kâm-pēs'trâl, *a.* Growing in
CAMPHIRE, kâm'fir, *s.* A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire-tree. Now usually spelt camphor.
CAMPHIRE-TREE, kâm'fir-trēē, *s.* The tree from which camphire is extracted.
CAMPHORATE, kâm'fô-râte, *a.* Impregnated with camphire.
CAMPION, kâm'pē-ûn, *s.* A plant.
CAN, kân, *s.* A cup.
To CAN, kân, *v. n.* To be able, to have power; it expresses the potential mood, as, I can do it.
CANAILE, kâ-nâle', *s.* The lowest people.
CANAKIN, kân'â-kīn, *s.* A can; a small cup.
CANAL, kâ-nâl', *s.* A basin of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
CANAL-COAL. This word is corrupted into kên'nîl-kôle, *s.* A fine kind of coal.
CANALICULATED, kân-â-lîk'û-lâ-tēd, *a.* Made like a pipe or gutter.
CANARY, kâ-nâ'rē, *s.* Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

CANARY-BIRD, kâ-nâ'rē-bûrd, *s.* An excellent singing bird.
To CANCEL, kân'sîl, *v. a.* To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.
CANCELLED, kân'sēl-lâ-tēd, *a.* Cross-barred.
CANCELLATION, kân-sēl-lâ-shûn, *s.* An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.
CANCER, kân'sûr, *s.* A crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling or sore. [a cancer.
To CANCERATE, kân'sûr-râte, *v. n.* To become
CANCERATION, kân-sûr-râ-shûn, *s.* A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS, kân'sûr-rûs, *a.* Having the virulence of a cancer.
CANCEROUSNESS, kân'sûr-rûs-nēs, *s.* The state of being cancerous.
CANCERINE, kân'krīn, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
CANDENT, kân'dēnt, *a.* Hot.
CANDICANT, kân'dē-kânt, *a.* Growing white.
CANDID, kân'dīd, *a.* White; fair, open, ingenuous.
CANDIDATE, kân'dē-dâte, *s.* A competitor, one that solicits advancement.
CANDIDLY, kân'dīd-lē, *ad.* Fairly, ingenuously. [openness of temper.
CANDIDNESS, kân'dīd-nēs, *s.* Ingenuousness,
To CANDIFY, kân'dē-fl, *v. a.* To make white.
CANDLE, kân'dl, *s.* A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton
CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kân'dl-bēr-rē-trēē, *s.* A species of sweet willow.
CANDLEHOLDER, kân'dl-hôld-ûr, *s.* He that holds the candle. [candle.
CANDLELIGHT, kân'dl-lîte, *s.* The light of a
CANDLEMAS, kân'dl-mûs, *s.* The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
CANDLESTICK, kân'dl-stīk, *s.* The instrument that holds candles.
CANDLESTUFF, kân'dl stûf, *s.* Grease, tallow.
CANDLEWASTER, kân'dl-wâs-tûr, *s.* A spendthrift. [rivers.
CANDOCK, kân'dôk, *s.* A weed that grows in
CANDOUR, kân'dûr, *s.* Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.
To CANDY, kân'dē, *v. a.* To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.
To CANDY, kân'dē, *v. n.* To grow congealed.
CANE, kâne, *s.* A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.
To CANE, kâne, *v. a.* To beat with a cane or stick.
CANICULAR, kâ-nîk'û-lâr, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
CANINE, kâ-nîne', *a.* Having the properties of a dog.
CANISTER, kân'is-tûr, *s.* A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
CANKER, kân'kûr, *s.* A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.
To CANKER, kân'kûr, *v. n.* To grow corrupt.
To CANKER, kân'kûr, *v. a.* To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

tube, tub, bull ðil pōund thim, THIS.

CANKERBIT, kǎng'kūr-bīt, *part. ad.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.
CANNABINE, kǎn'nā-blīnē, *a.* Hempen.
CANNIBAL, kǎn'nē-bāl, *s.* A man-eater.
CANNIBALISM, kǎn'nē-bāl-izm, *s.* The manners of a cannibal.
CANNIBALLY, kǎn'nē-bāl-lē, *s.* In the manner of a cannibal.
CANNIPERS, kǎn'nē-pūr, *s.* Callipers.
CANNON, kǎn'nūn, *s.* A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.
CANNON-BALL, kǎn'nūn-bāwl', } *s.* The balls
CANNON-SHOT, kǎn'nūn-shōt, } which are shot from great guns.
To CANNONADE, kǎn'nūn-nāde', *v. a.* To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon. [that manages the cannon.
CANNONIER, kǎn'nūn-nēer', *s.* The engineer
CANNOT, kǎn'nōt, *v. n.* of *Can* and *Not*. To be unable.
CANOA, } kǎn-nōō', *s.* A boat made by cut-
CANOE, } ting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.
CANON, kǎn'ūn, *s.* A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.
CANONESS, kǎn'ūn-nēs, *s.* In Catholic countries, women living after the example of secular canons.
CANONICAL, kǎ-nōn'ē-kāl, *a.* According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.
CANONICALLY, kǎ-nōn'ē-kāl-lē, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.
CANONICALNESS, kǎ-nōn'ē-kāl-nēs, *s.* The quality of being canonical.
CANONIST, kǎn'nūn-nīst, *s.* A professor of the canon law.
CANONIZATION, kǎn-nō-nē-zā'shūn, *s.* The act of declaring a saint.
To CANONIZE, kǎn'nō-nīze, *v. a.* To declare any one a saint.
CANONRY, kǎn'ūn-rē, } *s.* An ecclesias-
CANONSHIP, kǎn'ūn-shīp, } tical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.
CANOPIED, kǎn'ō-pīd, *a.* Covered with a
CANOPY, kǎn'ō-pē, *s.* A covering spread over the head. [canopy.
To CANOPY, kǎn'ō-pē, *v. a.* To cover with a
CANOROUS, kǎ-nō'rūs, *a.* Musical, tuneful.
CANT, kǎnt, *s.* A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.
To CANT, kǎnt, *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.
To CANT, kǎnt, *v. a.* To toss or fling away.
CANTATA, kǎn-tā'tā, *s.* Italian. A song
CANTATION, kǎn-tā'shūn, *s.* The act of singing
CANTER, kǎn'tūr, *s.* A hypocrite; a short gallop. [used to raise blisters.
CANTHARIDES, kǎn-thār'ē-dēz, *s.* Spanish flies,
CANTHUS, kǎn'thūs, *s.* The corner of the eye.
CANTICLE, kǎn'tē-kl, *s.* A song; the song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kǎn'tl, *s.* A piece with corners.
CANTLET, kǎnt'lēt, *s.* A piece, a fragment.
CANTO, kǎn'tō, *s.* A book or section of a poem.
CANTON, kǎn'tūn, *s.* A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.
To CANTON, kǎn'tūn, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.
To CANTONIZE, kǎn'tūn-lze, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.
CANVASS, kǎn'vās, *s.* A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election
To CANVASS, kǎn'vās, *v. a.* To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.
To CANVASS, kǎn'vās, *v. n.* To solicit.
CANY, kǎ'nē, *a.* Full of canes, consisting of canes.
CANZONET, kǎn-zō-nēt', *s.* A little song.
CAP, kǎp, *s.* The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.
To CAP, kǎp, *v. a.* To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; to cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.
CAP-A-PIE, kǎp-ā-pē', *ad.* From head to foot.
CAP-PAPER, kǎp'pā-pūr, *s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper.
CAPABILITY, kǎ-pā-bīl'ē-tē, *s.* Capacity.
CAPABLE, kǎ'pā-bl, *a.* Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.
CAPABLENESS, kǎ'pā-bl-nēs, *s.* The quality or state of being capable.
CAPACIOUS, kǎ-pā'shūs, *a.* Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great designs.
CAPACIOUSNESS, kǎ-pā'shūs-nēs, *s.* The power of holding, largeness.
To CAPACITATE, kǎ-pās'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To enable, to qualify.
CAPACITY, kǎ-pās'ē-tē, *s.* The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character. [for a horse.
CAPARISON, kǎ-pār'ē-sūn, *s.* A sort of cover
To CAPARISON, kǎ-pār'ē-sūn, *v. a.* To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.
CAPE, kǎpe, *s.* Headland, promontory; the neckpiece of a cloak or coat.
CAPER, kǎ'pūr, *s.* A leap, or jump.
CAPER, kǎ'pūr, *s.* An acid pickle.
CAPER-BUSH, kǎ'pūr-būsh, *s.* This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.
To CAPER, kǎ'pūr, *v. n.* To dance frolicsomely; to skip for merriment.
CAPERER, kǎ'pūr-rūr, *s.* A dancer.
CAPIAS, kǎ'pē-ās, *s.* A writ of execution.
CAPILLACEOUS, kǎp-pīl-lā'shūs, *a.* The same with capillary. [denhair.
CAPILLAIRE, kǎp-pīl-lāre', *s.* Sirup of Marsh-mallows.
CAPILLAMENT, kǎ-pīl'lā-mēnt, *s.* Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.
CAPILLARY, kǎp'pīl-lā-rē, *a.* Resembling hairs, small, minute.
CAPILLATION, kǎp-pīl-lā'shūn, *s.* A small ramification of vessels.
CAPITAL, kǎp'ē-tāl, *a.* Relating to the head;

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát. . . . mè, mèt. . . . plne, pín. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital Stock, the principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, káp'è-tál, *s.* The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, káp'è-tál-lè, *ad.* In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, káp-è-tá'shùn, *s.* Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, ká-pítsh'ù-lûr, *s.* The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, ká-pítsh'ù-lâte, *v. n.* To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, ká-pítsh'ù-lá'shùn, *s.* Stipulation, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, ká-pè'vè-trèè, *s.* A balsam tree

CAPON, ká'pn, *s.* A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, káp-pôn-nèèr, *s.* A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, ká-pôt', *s.* Is when a party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.

CAPRICE, ká-prèèse', *or* káp'rèèse, *s.* Freak, fancy, whim.

CAPRICIOUS, ká-prìsh'ùs, *a.* Whimsical, fanciful. [*cally.*]

CAPRICIOUSLY, ká-prìsh'ùs-lè, *ad.* Whimsi-

CAPRICIOUSNESS, ká-prìsh'ùs-nès, *s.* Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, káp'prè-kòrn, *s.* One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, káp-rè-òle, *s.* Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, káp'stân, *s.* A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, káp'shù-lâr, } *a.* Hollow like

CAPSULARY, káp'shù-lâr-è, } *a* chest.

CAPSULATE, káp'shù-lâte, } *a.* Enclosed,

CAPSULATED, káp'shù-lâ-tèd, } *or* in a box.

CAPTAIN, káp'tîn, *s.* A chief commander;

the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, káp'tîn-rè, *s.* The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, káp'tîn-shíp, *s.* The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, káp-tá'shùn, *s.* The practice of catching favour. [*person.*]

CAPTION, káp'shùn, *s.* The act of taking any

CAPTIOUS, káp'shùs, *a.* Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, káp'shùs-lè, *ad.* With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, káp'shùs-nès, *s.* Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, káp'tè-vâte, *v. a.* To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, káp-tè-vá'shùn, *s.* The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, káp'tív, *s.* One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, káp'tív, *a.* Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, káp-tív'è-tè, *s.* Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, káp'tûr, *s.* He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, káp'tshûre, *s.* The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, káp-ù-shèèn', *s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kâr, *s.* A small carriage of burden; a chariot of war. [*sort of fire arms.*]

CARABINE, *or* CARBINE, kâr-bîne', *s.* A small

CARBINIER, kâr-bè-nèèr, *s.* A sort of light horseman. [*galleon.*]

CARACK, kâr'âk, *s.* A large ship of burden;

CARAT, } kâr'ât, *s.* A weight of four grains;

CARACK, } a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kâr-â-vân', *s.* A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kâr-râ-vân'sâ-rè, *s.* A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kâr'â-wâ, *s.* A plant.

CARBONADO, kâr-bò-nâ'dò, *s.* Meat cut across to be broiled. [*hack.*]

To CARBONADO, kâr-bò-nâ'dò, *v. a.* To cut or

CARBUNCLE, kâr'búngk-kl, *s.* A jewel shining in the dark, red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kâr'búngk-kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kâr-búng'kù-lûr, *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kâr-búng-kù-lá'shùn, *s.* The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kâr'ká-nèt, *s.* A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kâr'kâs, *s.* A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kâr'sè-lídje, *s.* Prison fees.

CARD, kârd, *s.* A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kârd, *v. a.* To comb wool.

CARDAMOMUM. This word is commonly pronounced kâr'dâ-mûm, *s.* A medicinal seed.

CARDER, kâr'dûr, *s.* One that cards wool, one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kâr-dí'â-kâl, } *a* Cordial, hav-

CARDIACK, kâr'dè-âk, } ing the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kâr'dè-nâl, *a.* Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kâr'dè-nâl, *s.* One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kâr'dè-nâ-lâte, } *s.* The

CARDINALSHIP, kâr'dè-nâl-shíp, } office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kârd'mâtsh, *s.* A match made by dipping a piece of card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kâre, *s.* Solitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kâre, *v. n.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with. [*care and solicitude.*]

CARECRAZED, kâre'krâzd, *a.* Broken with

tube, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To CAREEN, ká-rèen', *v. a.* To calk, to stop up leaks.
 CAREER, ká-rèer', *s.* The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.
 To CAREER, ká-rèer', *v. n.* To run with a swift motion.
 CAREFUL, ká-rè'fúl, *a.* Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.
 CAREFULLY, ká-rè'fúl-lè, *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.
 CAREFULNESS, ká-rè'fúl-nès, *s.* Vigilance, caution. [heedlessly.
 CARELESSLY, ká-rè'lès-lè, *ad.* Negligently,
 CARELESSNESS, ká-rè'lès-nès, *s.* Heedlessness, inattention.
 CARELESS, ká-rè'lès, *a.* Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful, cheerful, undisturbed, unmoved by, unconcerned at.
 To CARESS, ká-rès', *v. a.* To endear, to fondle.
 CARESS, ká-rès', *s.* An act of endearment.
 CARET, ká-rèt, *s.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read, as A.
 CARGO, kár'gò, *s.* The lading of a ship.
 CARIATIDES, ká-rè-át'è-déz, *s.* The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.
 CARICATURE, kár-ík-á-tshùr', *s.* The representation of a person or circumstance, so as to render the original ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.
 CRIES, ká-rè-íz, }
 CARIOSITY, ká-rè-òs'è-tè, } *s.* Rottenness.
 CARIOUS, ká-rè-ús, *a.* Rotten.
 CARK, kárk, *s.* Care, anxiety. [anxious.
 To CARK, kárk, *v. n.* To be careful, to be
 CARLE, kárl, *s.* A rude, brutal man, a churl.
 CARLINE THISTLE, kár'líne-thís'sl, *s.* A plant. [lying fore and aft.
 CARLINGS, kár'língz, *s.* In a ship, timbers
 CARMAN, kár'mán, *s.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars.
 CARMELITE, kár'mè-líte, *s.* A sort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.
 CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'á-tív, *s.* Carminatives, are such things as dispel wind and promote insensible perspiration.
 CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'á-tív, *a.* Belonging to carminatives.
 CARMINE, kár-míne', *s.* A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.
 CARNAGE, kár'nídje, *s.* Slaughter, havoc; heaps of flesh. [lustful, lecherous.
 CARNAL, kár'nál, *a.* Fleshly, not spiritual;
 CARNALITY, kár'nál'è-tè, *s.* Fleshly lust; grossness of mind. [flesh, not spiritually.
 CARNALLY, kár'nál-lè, *ad.* According to the
 CARNALNESS, kár'nál-nès, *s.* Carnality.
 CARNATION, kár-ná'shún, *s.* The name of the natural flesh colour.
 CARNELION, kár-nèle'yún, *s.* A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced *Cornelian*.
 CARNEOUS, kár'nè-ús, *a.* Fleishy.
 To CARNIFY, kár'nè-flí, *v. n.* To breed flesh.
 CARNIVAL, kár'nè-vál, *s.* The feast held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.
 CARNIVOROUS, kár-nív'vò-rús, *a.* Flesh-eating.

CARNOSITY, kár-nòs'sè-tè, *s.* Fleishy ex-
 crescence.
 CARNOUS, kár'nús, *a.* Fleishy.
 CAROB, ká'ròb, *s.* A plant.
 CAROL, kár'rúl, *s.* A song of joy and exulta-
 tion; a song of devotion.
 To CAROL, kár'rúl, *v. n.* To sing, to warble.
 To CAROL, kár'rúl, *v. a.* To praise, to cele-
 brate.
 CAROTID, ká-ròt'id, *s.* Two arteries which
 arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.
 CAROUSAL, ká-ròú'zál, *s.* A festival.
 To CAROUSE, ká-ròúz', *v. n.* To drink, to quaff.
 To CAROUSE, ká-ròúz', *v. a.* To drink.
 CAROUSER, ká-ròú'zúr, *s.* A drinker, a toper.
 CARP, kárp, *s.* A pond fish.
 To CARP, kárp, *v. n.* To censure, to cavil.
 CARPENTER, kár'pèn-túr, *s.* An artificer in
 wood. [carpenter.
 CARPENTRY, kár'pèn-trè, *s.* The trade of a
 CARPER, kár'púr, *s.* A caviller.
 CARPET, kár'pít, *s.* A covering of various
 colours; ground variegated with flowers;
 To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of
 consideration. [carpets.
 To CARPET, kár'pít, *v. a.* To spread with
 CARPING, kár'píng, *part. a.* Captious, cen-
 sorious. [soriously.
 CARPINGLY, kár'píng-lè, *ad.* Captiously, cen-
 CARRIAGE, kár'rídje, *s.* The act of carrying
 or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon
 which cannon is carried; behaviour, con-
 duct, management.
 CARRIER, kár-rè-úr, *s.* One who carries some-
 thing; one whose trade is to carry goods; a
 messenger; a species of pigeons.
 CARRION, kár-rè-ún, *s.* The carcass of some-
 thing not proper for food; a name of re-
 proach for a worthless woman; any flesh so
 corrupt as not to be fit for food.
 CARRION, kár-rè-ún, *a.* Relating to carcasses.
 CARROT, kár'rút, *s.* A garden root. [hair.
 CARROTINESS, kár'rút-è-nès, *s.* Redness of
 CARROTY, kár'rút-è, *a.* Spoken of red hair.
 To CARRY, kár'rè, *v. a.* To convey from a
 place; to bear, to have about one; to con-
 vey by force; to effect any thing; to behave,
 to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to
 import; to fetch and bring, as dogs: To
 carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote,
 to help forward; To carry through, to sup-
 port to the last.
 To CARRY, kár'rè, *v. n.* A horse is said to
 carry well, when his neck is arched, and he
 holds his head high.
 CART, kárt, *s.* A wheel-carriage, used com-
 monly for luggage; the vehicle in which
 criminals are carried to execution.
 To CART, kárt, *v. a.* To expose in a cart.
 To CART, kárt, *v. a.* To use carts for carriage.
 CART-HORSE, kárt'hòrse, *s.* A coarse un-
 wieldy horse.
 CART-LOAD, kárt-lòde', *s.* A quantity of any
 thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient
 to load a cart.
 CARTWAY, kárt'wá, *s.* A way through which
 a carriage may conveniently travel.
 CART-BLANCHE, kárt-blànsh', *s.* A blank
 paper, a paper to be filled up with such
 conditions as the person to whom it is sent
 thinks proper.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

CARTEL, kâr-tél', *s.* A writing containing stipulations. [cart.]

CARTER, kârt'ûr, *s.* The man who drives a

CARTILAGE, kâr'tè-lîdge, *s.* A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kâr'tè-lâ-jîn'yûs, } *a.*

CARTILAGINOUS, kâr'tè-lâdje'è-nûs, }

Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kâr-tôon', *s.* A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kâr-tôotsh', *s.* A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

CARTRAGE, } kâr'tridje, *s.* A case of paper

CARTRIDGE, }

or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kâr'rût, *s.* The tract made by a cart wheel. [papers are kept.]

CARTULARY, kâr'tshû-lâ rê, *s.* A place where

CARTWRIGHT, kâr'rîte, *s.* A maker of carts.

To CARVE, kârv, *v. a.* To cut wood, or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to choose one's own part.

To CARVE, kârv, *v. n.* To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.

CARVER, kâr'vûr, *s.* A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself. [carved.]

CARVING, kâr'ving, *s.* Sculpture; figures

CARUNCLE, kâr'ungk-kl, *s.* A small protuberance of flesh. [fall.]

CASCADE, kâs'kâde, *s.* A cataract, a water-

CASE, kâse, *s.* A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

CASE, kâse, *s.* Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; contingency; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In case, if it should happen.

To CASE, kâse, *v. a.* To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kâse'hâr-dn, *v. a.* To harden on the outside. [knife.]

CASE-KNIFE, kâse'nîfe, *s.* A large kitchen

CASEMATE, kâze'mâte, *s.* A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT, kâse'mént, *s.* A window opening upon hinges. [in a case.]

CASE-SHOT, kâse'shôt, *s.* Bullets enclosed

CASEWORM, kâse'wûrm, *s.* A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, kâsh, *s.* Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kâsh'keep-ûr, *s.* A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kâ-shôo'nût, *s.* The nut of a West Indian tree. [the money.]

CASHIER, kâ-shêér', *s.* He that has charge of

To CASHIER, kâ-shêér', *v. a.* To discard, to dismiss from a post.

CASK, kâsk, *s.* A barrel. [head.]

CASQUE, kâsk, *s.* A helmet, armour for the

CASKET, kâs'kît, *s.* A small box or chest for jewels.

To CASSATE, kâs'sâte, *v. n.* To vacate to in validate.

CASSATION, kâ-sâ'shûn, *s.* A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kâs'sâ-vê, } *s.* An American

CASSADA, kâs'sâ-dâ, }

CASSIA, kâsh'shê-â, *s.* A sweet spice men-

tioned by Moses. [bird of prey.]

CASSIOWARY, kâsh'shê-ô-wâ-rê, *s.* A large

CASSOCK, kâs'sûk, *s.* A close garment.

CASSWEED, kâs'wêed, *s.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, kâst, *v. a.* To throw with the hand-

to throw away, as useless or noxious; to

throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling;

to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence

of weather; to leave behind in a race; to

shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as

fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to

make to preponderate, to decide by over-

balancing; to compute, to reckon, to cal-

culate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the

parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form

a mould; to model, to form; To cast away,

to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to

ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress

the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disbur-

den one's self; to leave behind; To cast out,

to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To

cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kâst, *v. n.* To contrive, to turn the

thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting

or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, kâst, *s.* The act of casting or throwing,

a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown;

a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the

throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice;

a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to

any colour; exterior appearance; manner

air, mien; a flight of hawks.

CASTANET, kâs'tâ-nêt, *s.* Small shells of

ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in

their hands.

CASTAWAY, kâst'â-wâ, *s.* A person lost, or

abandoned by Providence.

CASTELLAN, kâs-tél'lân, } *s.* Constable of

CASTELLAIN, kâs'tél-lâne, }

CASTER, kâs'tûr, *s.* A thrower, he that casts;

a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kâs'tè-gâte, *v. a.* To chastise.

to chasten, to punish.

CASTIGATION, kâs-tè-gâ'shûn, *s.* Penance,

discipline; punishment, correction; emen-

dation.

CASTIGATORY, kâs'tè-gâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Punitive.

CASTILE SOAP, kâs-tèl'sôpe', *s.* A kind of

soap.

CASTING-NET, kâs'tîng-nêt, *s.* A net to be

thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

CASTLE, kâs'sl, *s.* A house fortified; Castles

in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLED, kâs'sld, *a.* Furnished with castles.

CASTLING, kâst'lîng, *s.* An abortive.

CASTOR, kâs'tûr, *s.* A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kâs-tô-rê-ûm, *s.* In pharmacy,

a liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses,

near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for

his testicles.

CASTRAMETATION, kâs-trâ-mê-tâ'shûn, *s.*

The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kâs'trâte, *v. a.* To geld; to

take away the obscene parts of a writing

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

CASTRATION, kàs-trà'shùn, *s.* The act of gelding.
 CASTERIL, kàs'trìl, *s.* A mean or degenerate.
 CASTREL, kàs'trèl, *s.* A rate kind of hawk.
 CASTRENSIAN, kàs-trén'shè-àn, *a.* Belonging to a camp. [from chance.
 CASUAL, kàzh'ù-ál, *a.* Accidental, arising
 CASUALLY, kàzh'ù-ál-lè, *ad.* Accidentally, without design. [ness.
 CASUALNESS, kàzh'ù-ál-nès, *s.* Accidental-
 CASUALTY, kàzh'ù-ál-tè, *s.* Accident, a thing happening by chance.
 CASUIST, kàzh'ù-íst, *s.* One that studies and settles cases of conscience.
 CASUISTICAL, kàzh'ù-ís'tè-kál, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.
 CASUISTRY, kàzh'ù-ís-trè, *s.* The science of a casuist. [mice.
 CAT, kát, *s.* A domestick animal that catches
 CAT, kát, *s.* A sort of ship.
 CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kát-à-nìne'táiz, *s.* A whip with nine lashes.
 CATCHRESIS, kát-à-krè'sís, *s.* The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.
 CATCHRESTICAL, kát-à-krès'tè-kál, *a.* Forced, far-fetched.
 CATAclysm, kát-à-klízm, *s.* A deluge, an inundation.
 CATAcombs, kát-à-kòmz, *s.* Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.
 CATALECTICK, kát-à-lèk'tík, *a.* In poetry, wanting a syllable.
 CATALEPSIS, kát-à-lèp'sís, *s.* A disease wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him.
 CATALOGUE, kát-à-lóg, *s.* An enumeration of particulars, a list.
 CATAMOUNTAIN, kát-à-mòùn'tín, *s.* A fierce animal resembling a cat.
 CATAPHRACT, kát-à-frákt, *s.* A horseman in complete armour.
 CATAPLASM, kát-à-plázm, *s.* A poultice.
 CATAPULT, kát-à-púlt, *s.* An engine used anciently to throw stones.
 CATARACT, kát-à-rákt, *s.* A fall of water from on high, a cascade.
 CATARACT, kát-à-rákt, *s.* An inspissation of the crystalline humours of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.
 CATARRH, ká-tár', *s.* A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.
 CATARRHAL, ká-tár'rál, } *a.* Relating to
 CATARRHOUS, ká-tár'rús, }
 the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.
 CATASTROPHE, ká-tás'trò-fè, *s.* The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramattick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.
 CATCAL, kát'káll, *s.* A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.
 To CATCH, kátsh, *v. a.* To lay hold on with the hand; to stop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, to intercept falling; to ensnare, to entangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or disease.

To CATCH, kátsh, *v. n.* To be contagious, to spread infection.
 CATCH, kátsh, *s.* Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in succession; watch; the posture of seizing: an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift-sailing ship.
 CATCHER, kátsh'úr, *s.* He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.
 CATCHFLY, kátsh'flí, *s.* A plant, a species of campion. [bailiff.
 CATCHPOLL, kátsh'pòle, *s.* A serjeant, a bum-
 CATCHWORD, kátsh'wúrd, *s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
 CATECHETICAL, kát-è-kèt'è-kál, *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.
 CATECHETICALLY, kát-è-kèt'è-kál-lè, *ad.* In the way of questions and answers.
 To CATECHISE, kát'è-kèize, *v. a.* To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.
 CATECHISER, kát'è-kèl-zúr, *s.* One who catechises.
 CATECHISM, kát'è-kízm, *s.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.
 CATECHIST, kát'è-kíst, *s.* One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.
 CATECHUMEN, kát-è-kù'mèn, *s.* One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.
 CATECHUMENICAL, kát-è-kù-mèn'è-kál, *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.
 CATEGORICAL, kát-è-gòr'è-kál, *a.* Absolute, adequate, positive.
 CATEGORICALLY, kát-è-gòr'è-kál-lè, *ad.* Positively, expressly.
 CATEGORY, kát'è-gòr-è, *s.* A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament. [chain.
 CATENARIAN, kát-è-nà'rè-àn, *a.* Relating to a
 To CATENATE, kát'è-nàte, *v. a.* To chain.
 CATENATION, kát-è-nà'shùn, *s.* Link, regular connexion.
 To CATER, ká'túr, *v. n.* To provide food, to buy in victuals.
 CATER, ká'túr, *s.* The four of cards and dice.
 CATER-COUSIN, ká'túr-kúz-zn, *s.* A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.
 CATERER, ká'túr-úr, *s.* A purveyor.
 CATERESS, ká'túr-rès, *s.* A woman employed to provide victuals.
 CATERPILLAR, kát'túr-píl-lúr, *s.* A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.
 To CATERWAUL, kát'túr-wáwl, *v. n.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make an offensive or odious noise.
 CATES, kátes, *s.* Viands, food, dish of meat.
 CATFISH, kát'fish, *s.* A sea fish in the West Indies.
 CATGUT, kát'gút, *s.* A kind of cord or gut, of which fiddle strings are made; a kind of canvass for ladies' work.
 CATHARTICAL, ká-thár'tè-kál, } *a.* Purga-
 CATHARTICK, ká-thár'tík, }
 tive. [purge downward.
 CATHARTICK, ká-thár'tík, *s.* A medicine.
 CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thár'tè-kál-nès, *s.* Purging quality.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

CATHEAD, kât'hêd, *s.* In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossil.
 CATHEDRAL, kâ-thê'drâl, *a.* Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.
 CATHEDRAL, kâ-thê'drâl, *s.* The head church of a diocese.
 CATHERINE-PEAR, kât'h-ûr-rîn-pâre', *s.* An inferior kind of pear.
 CATHETER, kât'h-ê-tûr, *s.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.
 CATHOLES, kât'hôlz, *s.* In a ship, two little holes astern, above the gun-room ports.
 CATHOLICISM, kâ-thôl'ê-sizm, *s.* Adherence to the Catholick church. [neral.
 CATHOLICK, kât'h-ô-lîk, *a.* Universal or general.
 CATHOLICON, kâ-thôl'ê-kôn, *s.* An universal medicine.
 CATKINS, kât'kînz, *s.* Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.
 CATLING, kât'ling, *s.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle-string.
 CATMINT, kât'mînt, *s.* A plant.
 CATOPTRICAL, kât-ôp'trê-kâl, *a.* Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.
 CATOPTRICKS, kât-ôp'trîks, *s.* That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.
 CATPIPE, kât'pîpe, *s.* Catcal.
 CAT'S-EYE, kâts'î, *s.* A stone.
 CAT'S-FOOT, kâts'fût, *s.* Alehoof.
 CAT'S-HEAD, kâts'hêd, *s.* A kind of apple.
 CATSILVER, kât'sîl-vûr, *s.* A kind of fossil.
 CAT'S-TAIL, kâts'tâle, *s.* A long round substance that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.
 CATSUP, universally pronounced kâtsh'ûp, *s.* The spiced juice of mushrooms or walnut husks.
 CATTLE, kât'tl, *s.* Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick. [horseback.
 CAVALCADE, kâv'âl-kâde', *s.* A procession on horseback.
 CAVALIER, kâv-â-lêér', *s.* A horseman, a knight; a gay, sprightly, military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First.
 CAVALIER, kâv-â-lêér', *a.* Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty. [arrogantly, disdainfully.
 CAVALIERLY, kâv-â-lêér'lê, *ad.* Haughtily.
 CAVALRY, kâv'âl-rê, *s.* Horse troops.
 To CAVATE, kâ'vâte, *v. a.* To hollow.
 CAVATION, kâ-vâ'shûn, *s.* The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.
 CAUDLE, kâw'dl, *s.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in child-bed. [hollow place.
 CAVE, kâve, *s.* A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.
 CAVEAT, kâ've-ât, *s.* A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts. [ground.
 CAVERN, kâv'ûrn, *s.* A hollow place in the earth.
 CAVERNED, kâv'ûrnd, *a.* Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.
 CAVERNOUS, kâv'ûr-nûs, *a.* Full of caverns.
 CAVESON, kâv'ês-sûn, *s.* A sort of noseband for a horse.

CAUF, kâwf, *s.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.
 CAUGHT, kâwt, *Part. pass. from To Catch.*
 CAVIARE, kâ-vêér', *s.* The eggs of a sturgeon salted. [frivolous objections.
 To CAVIL, kâv'îl, *v. n.* To raise captious and To CAVIL, kâv'îl, *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. [tion.
 CAVIL, kâv'îl, *s.* A false or frivolous objection.
 CAVILLATION, kâv-îl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The disposition to make captious objections.
 CAVILLER, kâv'vîl-ûr, *s.* An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.
 CAVILLINGLY, kâv'îl-lîng-lê, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.
 CAVILLOUS, kâv'vîl-lûs, *a.* Full of objections.
 CAVITY, kâv'ê-tê, *s.* Hollowness, hollow.
 CAUK, kâwk, *s.* A coarse talky spar.
 CAUL, kâwl, *s.* The net in which women enclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are enclosed; a thin membrane enclosing the heads of some children when born.
 CAULIFEROUS, kâw-lîf'fê-rûs, *a.* A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
 CAULIFLOWER, kôl'lê-flôû-ûr, *s.* A species of cabbage. [caused.
 CAUSABLE, kâw'zâ-bl, *a.* That which may be caused.
 CAUSAL, kâw'zâl, *a.* Relating to causes.
 CAUSALITY, kâw-zâl'ê-tê, *s.* The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
 CAUSATION, kâw-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act or power of causing.
 CAUSATIVE, kâw'zâ-tîv, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason. [thor.
 CAUSATOR, kâw-zâ'tûr, *s.* A causer, an author.
 CAUSE, kâwz, *s.* That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.
 To CAUSE, kâwz, *v. a.* To effect as an agent.
 CAUSELESS, kâwz'lês, *a.* Original to itself; without just ground or motive.
 CAUSELESSLY, kâwz'lês-lê, *ad.* Without cause, without reason.
 CAUSER, kâw'zûr, *s.* He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.
 CAUSEY, kâw'zê, } *s.* A way raised and
 CAUSEWAY, kâwz'wâ, } paved above the rest of the ground.
 CAUSTICAL, kâws'tê-kâl, } *a.* Belonging to
 CAUSTICK, kâws'tîk, } medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar. [application.
 CAUSTICK, kâws'tîk, *s.* A caustick or burning stick.
 CAUTEL, kâw'têl, *s.* Caution, scruple.
 CAUTELOUS, kâw'tê-lûs, *a.* Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.
 CATELOUSLY, kâw'tê-lûs-lê, *ad.* Cunningly, slyly, cautiously, warily.
 CAUTERIZATION, kâw-tûr-rê-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act of burning with hot irons.
 To CAUTERIZE, kâw'tûr-lze, *v. a.* To burn with the cautery.
 CAUTERY, kâw'tûr-rê, *s.* Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðil, pòund . . . thin, THIS.

CAUTION, káw'shún, *s.* Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisionary precept; warning.
To CAUTION, káw'shún, *v. a.* To warn, to give notice of a danger.
CAUTIONARY, káw'shún-á-rè, *a.* Given as a pledge, or in security.
CAUTIOUS, káw'shús, *a.* Wary, watchful.
CAUTIOUS, káw'shús-lè, *ad.* In a wary manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, káw'shús-nès, *s.* Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection. [crow.
To CAW, káw, *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or
CAYMAN, ká'mán, *s.* The American alligator or crocodile.
To CEASE, sèse, *v. n.* To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.
To CEASE, sèse, *v. a.* To put a stop to.
CEASE, sèse, *s.* Extinction, failure. Obsolete.
CEASELESS, sèse'lès, *a.* Incessant, perpetual, continual. [sight.
CECITY, sès'è-tè, *s.* Blindness, privation of
CECUTIENCY, sè-kú'shè-èn-sè, *s.* Cloudiness of sight. [cedar tree.
CEDAR, sè'dúr, *s.* A tree; the wood of the
To CEDE, sède, *v. a.* To yield; to resign; to give up to another.
CEDRINE, sè-drine, *a.* Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
To CEIL, sèle, *v. a.* To cover the inner roof of a building.
CEILING, sè'ling, *s.* The inner roof.
CELANDINE, sèl'án-dlne, *s.* A plant.
CELATURE, sèl'á-tshùre, *s.* The art of engraving.
To CELEBRATE, sèl'lè-bráte, *v. a.* To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.
CELEBRATION, sèl'è-brá'shún, *s.* Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.
CELEBRIOUS, sè-lè'brè-ús, *a.* Famous, renowned.
CELEBRIOUSLY, sè-lè'brè-ús-lè, *ad.* In a famous manner. [nown, fame.
CELEBRIOUSNESS, sè-lè'brè-ús-nès, *s.* Re-
CELEBRITY, sè-lèb'brè-tè, *s.* Celebration, fame. [lery.
CELERIACK, sè-lè'rè-ák, *s.* Turnip-rooted ce-
CELERITY, sè-lè'rè-tè, *s.* Swiftmess, speed, velocity.
CELERY, sèl'èr-rè, *s.* A species of parsley; corruptly pronounced *Salary*.
CELESTIAL, sè-lès'tshál, *a.* Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.
CELESTIAL, sè-lès'tshál, *s.* An inhabitant of heaven.
CELESTIALLY, sè-lès'tshál-lè, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.
To CELESTIFY, sè-lès'tè fl, *v. a.* To give something of a heavenly nature to any thing.
CELIACK, sè'lè-ák, *a.* Relating to the lower belly.
CELIBACY, sèl'è-bá-sè, } *s.* Single life.
CELIBATE, sèl'è-bát, }
CELL, sèll, *s.* A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.

CELLAR, sèl'lúr, *s.* A place under ground, where stores are repositied, or where liquors are kept.
CELLARAGE, sèl'lúr-ídje, *s.* The part of the building which makes the cellars.
CELLARIST, sèl'lúr-ríst, *s.* The butler in a religious house.
CELLULAR, sèl'lú-lár, *a.* Consisting of little cells or cavities.
CELSITUDE, sèl'sè-túde, *s.* Height.
CEMENT, sém'mént, *s.* The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.
To CEMENT, sè-mént', *v. a.* To unite by means of something interposed.
To CEMENT, sè-mént', *v. n.* To come into conjunction, to cohere. [of cementing.
CEMENTATION, sém-èn-tá'shún, *s.* The act
CEMETERY, sém'mè-tèr-è, *s.* A place where the dead are repositied. [per.
CENATORY, sèn'ná-túr-è, *s.* Relating to sup-
CENOBITICAL, sèn-nò-bít'è-kál, *a.* Living in community.
CENOTAPH, sèn'ò-táf, *s.* A monument for one elsewhere buried.
CENSE, sènsè, *s.* Publick rates. [odours.
To CENSE, sènsè, *v. a.* To perfume with
CENSER, sèn'súr, *s.* The pan in which incense is burned.
CENSOR, sèn'sór, *s.* An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure. [censor.
CENSORIAN, sèn-sò'rè-án, *a.* Relating to the
CENSORIOUS, sèn-sò'rè-ús, *a.* Addicted to censure, severe.
CENSORIOUSLY, sèn-sò'rè-ús-lè, *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.
CENSORIOUSNESS, sèn-sò'rè-ús-nès, *s.* Disposition to reproach. [censor.
CENSORSHIP, sèn'sór-shíp, *s.* The office of a
CENSURABLE, sèn'shù-rá-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure, culpable. [Blameableness.
CENSURABLENESS, sèn'shù-rá-bl-nès, *s.*
CENSURE, sèn'shùre, *s.* Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.
To CENSURE, sèn'shùre, *v. a.* To blame, to brand publicly; to condemn.
CENSURER, sèn'shùr-úr, *s.* He that blames.
CENT, sènt, *s.* A hundred, as, five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.
CENTAUR, sèn'táwr, *s.* A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiack.
CENTAURY, sèn'táw-rè, *s.* A plant.
CENTENARY, sèn'tè-ná-rè, *s.* The number of a hundred.
CENTENNIAL, sèn-tèn'nè-ál, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.
CENTESIMAL, sèn-tès'è-mál, *a.* Hundredth.
CENTIFOLIOUS, sèn-tè-fò'lè-ús, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
CENTPEDE, sèn'tè-péd, *s.* A poisonous insect, so called from its being supposed to have a hundred feet.
CENTO, sèn'tò, *s.* A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.
CENTRAL, sèn'trál, *a.* Relating to the centre.
CENTRE, sèn'túr, *s.* The middle.
To CENTRE, sèn'túr, *v. a.* To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē. mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

To CENTRE, sên'tûr, *v. n.* To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.
 CENTRICK, sên'trik, } *a.* Placed in the
 CENTRICAL, sên'trik-âl, } centre.
 CENTRIFUGAL, sên-trif'û-gâl, *a.* Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
 CENTRIPETAL, sên-trip'ê-tâl, *a.* Having a tendency to the centre.
 CENTRY, sên'trê, *s.*—See *Sentinel*
 CENTUPLE, sên'tû-pl, *a.* A hundred fold.
 To CENTUPLICATE, sên-tû'plê-kâte, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.
 To CENTURIATE, sên-tû'rê-âte, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.
 CENTURIATOR, sên-tû'rê-âtûr, *s.* A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.
 CENTURION, sên-tû'rê-ûn, *s.* A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.
 CENTURY, sên-tshû-rê, *s.* A hundred; usually employed to specify time, as, the second century.
 CEPHALALGY, sêf'â-lâl-je, *s.* The head-ache.
 CEPHALICK, sê-fâl'lik, *a.* That is medicinal to the head. [horns.
 CERASTES, sê-râs'têz, *s.* A serpent having
 CERATE, sê'rât, *s.* A medicine made of wax.
 CERATED, sê-râ-têd, *a.* Waxed.
 To CERE, sêre, *v. a.* To wax.
 CEREBEL, sêr'ê-bêl, *s.* Part of the brain.
 CEREcloth, sêre'clôth, *s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
 CEREMENT, sêre'mênt, *s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.
 CEREMONIAL, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl, *a.* Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, observant of old forms.
 CEREMONIAL, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl, *s.* Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
 CEREMONIALNESS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl-nês, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.
 CEREMONIOUS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony, attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.
 CEREMONIOUSLY, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner, formally.
 CEREMONIOUSNESS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-nês, *s.* Fondness of ceremony.
 CEREMONY, sêr'ê-mô-nê, *s.* Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.
 CERTAIN, sêr'tîn, *a.* Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.
 CERTAINLY, sêr'tîn-lê, *ad.* Indubitably, without question; without fail.
 CERTAINTY, sêr'tîn-tê, *s.* Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.
 CERTES, sêr'tîz, *ad.* Certainly, in truth.
 CERTIFICATE, sêr-tîf'ê-kêt, *s.* A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.
 To CERTIFY, sêr'tê-fî, *v. a.* To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.
 CERTIORARI, sêr-shê-ô-râ'ri, *s.* A writ issuing

out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.
 CERTITUDE, sêr'tê-tûde, *s.* Certainty, freedom from doubt.
 CERVICAL, sêr've-kâl, *a.* Belonging to the neck.
 CERULEAN, sê-rû'lê-ân, } *a.* Blue, sky-
 CERULEOUS, sê-rû'lê-ûs, } coloured.
 CERULIFICK, sêr-û-lîf'ik, *a.* Having the power to produce a blue colour.
 CERUMEN, sêr-rû'mên, *s.* The wax of the ear.
 CERUSE, sê'rûse, *s.* White lead.
 CESARIAN, sê-zâ'rê-ân, *a.* The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.
 CESS, sês, *s.* A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.
 To CESS, sês, *v. a.* To lay charge on, to assess.
 CESSATION, sês-sâ'shûn, *s.* A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.
 CESSAVIT, sês-sâ'vît, *s.* A writ.
 CESSIBILITY, sês-sê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of receding, or giving way.
 CESSIBLE, sês'sê-bl, *a.* Easy to give way.
 CESSION, sêsh'shûn, *s.* Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.
 CESSIONARY, sêsh'shûn-nâ-rê, *a.* Implying a resignation.
 CESSMENT, sês'mênt, *s.* An assessment or tax.
 CESSOR, sês'sûr, *s.* He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.
 CESTUS, sês'tûs, *s.* The girdle of Venus.
 CETACEOUS, sê-tâ'shûs, *a.* Of the whale kind.
 CHAD, shâd, *s.* A sort of fish.
 To CHAFE, tshâfe, *v. a.* To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.
 To CHAFE, tshâfe, *v. n.* To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.
 CHAFE, tshâfe, *s.* A heat, a rage, a fury.
 CHAFE WAX, tshâfe-wâks, *s.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.
 CHAFER, tshâfe'ûr, *s.* An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.
 CHAFF, tshâf, *s.* The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.
 To CHAFFER, tshâf'ûr, *v. n.* To haggle, to bargain.
 CHAFFERER, tshâf'ûr-rûr, *s.* A buyer, bargainer.
 CHAFFINCH, tshâf'fînsh, *s.* A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.
 CHAFFLESS, tshâf'lês, *a.* Without chaff.
 CHAFFWEED, tshâf'wêed, *s.* Cudweed.
 CHAFFY, tshâf'fê, *a.* Like chaff, full of chaff.
 CHAFINGDISH, tshâ'fîng-dîsh, *s.* A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. [tion.
 CHAGRIN, shâ'grêen', *s.* Ill humour, vexation.
 To CHAGRIN, shâ'grêen', *v. a.* To vex, to put out of temper.
 CHAIN, tshâne, *s.* A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.
 To CHAIN, tshâne, *v. a.* To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pōund. . . . thin, THIS.

- CHAINPUMP**, tsháne'púmp, *s.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.
- CHAINSHOT**, tsháne'shót, *s.* Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. [open spaces]
- CHAINWORK**, tsháne'wúrk, *s.* Work with
- CHAIR**, tsháre, *s.* A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a sedan.
- CHAIRMAN**, tsháre'mán, *s.* The president of an assembly; one whose trade is to carry a chair.
- CHAISE**, sháze, *s.* A carriage either of pleasure or expedition.
- CHALCOGRAPHER**, kál-kó'grá-fúr, *s.* An engraver in brass.
- CHALCOGRAPHY**, kál-kó'grá-fé, *s.* Engraving in brass.
- CHALDRON**, } tshá'drún, *s.* A dry English
- CHAUDRON**, } measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.
- CHALICE**, tshál'is, *s.* A cup, a bowl; the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.
- CHALICED**, tshál'íst, *a.* Having a cell or cup.
- CHALK**, tsháwk, *s.* A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.
- To CHALK*, tsháwk, *v. a.* To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk, to mark or trace out, as with chalk.
- CHALK-CUTTER**, tsháwk'kút-túr, *s.* A man that digs chalk.
- CHALKY**, tsháwk'ké, *a.* Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.
- To CHALLENGE*, tshál'lénje, *v. a.* To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.
- CHALLENGE**, tshál'lénje, *s.* A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.
- CHALLENGER**, tshál'lén-júr, *s.* One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.
- CHALYBEATE**, ká-líb'bè-ét, *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.
- CHAMADE**, shá-máde', *s.* The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.
- CHAMBER**, tsháme'búr, *s.* An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
- To CHAMBER*, tsháme'búr, *v. n.* To be wonton; to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.
- CHAMBERER**, tsháme'búr-úr, *s.* A man of intrigue.
- CHAMBERFELLOW**, tsháme'búr-fél-lò, *s.* One that lies in the same chamber.
- CHAMBERLAIN**, tsháme'búr-lín, *s.* Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.
- CHAMBERLAINSHIP**, tsháme'búr-lín-shíp, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.
- CHAMBERMAID**, tsháme'búr-máde, *s.* A maid whose business is to dress a lady.
- CHAMBREL**, of a horse, kám'bríl, *s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the binder leg.
- CHAMELEON**, ká-mè'lè-án, *s.* A kind of lizard, said to live on air.
- CHAMLET**, kám'lét, *s.*—See *Camelot*.
- CHAMOIS**, shá-móé', *s.* An animal of the goat kind, the skin of which made into leather is called *Shammy*.
- CHAMOMILE**, kám'ò-míle, *s.* The name of an odoriferous plant.
- To CHAMP*, tshámp, *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.
- To CHAMP*, tshámp, *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.
- CHAMPAIGN**, shám-páne', *s.* A kind of wine.
- CHAMPAIGN**, tshám-páne, *s.* A flat open country. [mushroom.]
- CHAMPIGNON**, shám-pín'yún, *s.* A kind of
- CHAMPION**, tshám'pè-ún, *s.* A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior. [venge.]
- To CHAMPION*, tshám'pè-ún, *v. a.* To challenge.
- CHANCE**, tshánse, *s.* Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.
- To CHANCE*, tshánse, *v. n.* To happen, to fall out.
- CHANCE-MEDLEY**, tshánse-méd'lé, *s.* In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.
- CHANCEABLE**, tshán'sá-bí, *a.* Accidental.
- CHANCEL**, tshán'sél, *s.* The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.
- CHANCELLOR**, tshán'sél-lúr, *s.* An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.
- CHANCELLORSHIP**, tshán'sél-lúr-shíp, *s.* The office of chancellor.
- CHANCERY**, tshán'súr-é, *s.* The court of equity and conscience.
- CHANCRE**, shánk'úr, *s.* An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.
- CHANCROUS**, shánk'rús, *a.* Ulcerous.
- CHANDELEER**, shán-dé-leér', *s.* A branch for candles.
- CHANDLER**, tshánd'lúr, *s.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles.
- To CHANGE*, tshánje, *v. a.* To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to exchange a larger piece of money for several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter, to mend the disposition or mind.
- To CHANGE*, tshánje, *v. n.* To undergo change, to suffer alteration.
- CHANGE**, tshánje, *s.* An alteration of the state of any thing: a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution, novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . plne, pìn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

- CHANGEABLE**, tshànje'á-bl, *a.* Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.
- CHANGEABLENESS**, tshànje'á-bl-nēs, *s.* Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.
- CHANGEABLY**, tshànje'á-blē, *ad.* Inconstantly
- CHANGEFUL**, tshànje'fùl, *a.* Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.
- CHANGELING**, tshànje'ling, *s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural, one apt to change.
- CHANGER**, tshànje'jūr, *s.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.
- CHANNEL**, tshàn'nēl, *s.* The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longwise; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.
- To CHANNEL*, tshàn'nēl, *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels.
- To CHANT*, tshānt, *v. a.* To sing; to celebrate by song, to sing in the cathedral service.
- To CHANT*, tshānt, *v. n.* To sing.
- CHANT**, tshānt, *s.* Song, melody.
- CHANTER**, tshānt'ūr, *s.* A singer, a songster.
- CHANTICLEER**, tshānt'è-klēer, *s.* The cock from his crow.
- CHANTRESS**, tshānt'trēs, *s.* A woman singer.
- CHANTRY**, tshānt'trē, *s.* Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.
- CHAOS**, kà'òs, *s.* The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.
- CHAOTICK**, kà-òt'tik, *a.* Resembling chaos, confused.
- To CHAP*, tshōp, *v. a.* To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.
- CHAP**, tshōp, *s.* A cleft, a gaping, a chink.
- CHAP**, tshōp, *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.
- CHAPE**, tshāpe, *s.* The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.
- CHAPEL**, tshāp'ēl, *s.* A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease.
- CHAPELESS**, tshāpe'lēs, *a.* Without a chape.
- CHAPELLANY**, tshāp'pēl-lēn-nē, *s.* A chapel-lany is founded within some other church.
- CHAPELRY**, tshāp'pēl-rē, *s.* The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.
- CHAPERON**, shāp'ūr-òon', *s.* A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order.
- CHAPFALN**, tshōp'fāln, *s.* Having the mouth shrunk.
- CHAPLAIN**, tshāp'lin, *s.* He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.
- CHAPLAINSHIP**, tshāp'lin-ship, *s.* The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.
- CHAPLESS**, tshōp'lēs, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.
- CHAPLET**, tshāp'lēt, *s.* A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.
- CHAPMAN**, tshāp'mān, *s.* A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.
- CHAPS**, tshōps, *s.* The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.
- CHAPT**, tshōpt, *part. pass.* Cracked,
- CHAPPED**, tshōpt, *part. pass.* cleft.
- CHAPTER**, tshāp'tūr, *s.* A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
- CHAPTREL**, tshāp'trēl, *s.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.
- CHAR**, tshār, *s.* A fish found only in Winandermeer, in Lancashire.
- To CHAR*, tshār, *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.
- CHAR**, tshā'e, *s.* Work done by the day.
- To CHAR*, tshā'e, *v. n.* To work at others, houses by the day.
- CHAR-WOMAN**, tshā'e'wūm-ūn, *s.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work.
- CHARACTER**, kār'āk-tūr, *s.* A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities. [to engrave.]
- To CHARACTER*, kār'āk-tūr, *v. a.* To inscribe,
- CHARACTERISTICAL**, kār'āk-tē-ris'tē-kāl, *s.*
- CHARACTERISTICK**, kār'āk-tē-ris'tik, *s.*
- a.* Constituting or pointing out the true character.
- CHARACTERISTICALNESS**, kār'āk-tē-ris'tē-kāl-nēs, *s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.
- CHARACTERISTICK**, kār'āk-tē-ris'tik, *s.* That which constitutes the character.
- To CHARACTERIZE*, kār'āk-tē-rize, *v. a.* To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.
- CHARACTERLESS**, kār'āk-tūr-lēs, *a.* Without a character. [mark.]
- CHARACTERY**, kār'āk-tūr-rē, *s.* Impression.
- CHARCOAL**, tshār'kōle, *s.* Coal made by burning wood.
- CHARD**, tshārd, *s.* Artichoke chards are the leaves of artichoke plants, tied, and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, to blanch; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.
- To CHARGE*, tshārje, *v. a.* To intrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute as a crime; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.
- CHARGE**, tshārje, *s.* Care, trust, custody, precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted to care or management; expense, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation, or a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.
- CHARGEABLE**, tshār'jā-bl, *a.* Expensive, costly; imputable as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshár'já-bl-nēs, *s.* Expense, cost, costliness.
CHARGEABLY, tshár'já-blē, *ad.* Expensively.
CHARGER, tshár'júr, *s.* A large dish; an officer's horse.
CHARILY, tshá'rē-lē, *ad.* Warily, frugally.
CHARINESS, tshá'rē-nēs, *s.* Caution, nicety.
CHARIOT, tshár'rē-út, *s.* A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
CHARIOTEER, tshár-rē-út-tēér', *s.* He that drives the chariot.
CHARIOT RACE, tshár'rē-út-rāse, *s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.
CHARITABLE, tshár'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.
CHARITABLY, tshár'ē-tā-blē, *ad.* Kindly, liberally, benevolently.
CHARITY, tshár'ē-tē, *s.* Tenderness, kindness, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.
To CHARK, tshárk, *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder.
CHARLATAN, shár'lā-tān, *s.* A quack, a mountebank.
CHARLATANICAL, shár-lā-tān'ē-kāl, *a.* Quackish, ignorant. [deceit.
CHARLATANRY, shár'lā-tān rē, *s.* Wheedling.
CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshárlz'íz-wāne', *s.* The northern constellation called the Bear.
CHARLOCK, tshár'lók, *s.* A weed with a yellow flower growing among the corn.
CHARM, tshárm, *s.* Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.
To CHARM, tshárm, *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.
CHARMER, tshár'múr, *s.* One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.
CHARMING, tshár'míng, *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.
CHARMINGLY, tshár'míng-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly.
CHARMINGNESS, tshár'míng-nēs, *s.* The power of pleasing. [carcasses.
CHARNEL, tshár'nēl, *a.* Containing flesh or
CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshár'nēl-hóuse, *s.* The place where the bones of the dead are reposed. [coasts.
CHART, kárt, or tshárt, *s.* A delineation of
CHARTER, tshár'túr, *s.* A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.
CHARTER-PARTY, tshár'túr-pár-tē, *s.* A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
CHARTERED, tshár'túrd, *a.* Privileged.
CHARY, tshá'rē, *a.* Careful, cautious.
To CHASE, tsháse, *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue an enemy; to drive.
CHASE, tsháse, *s.* Hunting, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted; the Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tsháse'gún, *s.* Guns in the fore-part of the ship fired upon those that are pursued
CHASER, tshá'súr, *s.* Hunter, pursuer, driver.
CHASM, kázm, *s.* A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.
CHASTE, tsháste, *a.* Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage bed. [punish.
To CHASTEN, tsháse'tn, *v. a.* To correct, to
To CHASTISE, tshás-tlze', *v. a.* To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.
CHASTISEMENT, tshás'tíz-mēnt, *s.* Correction, punishment. [corrector.
CHASTISER, tshás-tl'zúr, *s.* A punisher, a
CHASTITY, tshás'tē-tē, *s.* Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.
CHASTELY, tsháste'lē, *ad.* Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.
CHASTENESS, tsháste'nēs, *s.* Chastity, purity,
To CHAT, tshát, *v. a.* To prate, to talk idly, to prattle.
CHAT, tshát, *s.* Idle talk, prate.
CHATELLANY, tshát'tēl-lēn-ē, *s.* The district under the dominion of a castle. [sion.
CHATEL, tshát'tl, *s.* Any moveable possession.
To CHATTER, tshát'túr, *v. n.* To make a noise as a pie or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.
CHATTER, tshát'túr, *s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.
CHATTERER, tshát'túr-rúr, *s.* An idle talker.
CHATTY, tshát'tē, *a.* Liberal of conversation.
CHAVENDER, tsháv'ín-dúr, *s.* The chub, a fish. [pear.
CHAUMONTELLE, shò-món-tēl', *s.* A sort of
To CHAW, tsháw, *v. a.*—See *To Chew*.
CHAWDRON, tsháw'drún, *s.* Entrails.
CHEAP, tshēpe, *a.* To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.
To CHEAPEN, tshē'pn, *v. a.* To attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.
CHEAPLY, tshēpe'lē, *ad.* At a small price, at a low rate.
CHEAPNESS, tshēpe'nēs, *s.* Lowness of price,
To CHEAT, tshēte, *v. a.* To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
CHEAT, tshēte, *s.* A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.
CHEATER, tshē'túr, *s.* One that practises fraud.
To CHECK, tshēk, *v. a.* To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.
To CHECK, tshēk, *v. a.* To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.
CHECK, tshēk, *s.* Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes the proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.
To CHECKER, } tshēk'úr, *v. a.* To variegate
To CHEQUER, }
 or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.
CHECKER-WORK, tshēk'úr-wúrk, *s.* Work varied alternately.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

- CHECKMATE**, tshêk'mâte, *s.* The movement on the chess-board, that puts an end to the game.
- CHEEK**, tshêek *s.* The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.
- CHEEK-TOOTH**, tshêek'tôôth, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.
- CHEER**, tshêer, *s.* Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.
- To CHEER*, tshêer, *v. a.* To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden. [gladsome.
- To CHEER*, tshêer, *v. n.* To grow gay or
- CHEERER**, tshêe'rûr, *s.* Gladdener, giver of gayety.
- CHEERFUL**, tshêer'fûl, or tshêr'fûl, *a.* Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.
- CHEERFULLY**, tshêer'fûl-lê, *ad.* Without dejection, with gayety.
- CHEERFULNESS**, tshêer'fûl-nês, *s.* Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.
- CHEERLESS**, tshêer'lês, *a.* Without gayety, comfort, or gladness. [gloomy.
- CHEERLY**, tshêer'lê, *a.* Gay, cheerful, not
- CHEERLY**, tshêer'le, *ad.* Cheerfully.
- CHEERY**, tshêe'rê, *a.* Gay, sprightly.
- CHEESE**, tshêeze, *s.* A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.
- CHEESECAKE**, tshêeze'kake, *s.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
- CHEESEMONGER**, tshêeze'mûng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in cheese.
- CHEESEVAT**, tshêeze'vât, *s.* The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.
- CHEESY**, tshêe'zê, *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese.
- CHELY**, kê'lê, *s.* The claw of a shell fish.
- To CHERISH*, tshêr'rîsh, *v. a.* To support, to shelter, to nurse up. [a supporter.
- CHERISHER**, tshêr'rîsh-ûr, *s.* An encourager,
- CHERISHMENT**, tshêr'rîsh-mênt, *s.* Encouragement, support, comfort.
- CHERRY**, tshêr'rê, } *s.* A tree and
- CHERRY-TREE**, tshêr'rê-trêe, } fruit.
- CHERRY**, tshêr'rê, *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour.
- CHERRYBAY**, tshêr'rê-bâ, *s.* Laurel.
- CHERRY-CHEEKED**, tshêr'rê-tshêekt, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.
- CHERRYPIT**, tshêr'rê-plt, *s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.
- CHERSONESE**, kêr'sô-nês, *s.* A peninsula.
- CHERUB**, tshêr'ûb, *s.* A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.
- CHERUBICK**, tshê-rû'bîk, *a.* Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.
- CHERUBIM**, tshêr'û-bîm, *s.* The Hebrew plural of Cherub.
- CHERUBIN**, tshêr'û-bîn, *a.* Angelical.
- CHERVIL**, tshêr'vîl, *s.* An umbelliferous plant. [use a cheerful voice.
- To CHERUP*, tshêr'ûp, *v. n.* To chirp. to
- CHESS**, tshês, *s.* A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies
- CHESS-APPLE**, tshês'âp-pl, *s.* Wild service,
- CHESS-BOARD**, tshês'bôrd, *s.* The board or table on which the game of chess is played.
- CHESS-MAN**, tshês'mân, *s.* A puppet for chess.
- CHESSOM**, tshês'sûm, *s.* Mellow earth.
- CHEST**, tshêst, *s.* A box of wood or other materials.
- CHESTED**, tshêst'êd, *a.* Having a chest.
- CHESTNUT**, tshês'nût, }
- CHESTNUT-TREE**, tshês'nût-trêe, } *s.* A tree: the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.
- CHEVALIER**, tshêv-â-lêer', *s.* A knight.
- CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE**, shêv-ô-dê-frêeze', *s.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used in defending a passage; a turn pike, or tourniquet. [with chub.
- CHEVEN**, tshêv'vn, *s.* A river fish, the same
- CHEVERIL**, tshêv'êr-îl, *s.* A kid, kidleather
- CHEVRON**, tshêv'rûn, *s.* In heraldry, it represents two rafters of a house as they ought to stand.
- To CHEW*, { tshôô, } *v. a.* To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing. [ruminate.
- To CHEW*, tshôô, *v. n.* To champ upon, to
- CHICANE**, shê-kâne', *s.* The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.
- To CHICANE*, shê-kâne', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.
- CHICANER**, shê-kâ'nûr, *s.* A petty sophister, a wrangler. [wrangle.
- CHICANERY**, shê-kâ'nûr-lê, *s.* Sophistry,
- CHICK**, tshîk, }
- CHICKEN**, tshîk'în, } *s.* The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.
- CHICKENHEARTED**, tshîk'în-hâr-têd, *a.* Cowardly, fearful. [distemper.
- CHICKENPOX**, tshîk'în-pôks, *s.* A pustulous
- CHICKLING**, tshîk'lîng, *s.* A small chicken.
- CHICKPEASE**, tshîk'pêze, *s.* An herb.
- CHICKWEED**, tshîk'wêed, *s.* A plant.
- To CHIDE*, tshîde, *v. a.* To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.
- To CHIDE*, tshîde, *v. n.* To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.
- CHIDER**, tshî'dûr, *s.* A rebuker, a reprover,
- CHIEF**, tshêef, *a.* Principal, most eminent: eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.
- CHIEF**, tshêef, *s.* A commander, a leader.
- CHIEFLESS**, tshêef'lês, *a.* Without a head.
- CHIEFLY**, tshêef'lê, *ad.* Principally, eminently, more than common.
- CHIEFRIE**, tshêef'rê, *s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
- CHIEFTAIN**, tshêef'tîn, *s.* A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
- CHIEVANCE**, tshêe'vânse, *s.* Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.
- CHILBLAIN**, tshîl'blâne, *s.* Sores made by frost.
- CHILD**, tshîld, *s.* An infant or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another: To be with child, to be pregnant.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

To CHILD, tshild, *v. n.* To bring children. Little used.

CHILDBEARING, tshild'ba-rīng, *part. s.* The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tshild'béd, *s.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'bérth, *s.* Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tshild'déd, *a.* Furnished with a child. Little used.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshild'đer-mās-dā, *s.* The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshild'hūd, *s.* The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshild'ish, *a.* Trifling; only becoming children; trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshild'ish-lè, *ad.* In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'ish-nēs, *s.* Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshild'lēs, *s.* Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshild'līke, *a.* Becoming or be-seeming a child. [a thousand sides.

CHILIAEDRON, kīl-ē-ā-ē'drōn, *s.* A figure of

CHILIFACTORY, kīl-ē-fāk'tō-rè, } *a.* Making

CHILIFACTIVE, kīl-ē-fāk'tīv, } chyle.

CHILIFICATION, kīl-ē-fē-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of making chyle.

CHILL, tshil, *a.* Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

CHILL, tshil, *s.* Chilness, cold.

To CHILL, tshil, *v. a.* To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshil'lè-nēs, *s.* A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshil'lè, *a.* Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshil'nēs, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshlme, *s.* The consonant or harmonic sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tshlme, *v. n.* To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tshlme, *v. a.* To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer. [fancy.

CHIMERA, kè-mè'rā, *s.* A vain and wild

CHIMERICAL, kè-mè'rè-kāl, *a.* Imaginary, fantastick. [ly, wildly.

CHIMERICALLY, kè-mè'rè-kāl-è, *ad.* Vain-

CHIMNEY, tshim'nè, *s.* The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'nè-kōr'nūr, *s.* The fireside, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, tshim'nè-pèese, *s.* The ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, tshim'nè-swèe-pūr, *s.* One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot. [the under lip.

CHIN, tshin, *s.* The part of the face beneath

CHINA, tshā'nè, or tshl'nā, *s.* China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshā'nā-ōr'īnje, *s.* The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshl'nā-rōōt, *s.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshin'kōf, *s.* A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, tshlne, *s.* The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tshlne, *v. a.* To cut into chines.

CHINK, tshingk, *s.* A small aperture longwise.

To CHINK, tshingk, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. [ing each other.

To CHINK, tshingk, *v. n.* To sound by strik-

CHINKY, tshingk'è, *a.* Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tshint, *s.* Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tshōp-pène', *s.* A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tship, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces.

CHIP, tship, *s.* A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tship'ping, *s.* A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kl-rāg'grè-kāl, *a.* Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, kl-rōg'grā-fūr, *s.* He that exercises writing. [grapher.

CHIROGRAPHER, kl-rōg'grā-fūr, *s.* He that exercises writing. [grapher.

CHIROGRAPHIST, kl-rōg'grā-fist, *s.* Chiro-

CHIROGRAPHY, kl-rōg'grā-fè, *s.* The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER, kīr'ō-mān-sūr, *s.* One that foretells events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kīr'ō-mān-sè, *s.* The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. [noise as birds.

To CHIRP, tshērp, *v. n.* To make a cheerful

CHIRP, tshērp, *s.* The voice of birds or insects.

CHIRPER, tshērp, *s.* One that chirps.

CHIRURGEON, kl-rūr'ie-ūn, *s.* One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written *Surgeon*; a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, kl-rūr'jè-rè, *s.* The art of curing by external applications, now written *Surgery*.

CHIRURGICAL, kl-rūr'je-kāl, } *a.* Belonging

CHIRURGICK, kl-rūr'jik, } to surgery.

CHISEL, tshiz'zīl, *s.* An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. [el.

To CHISEL, tshiz'zīl, *v. a.* To cut with a chis-

CHIT, tshīt, *s.* A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tshīt, *v. n.* To sprout.

CHITCHAT, tshīt'tshāt, *s.* Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tshīt'tūr-līngz, *s.* The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.

CHITTY, tshīt'tè, *a.* Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tshiv'āl-rūs, *a.* Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tshiv'āl-rè, *s.* Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.

CHIVES, tshlvz, *s.* The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.

CHLOROSIS, klō-rō'sīs, *s.* The green sickness.

To CHOAK, tshōke, *v. a.*—See *Choke*.

CHOCOLATE, tshōk'ō-lāte, *s.* The nut of the cocoa tree; the mass made by grinding the

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshók'ò-lâte-hôûse, *s.* A house for drinking chocolate. [Obsolete.

CHODE, tshòde. The old *pret.* from *Chide*.

CHOICE, tshôise, *s.* The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tshôise, *a.* Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful. [of choosing.

CHOICELESS, tshôise'lés, *a.* Without the power

CHOICELY, tshôise'lé, *ad.* Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently. [value.

CHOICENESS, tshôise'nés, *s.* Nicety, particular

CHOIR, kwîre, *s.* An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.

To CHOKE, tshòke, *v. a.* To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

CHOKE, tshòke, *s.* The filamentous, or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshòke'pâre, *s.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOKER, tshò'kûr, *s.* One that chokes.

CHOKY, tshò'kè, *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kôl'â-gôgz, *s.* Medicines having the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kôl'lûr, *s.* The bile; the humour supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kôl'lûr-rîk, *a.* Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kôl'lûr-rîk-nés, *s.* Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

CHOLICK.—See *Colick*.

To CHOOSE, tshôoze, *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness, a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tshôoze, *v. n.* To have the power of choice. [of choosing, elector.

CHOOSER, tshôo'zûr, *s.* He that has the power

To CHOP, tshôp, *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mince, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tshôp, *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon any thing.

To CHOP, tshôp, *v. a.* To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.

CHOP, tshôp, *s.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshôp'hôûse, *s.* A mean house of entertainment.

CHOPIN, tshô-pèen', *s.* A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING, tshôp'pln, *a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation, meaning large, or well grown.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshôp'plng-nîfe, *s.* A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshôp'pè, *a.* Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshôps, *s.* The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kô'râl, *a.* Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

CHORD, kôrd, *s.* The string of a musical instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kôrd, *v. a.* To furnish with strings.

CHORDEE, kôr-dèe', *s.* A contraction of the frænum.

CHORION, kô'rè-ôn, *s.* The outward membrane that enwraps the foetus.

CHORISTER, kwîr'rîs-tûr, *s.* A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kô-rôg'grâ-fûr, *s.* He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kôr-rô-grâf'è-kâl, *a.* Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kôr-rô-grâf'è-kâl-lé, *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rôg'grâ-té, *s.* The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS, kô'rûs, *s.* A number of singers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, tshôse. The *pret.* tense from *To choose*. [choose.

CHOSEN, tshô'zn. The *part. pass.* from *To*

CHOUGH, tshûf, *s.* A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

To CHOUSE, tshôûse, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick.

CHOUSE, tshôûse, *s.* A bubble, a tool; a trick, or sham.

CHRISM, krîzm, *s.* Unguent, or unction.

To CHRISTEN, krîs'sn, *v. a.* To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, krîs'sn-dûm, *s.* The collective body of Christians.

CHRISTENING, krîs'sn-îng, *s.* The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, krîst'yûn, *s.* A professor of the religion of Christ. [ligion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, krîst'yûn, *a.* Professing the re-

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krîst'yûn-nâmé', *s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krîst'yûn-îzm, *s.* The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity. [ligion of Christians.

CHRISTIANITY, krîs-tshè-ân'è-tè, *s.* The re-

To CHRISTIANIZE, krîst'yûn-îze, *v. a.* To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krîst'yûn-lé, *ad.* Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, krîs'mâs, *s.* The day in which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krîs'mâs-bôks, *s.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. The money so collected.

CHROMATICK, krô-mât'îk, *a.* Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient music.

CHRONICAL, krôn'è-kâl, } *a.* Relating to

CHRONICK, krôn'îk, }

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

time; a chronical distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krón'è-kl, *s.* A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To CHRONICLE, krón'è-kl, *v. a.* To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krón'è-klúr, *s.* A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krón'ò-grám, *s.* An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krón-nò-grám-mát'-è-kál, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krón-nò-grám'má-tíst, *s.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krò-nòl'ò-júr, *s.* He that studies or explains the science of computing past times.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krón-nò-lòdje'è-kál, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krón-nò-lòdje'è-kál-lè, *ad.* In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krò-nòl'ò-jíst, *s.* One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krò-nòl'ò-jè, *s.* The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krò-nòm'mè-túr, *s.* An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYsalis, krís'sá-lís, *s.* Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRYsolite, krís'sò-líte, *s.* A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, tshúb, *s.* A river fish. The cheven.

CHUBBED, tshúb'bíd, *v.* Big-headed, like a chub. [a hen.

To CHUCK, tshúk, *v. n.* To make a noise like

To CHUCK, tshúk, *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin. [of endearment.

CHUCK, tshúk, *s.* The voice of a hen; a word

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshúk'fár-THING, *s.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHUCKLE, tshúk'kl, *v. n.* To laugh vehemently.

To CHUCKLE, tshúk'kl, *v. a.* To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

CHUET, tshòò'ít, *s.* Forced meat. Obsolete.

CHUFF, tsháf, *s.* A blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tsháf'fè-lè, *ad.* Stomachfully.

CHUFFINESS, tsháf'fè-nès, *s.* Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tsháf'fè, *a.* Surly, fat.

CHUM, tshúm, *s.* A chamber fellow.

CHUMP, tshúmp, *s.* A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, tshúrtsh, *s.* The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

To CHURCH, tshúrtsh, *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshúrtsh-ále', *s.* A wake or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshúrtsh-át-tíre', *s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

CHURCHMAN, tshúrtsh'mán, *s.* An ecclesi-

astic, a clergyman; an adherent to the Church of England.

CHURCHWARDENS, tshúrtsh-wár'dnz, *s.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both.

CHURCH-YARD, tshúrtsh'yárd, *s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, tshúrl, *s.* A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill bred man; a miser, a niggard. [selfish, avaricious.

CHURLISH, tshúr'lísh, *a.* Rude, brutal, harsh:

CHURLISHLY, tshúr'lísh-lè, *ad.* Rudely, brutally.

CHURLISHNESS, tshúr'lísh-nès, *s.* Brutality, ruggedness of manner.

CHURME, tshúrm, *s.* A confused sound, a noise. Obsolete.

CHURN, tshúrn, *s.* The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, tshúrn, *v. a.* To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURRWORM, tshúr'wúrm, *s.* An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket.

CHYLACEOUS, kl-lá'shús, *a.* Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, klle, *s.* The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.

CHYLIFACTION, kl-lè-fák'shún, *s.* The act or process of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFACTIVE, kl-lè-fák'tív, *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATION, kl-lè-fè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of making chyle. [chyle.

CHYLIFICATORY, kl-lè-fè-ká'tò-rè, *a.* Making

CHYLOUS, kl'lús, *a.* Consisting of chyle.

CHYMICAL, kím'è-kál, } *a.* Made by chymistry; relating to chymistry.

CHYMICK, kím'mík, }

CHYMICALLY, kím'mè-kál-lè, *ad.* In a chymical manner. [mistry.

CHYmist, kím'míst, *s.* A professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, kím'mís-trè, *s.* The art or process by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, sí-bá'rè-ús, *a.* Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sík'á-trís, *s.* The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impressure.

CICATRISANT, sík-á-trí'zánt, *s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sík-á-trí'sív, *a.* Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sík-á-trè-zá'shún, *s.* The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sík'á-tríze, *v. a.* To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CICELY, sí's'lè, *s.* A sort of herb.

To CICURATE, sík'ù-ráte, *v. a.* To tame, to reclaim from wildness.

CICURATION, sík-ù-rá'shún, *s.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CICUTA, sè-kú'tá, *s.* A genus of plants; water-hemlock. [pressed and fermented

CIDER, sí'dúr, *s.* The juice of apples ex-

CIDERIST, sí'dúr-íst, *s.* A maker of cider.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

CIDERKIN, sî'dûr-kîn, *s.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples with water, after the cider is pressed out.

CILIARY, sîl'yâ-rê, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sê-lîsh'ûs, *a.* Made of hair.

CIMETER, sîm'ê-tûr, *s.* A sort of sword, short and recurvated.

CINCTURE, sîngk'tshûre, *s.* Something worn round the body; an enclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sîn'dûr, *s.* A mass of any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sîn'dûr-wûm-ûn, } *s.* A

CINDER-WENCH, sîn'dûr-wênsh, } woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sîn-ê-râ'shûn, *s.* The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sîn-ê-rîsh'ûs, *a.* Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, sê-nêr'û-lênt, *a.* Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sîng'gl, *s.* A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sîn'nâ-bâr, *s.* Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sîn'nâ-mûn, *s.* The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sîngk, *s.* A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, sîngk'fôll, *s.* A kind of five-leaved clover. [dance.

CINQUE-PACE, sîngk'pâse, *s.* A kind of grave

CINQUE-PORTS, sîngk'pôrts, *s.* Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sîngk'spôt-têd, *a.* Having five spots.

CION, sî'ûn, *s.* A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, sî'fûr, *s.* An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, sî'fûr, *v. n.* To practise arithmetick. [characters.

To CIPHER, sî'fûr, *v. a.* To write in occult

CIRCLE, sêr'kl, *s.* A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl, *v. a.* To move round any thing; to enclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl, *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sêr'kld, *a.* Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLER, sêr'klîr, *s.* A little circle.

CIRCLING, sêr'klîng, *part. a.* Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sêr'kît, *s.* The act of moving round any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT, sêr'kît, *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sêr'kît-tûr, *s.* One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sêr-kû-lsh'ûn, *s.* The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCUITOUS, sêr-kû'ê-tûs, *a.* Round about.

CIRCULAR, sêr'kû-lûr, *a.* Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sêr-kû-lûr'ê-tê, *s.* A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sêr'kû-lûr-lê, *ad.* In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, sêr'kû-lâte, *v. n.* To move in a circle. [about.

To CIRCULATE, sêr'kû-lâte, *v. a.* To put

CIRCULATION, sêr-kû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning. [to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, sêr'kû-lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Belonging

CIRCULATORY, sêr'kû-lâ-tûr-ê, *s.* A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sêr-kûm-âm'bê-ên-sê, *s.* The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sêr-kûm-âm'bê-ênt, *a.* Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sêr-kûm-âm'bû-lâte, *v. n.* To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, sêr'kûm-sîze, *v. a.* To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sêr-kûm-sîzh'ûn, *s.* The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sêr-kûm-dûkt', *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sêr-kûm-dûk'shûn, *s.* Nullification; cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sêr-kûm'fê-rênsê, *s.* The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sêr-kûm-fê-rên'târ, *s.* An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sêr'kûm-flêks, *s.* An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables. [enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sêr-kûm'flû-ênce, *s.* An

CIRCUMFLUENT, sêr-kûm'flû-ênt, *a.* Flowing round any thing. [ing with waters.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sêr-kûm'flû-ûs, *a.* Environ-

CIRCUMFORANEUS, sêr-kûm-fô-râ-nê-ûs, *a.* Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sêr-kûm-fûze', *v. a.* To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, sêr-kûm-fû'sîl, *a.* That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sêr-kûm-fû'zhûn, *s.* The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, sêr-kûm'jê-râte, *v. n.* To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sêr-kûm-jê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sêr-kûm-jâ'sênt, *a.* Lying round any thing.

tàbe, túb, búll....đĩl....pởũnd....thĩn, THIS.

CIRCUMITION, sêr-kũm-lĩsh'ũn, *s.* The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sêr-kũm-lẻ-gả'shũn, *s.* The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr-kũm-lỏ-kủ'shũn, *s.* A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sêr-kũm-lỏk'ủ-tỏ-rẻ, *s.* Depending on circumlocution. [round.

CIRCUMMURED, sêr-kũm-mủrd', *a.* Walled

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sêr kũm-nủv'ẻ-gả-bl, *a.* That may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sêr-kũm-nủv'ẻ-gảte, *v. a.* To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sêr-kũm-nủv'ẻ-gả'shũn, *s.* The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sêr-kũm-plẻ-kả'shũn, *s.* The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped. [pole.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sêr-kũm-pỏ'ủlủ, *a.* Round the

CIRCUMPOSITION, sêr-kũm-pỏ-zủ'shũn, *s.* The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sêr-kũm-rả'ủn, *s.* The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sêr-kũm-rẻ-tả'shũn, *s.* The act of whirling round like a wheel.

CIRCUMROTATORY, sêr-kũm-rỏ'tả-tỏ-rẻ, *a.* Whirling round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sêr-kũm-skủr'ủe', *v. a.* To enclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sêr-kũm-skủp'shũn, *s.* Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sêr-kũm-skủp'tủv, *a.* Enclosing the superficies. [attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECT, sêr'kũm-spẻkt, *a.* Cautious,

CIRCUMSPECTION, sêr-kũm-spẻk'shũn, *s.* Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sêr-kũm-spẻk'tủv, *a.* Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sêr-kũm-spẻk'tủv-lẻ, *ad.* Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sêr'kũm-spẻkt-lẻ, *ad.* Watchfully, vigilantly. [Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sêr'kũm-spẻkt-nẻs, *s.*

CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'kũm-stủnse, *s.* Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'kũm-stủnse, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things. [ing.

CIRCUMSTANT, sêr'kũm-stủnt, *a.* Surround-

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sêr-kũm-stủn'shủl, *a.* Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events; detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sêr-kũm-stủn-shẻ-ủl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sêr-kũm-stủn'shủl-lẻ, *ad.* According to circumstances, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sêr-kũm-stủn'shẻ-ủte, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sêr-kũm-vủl'ủte, *v. a.* To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sêr-kũm-vủl-lả'shũn, *s.* The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, sêr-kũm-vẻk'shũn, *s.* The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round. [deceive, to cheat.

To CIRCUMVENT, sêr-kũm-vẻnt', *v. a.* To

CIRCUMVENTION, sêr-kũm-vẻn'shũn *s.* Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To CIRCUMVEST, sêr-kũm-vẻst', *v. a.* To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, sêr-kũm-vỏ-lả'shũn, *s.* The act of flying round. [round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sêr-kũm-vỏlv', *v. a.* To roll

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr-kũm-vỏ-lủ'shũn, *s.* The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sêr'kủs, } *s.* An open space or area

CIRQUE, sêrk, } for sports.

CIST, sủst, *s.* A case, a tegument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, sủs'tẻd, *a.* Enclosed in a sist, or bag.

CISTERN, sủs'tủn, *s.* A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

CISTUS, sủs'tủs, *s.* Rockrose.

CIT. sủt, *s.* An inhabitant of a city; a word of contempt; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL, sủt'ả-dẻl, *s.* A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sủt'ủl, *s.* Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sủt-tả'shũn, *s.* The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sủt'ả-tỏ-rẻ, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, sủte, *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote. [one who quotes.

CITER, sủt'ủr, *s.* One who cites into a court;

CITESS, sủt-tẻs', *s.* A city woman.

CITHERN, sủt'ủn, *s.* A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sủt'ẻ-zủn, *s.* A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, sủt'rủn, *a.* Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, sủt'rủn, *s.* A species of crystal, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON, sủt'rủn, *s.* A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sủt'rủn-wả'tủr, *s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sủt'rủl, *s.* A pumpkin.

CITY, sủt'tẻ, *s.* A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sủt'tẻ, *a.* Relating to the city.

CIVET, sủv'ủt, *s.* A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sủv'ủk, *a.* Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sủv'ủl, *a.* Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as, civil law.

CIVILIAN, sẻ-vủl'yủn, *s.* One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sẻ-vủl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Freedom from barba

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt, mè, mèt, pîne, pîn, nò, mòve, nòr, nòt,

rity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sîv-è-lè-zà'shûn, *s.* The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sîv'îl-lze, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sîv'îl-l-zûr, *s.* He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sîv'îl-lè, *ad.* In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klâk, *s.* Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klâk, *v. n.* To make a clacking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klâd, *part. pret.* from *Clothe*. Clothed, invested, garbed.

To CLAIM, klâme, *v. a.* To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klâme, *s.* A demand of any thing as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klâ'mâ-bl, *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klâ'mânt, *s.* He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klâ'mûr, *s.* He that makes a demand. [difficulty.]

To CLAMBER, klâm'bûr, *v. n.* To climb with

To CLAMM, klâm, *v. n.* To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS, klâm'mè-nès, *s.* Viscosity, visciduity.

CLAMMY, klâm'mè, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klâm'mûr-ûs, *a.* Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klâm'mûr, *s.* Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klâm'mûr, *v. n.* To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klâmp, *s.* A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klâmp, *v. a.* To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klân, *s.* A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

CLANCULAR, klâng'kù-lûr, *a.* Clandestine, secret. [den.]

CLANDESTINE, klân-dès'tîn, *a.* Secret, hid-

CLANDESTINELY, klân-dès'tîn-lè, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klâng, *s.* A sharp shrill noise.

To CLANG, klâng, *v. n.* To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

CLANGOUR, klâng'gûr, *s.* A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, klâng'gûs, *a.* Making a clang.

CLANK, klângk, *s.* A loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To CLAP, klâp, *v. a.* To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To clap up, to complete suddenly.

To CLAP, klâp, *v. n.* To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with alacrity and brisk-

ness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, klâp, *s.* A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klâp'pûr, *s.* One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLAW, klâp'pûr-klâw, *v. a.* To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, klâr'ên-shû, *s.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre-ôb-skûre', *s.* Light and shade, in painting.

CLARET, klâr'êt, *s.* A species of French wine.

CLARICORD, klâr'è-kôrd, *s.* A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.

CLARIFICATION, klâr'è-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, klâr'è-fl, *v. a.* To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klâr'yûn, *s.* A trumpet.

CLARITY, klâr'è-tè, *s.* Brightness, splendour.

CLARY, klâr'è, *s.* An herb.

To CLASH, klâsh, *v. n.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power or contrary direction; to contradict, to oppose

To CLASH, klâsh, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, klâsh, *s.* A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

CLASP, klâsp, *s.* A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.

To CLASP, klâsp, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to enclose between the hands, to embrace; to enclose.

CLASPER, klâs'pûr, *s.* The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. [folds into the handle.]

CLASPKNIFE, klâsp'nîfe, *s.* A knife which

CLASS, klâs, *s.* A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To CLASS, klâs, *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, klâs'sè-kâl, } *a.* Relating to an-

CLASSICK, klâs'sîk, } *Relating to an-*

CLASSICK, klâs'sîk, *s.* An author of the first rank. [ing into classes.]

CLASSIFICATION, klâs-sè-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* Rang-

CLASSIS, klâs'sîs, *s.* Order, sort, body.

To CLATTER, klât'tûr, *v. n.* To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

To CLATTER, klât'tûr, *v. a.* To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klât'tûr, *s.* A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLAVATED, klâv'â-tèd, *a.* Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klâw'dènt, *a.* Shutting, enclosing.

To CLAUDICATE, klâw'dè-kâte, *v. n.* To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâw-dè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klâve. The *pret.* of *Cleave*.

CLAVELLATED, klâv'èl-lâ-tèd, *a.* Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

CLAVICLE, klāv'è-kl, *s.* The collar-bone.
CLAUSE, klāwz, *s.* A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.
CLAUSTRAL, klāws'trāl, *a.* Relating to a cloister.
CLAUSURE, klāw'zhûre, *s.* Confinement.
CLAW, klāw, *s.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.
To CLAW, klāw, *v. a.* To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To claw off, to scold. [dler.
CLAWBACK, klāw'bāk, *s.* A flatterer, a wheeler.
CLAWED, klāwd, *a.* Furnished or armed with claws.
CLAY, klā, *s.* Unctuous and tenacious earth.
To CLAY, klā, *v. a.* To cover with clay.
CLAY-COLD, klā'kôld, *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth.
CLAY-PIT, klā'pît, *s.* A pit where clay is dug.
CLAYEY, klā'è, *a.* Consisting of clay.
CLAYMARL, klā'mārl, *s.* A chalky clay.
CLEAN, klène, *a.* Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not unwieldy; not leprous.
CLEAN, klène, *ad.* Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.
To CLEAN, klène, *v. a.* To free from dirt.
CLEANLILY, klên'lè-lè, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS, klên'lè-nès, *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.
CLEANLY, klên-lè, *a.* Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.
CLEANLY, klène'lè, *ad.* Elegantly, neatly.
CLEANNESS, klène'nès, *s.* Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.
To CLEANSE, klênz, *v. a.* To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.
CLEANSER, klên'zûr, *s.* That which has the quality of evacuating foul humours.
CLEAR, klère, *a.* Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or encumbrances; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.
CLEAR, klère, *ad.* Clean, quite, completely.
To CLEAR, klère, *v. a.* To make bright, to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any encumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.
To CLEAR, klère, *v. n.* To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from encumbrances or entanglements.
CLEARANCE, klè'rānse, *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
CLEARER, klère'ûr, *s.* Brightener, purifier, enlightener.
CLEARLY, klère'lè, *ad.* Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acute-

ly; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klère'nès, *s.* Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity. [judicious.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klère-sl'téd, *a.* Discerning,
To CLEARSTARCH, klère-stārtsh, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klère'stārtsh'ûr, *s.* One who washes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klève, *v. n.* To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klève, *v. a.* To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klève, *v. n.* To part asunder, to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klè'vûr, *s.* A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klîf, *s.* A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, klêft, *pt. pass.* from *Cleave*.—Divided.

CLEFT, klêft, *s.* A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klêft'grāft, *v. a.* To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klèm'mên-sè, *s.* Mercy, remission of severity. [ciful.

CLEMENT, klèm'mênt, *a.* Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klèpe, *v. a.* To call, to name.—

See *Ycleped*. Obsolete.

CLERGY, klér'jè, *s.* The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klér'jè-mān, *s.* A man in holy orders, not a laick. [clergy.

CLERICAL, klér'è-kāl, *a.* Relating to the
CLERK, klārk, *s.* A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klārk'shîp, *s.* Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klév'ûr, *a.* Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome. [handsomely.

CLEVERLY, klév'ûr-lè, *ad.* Dextrously, fitly,

CLEVERNESS, klév'ûr-nès, *s.* Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klù, *s.* Thread wound upon a button; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klù, *v. a.* To clew the sails, is to raise them in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klîk, *v. n.* To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klî'ênt, *s.* One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klî'ên-téd, *part. a.* Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klî'ên-tèle', *s.* The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klî'ênt-shîp, *s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klîf, } *s.* A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klîft, }

CLIMACTER, klî-māk'tûr, *s.* A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mè, mèl... plne, pln... nõ, mõe, nõr, nõt....

CLIMACTERICK, klím-ák-têr'rik, }
CLIMACTERICAL, klím-ák-têr'rê-kál, } a.

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klí'máte, }
CLIMATURE, klí'má-tshùre, } s. A space

upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMAX, klí'máks, s. Gradation, ascent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. [place.

To CLIMB, klíme, v. n. To ascend to any
To CLIMB, klíme, v. a. To ascend.

CLIMBER, klí'múr, s. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb. [earth.

CLIME, klíme, s. Climate, region; tract of
To CLINCH, klínsh, v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm, to fix; as, To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klínsh, s. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klínsh'úr, s. A cramp, a holdfast.
To CLING, klíng, v. n. To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klíng'è, a. Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klín'è-kál, } a. Keeping the bed

CLINICK, klín'ík, } through sickness.

To CLINK, klíngk, v. n. To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klíngk, s. A sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, klíngk'ánt, a. Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klíp, v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with shears; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klíp'púr, s. One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klíp'píng, s. The part cut or clipped off. [cealment.

CLOAK, klòke, s. The outer garment; a con-
To CLOAK, klòke, v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klòke'bág, s. A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klòk, s. The instrument which tells the hour; The clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klòk'má-kúr, s. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klòk'wúrk, s. Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klòd, s. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthly; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To CLOD, klòd, v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To CLOD, klòd, v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klòd'dè, a. Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klòd'páte, s. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull. [less.

CLODPATED, klòd'pá-têd, a. Doltish, thought-

CLODPOLL, klòd'pòle, s. A thickskull, a dolt.
CLOFF, klóf, s. In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight. A bag or case in which goods are carried.

To CLOG, klóg, v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To CLOG, klóg, v. n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klóg, s. Any encumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hinderance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klóg'gè-nès, s. The state of being clogged. [of clogging up.

CLOGGY, klóg'gè, a. That which has the power

CLOISTER, klòis'túr, s. A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

To CLOISTER, klòis'túr, v. a. To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, klòis'túr-ál, a. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, klòis'túrd, part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, klòis'très, s. A nun.

CLOMB, klóm, Pret. of *To Climb*. [matter.

To CLOOM, klòòm, v. a. To shut with viscous

To CLOSE, klòze, v. a. To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to enclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, klòze, v. n. To coalesce, to join its own parts together; To close upon, to agree upon; To close with, or To close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, klòse, s. A small field enclosed.

CLOSE, klòze, s. The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, klòse, a. Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as, a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved; covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear. [body exactly.

CLOSEBODIED, klòse-bòd'íd, a. Made to fit the

CLOSEHANDED, klòse-hán'dèd, a. Covetous; more commonly *Closefisted*.

CLOSELY, klòse'lè, ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, sily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klòse'nès, s. The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluse-ness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, sly avarice; connexion, dependence.

CLOSER, klò'zúr, s. A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klòse'stòól, s. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klòz'ít, s. A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To CLOSET, klòz'ít, v. a. To shut up or conceal

tàbe, tǎb, búll . . . ðǎl . . . pǎund . . . thín, THIS.

in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, klò'zhùre, *s.* The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts enclosing, enclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klòt, *s.* Concretion, grume.

To CLOT, klòt, *v. n.* To form clots, to hang together; to concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klòth, *s.* Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced Clòze.

To CLOTHE, klòthe, *v. a.* To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHES, klòze, *s.* Garments, raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth.

CLOTHIER, klòthe'yér, *s.* A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klòthe'ing, *s.* Dress, vesture, garments. [trims the cloth.

CLOTHSHEARER, klòth'shèer-úr, *s.* One who

CLOTPOLL, klòt'pòle, *s.* Thickskull, blockhead

To CLOTTER, klòt'túr, *v. n.* To concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klòt'tè, *a.* Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klòúd, *s.* The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To CLOUD, klòúd, *v. a.* To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klòúd, *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klòúd'bèr-rè, *s.* A plant, called also knotberry. [clouds.

CLOUDCAPT, klòúd'kápt, *a.* Topped with

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klòúd'kóm-pél-ling, *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klòúd'dè-lè, *ad.* With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klòúd'dè-nès, *s.* The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness. [luminous.

CLOUDLESS, klòúd'lès, *a.* Clear, unclouded,

CLOUDY, klòúd'dè, *a.* Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOUGH, klòú, *s.* The cleft of a hill, a cliff.

CLOVE, klòve. Pret. of *Cleave*.

CLOVE, klòve, *s.* A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlic separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klòve-jíl'lè-flòúr, *s.* A flower smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klò'vn. Part. pret. from *Cleave*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klò'vn-fút'èd, } *a.* Hav-

CLOVEN-HOOFED, klò'vn-hòòft', } ing the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klò'vúr, *s.* A species of trefoil; To live in clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, klò'vúrd, *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klòút, *s.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axletree.

To CLOUT, klòút, *v. a.* To patch, to mend

coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klòút'tèd, *part. a.* Congealed, coagulated. [ward.

CLOUTERLY, klòút'túr-lè, *a.* Clumsy, awk-

CLOWN, klòún, *s.* A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill bred man. [churlishness.

CLOWNERY, klòún'úr-rè, *s.* Ill breeding,

CLOWNISH, klòún'ish, *a.* Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill bred; clumsy, ungainly. [rudely.

CLOWNISHLY, klòún'ish-lè, *ad.* Coarsely,

CLOWNISHNESS, klòún'ish-nès, *s.* Rusticity coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klòúnz-mús'túrd, *s.* An herb.

To CLOY, klòè, *v. a.* To satiate, to state, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, klòè'lès, *a.* That which cannot cause satiety.

CLOYMENT, klòè'mènt, *s.* Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klúb, *s.* A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To CLUB, klúb, *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klúb, *v. a.* To pay a common reckoning. [head.

CLUBHEADED, klúb'hèd-èd, *a.* Having a thick

CLUB-LAW, klúb'láw, *s.* The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klúb-ròòm, *s.* The room in which a club or company assembles.

To CLUCK, klúk, *v. n.* To call chickens as a hen

CLUMP, klúmp, *s.* A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klúmps, *s.* A numbskull.

CLUMSILY, klúm'zè-lè, *ad.* Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klúm'zè-nès, *s.* Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klúm'zè, *a.* Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klúng. The pret. and part. of *Cling*.

CLUSTER, klús'túr, *s.* A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

To CLUSTER, klús'túr, *v. n.* To grow in bunches. [thing into bodies.

To CLUSTER, klús'túr, *v. a.* To collect any

CLUSTER-GRAPE, klús'túr-grápe, *s.* The small black grape, called the currant.

CLUSTERY, klús'túr-rè, *a.* Growing in clusters

To CLUTCH, klútsh, *v. a.* To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.

CLUTCH, klútsh, *s.* The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons. [hurry.

CLUTTER, klút'túr, *s.* A noise; a bustle, a

To CLUTTER, klút'túr, *v. n.* To make a noise of bustle. [anus.

CLYSTER, klís'túr, *s.* An injection into the

To COACERVATE, kò-á-sér'váte, *v. a.* To heap up together.

COACERVATION, kò-ás-sér-vá'shún, *s.* The act of heaping. [state.

COACH, kòtsh, *s.* A carriage of pleasure or

To COACH, kòtsh, *v. a.* To carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, kòtsh'bòks, *s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt....

COACH-HIRE, kòtsh'hîre, *s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACHMAN, kòtsh'mân, *s.* The driver of a coach. [concert.
To COACT, kò-âkt', *v. n.* To act together in
COACTION, kò-âk'shûn, *s.* Compulsion, force.
COACTIVE, kò-âk'tiv, *a.* Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
COADJUMENT, kò-âd'jũ-mẽnt, *s.* Mutual assistance.
COADJUTANT, kò-âd'jũ-tânt, *a.* Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kò-âd'jũ'tũr, *s.* A fellow helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kò-âd'jũ-vân-sẻ, *s.* Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kò-âd'ũ-nũsh'ũn, *s.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass. [gregate.
To COAGMENT, kò-âg-mẽnt', *v. a.* To con-
COAGMENTATION, kò-âg-mẻn-tả'shũn, *s.* Coacervation into one mass, union.
COAGULABLE, kò-âg'ũ-lả-bl, *a.* That which is capable of concretion.
To COAGULATE, kò-âg'ũ-lả-te, *v. a.* To force into concretions.
To COAGULATE, kò-âg'ũ-lả-te, *v. n.* To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kò-âg'ũ-lả'shũn, *s.* Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kò-âg'ũ-lả-tiv, *a.* That which has the power of causing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kò-âg'ũ-lả-tũr, *s.* That which causes coagulation.
COAL, kỏle, *s.* The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
To COAL, kỏle, *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
COAL-BLACK, kỏle'blảk, *a.* Black in the highest degree.
COAL-MINE, kỏle'mỉne, *s.* A mine in which coals are dug.
COAL-PIT, kỏle'pít, *s.* A pit for digging coals.
COAL-STONE, kỏle'stỏne, *s.* A sort of canal coal.
COAL-WORK, kỏle'wủrk, *s.* A coalery, a place where coals are found.
COALERY, kỏ'lẻr-ẻ, *s.* A place where coals are dug.
To COALESCE, kỏ-ả-lẻs', *v. n.* To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
COALESCENCE, kỏ-ả-lẻs'sẻnse, *s.* Concretion, union. [mass or body.
COALITION, kỏ-ả-lẻsh'ũn, *s.* Union in one
COALY, kỏ'lẻ, *a.* Containing coal.
COAPTATION, kỏ-ấp-tả'shũn, *s.* The adjustment of parts to each other.
To COARCT, kỏ-ảkt', *v. a.* To straiten, to confine; to contract power.
COARCTATION, kỏ-ảk-tả'shũn, *s.* Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space, restraint of liberty.
COARSE, kỏrse, *a.* Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.
COARSELY, kỏrse'lẻ, *ad.* Without fineness, meanly; not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

COARSENESS, kỏrse'nẻs, *s.* Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners, meanness, want of nicety.
COAST, kỏste, *s.* The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The coast is clear, the danger is over.
To COAST, kỏste, *v. n.* To sail by the coast.
To COAST, kỏste, *v. a.* To sail by, or near a place. [near the shore.
COASTER, kỏs'tũr, *s.* He that sails timorously
COAT, kỏte, *s.* The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
To COAT, kỏte, *v. a.* To cover, to invest.
COAT-CARD, kỏte'kỏrd, *s.* A card having a coat on it; as the King, Queen, or Knave; now corrupted into *Court-Card*.
To COAX, kỏks, *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter.
COAXER, kỏks'ũr, *s.* A wheedler, a flatterer.
COB, kỏb, *s.* The head, or top.
COB, kỏb, *s.* A sort of sea-fowl.
COBALT, kỏb'ảlt, *s.* A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.
To COBBLE, kỏb'bl, *v. n.* To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.
COBBLER, kỏb'lủr, *s.* A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person. [the upper end.
COBIRONS, kỏb'ỉ-ảrnz, *s.* Irons with a knob at
COBISHOP, kỏ-kỏsh'ủp, *s.* A coadjutant bishop
COBNUT, kỏb'nủt, *s.* A boy's game. [swan.
COBSWAN, kỏb'swỏn, *s.* The head or leading
COBWEB, kỏb'wẻb, *s.* The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.
COCCIFEROUS, kỏk-sỉ'fẻr-ảs, *a.* Plants are so called that have berries.
COCHINEAL, kỏtch-ỉn-ẻẻl', *s.* An insect from which a red colour is extracted.
COCHLEARY, kỏk'lẻ-ả-rẻ, *a.* Screwform.
COCHLEATED, kỏk'lẻ-ả-tẻd, *a.* Of a screwed or turbinated form.
COCK, kỏk, *s.* The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.
To COCK, kỏk, *v. a.* To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.
To COCK, kỏk, *v. n.* To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.
COCKADE, kỏk-kỏde', *s.* A riband worn in the hat.
COCKATRICE, kỏk'ả-trẻse, *s.* A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
COCKBOAT, kỏk'bỏte, *s.* A small boat belonging to a ship.
COCKBROTH, kỏk'brỏth, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.
COCKCROWING, kỏk'krỏ-ỉng, *s.* The time at which cocks crow.

tube, túb, búll... ðíl, pòund... thin, THIS

To COCKER, kók'kúr, *v. a.* To fondle, to indulge. [sport of cock fighting.
 COCKER, kók'kúr, *s.* One who follows the
 COCKEREL, kók'kúr-íl, *s.* A young cock.
 COCKET, kók'kít, *s.* A seal belonging to the king's custom-house; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.
 COCKFIGHT, kók'flite, *s.* A match of cocks.
 COCKHORSE, kók'hórsé, *a.* On horseback, triumphant.
 COCKLE, kók'kl, *s.* A small shell-fish.
 COCKLESTAIRS, kók'kl-stáres, *s.* Winding or spiral stairs.
 COCKLE, kók'kl, *s.* A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose. [wrinkles.
 To COCKLE, kók-kl, *v. a.* To contract into
 COCKLED, kók'kld, *a.* Shelled or turbinated.
 COCKLOFT, kók'lóft, *s.* The room over the garret.
 COCKMASTER, kók'más-túr, *s.* One that breeds game cocks. [prize.
 COCKMATCH, kók'mátsh, *s.* Cockfight for a
 COCKNEY, kók'nè, *s.* A native of London; an effeminate, low citizen.
 COCKPIT, kók'pít, *s.* The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war. [wort.
 COCK'S-COMB, kóks'kóme, *s.* A plant, louse-
 COCK'S-HEAD, kóks'héd, *s.* A plant, sainfoin.
 COCKSPUR, kók'spúr, *s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. [tain.
 COCKSURE, kók-shóór', *a.* Confidently cer-
 COCKSWAIN, kók'sn, *s.* The officer that has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly *Corn.*
 COCKWEED, kók'wèéd, *s.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
 COCOA, kók'kò, *s.* A species of palm-tree.
 COCTILE, kók'tíl, *a.* Made by baking.
 COCTION, kók'shún, *s.* The act of boiling.
 COD, kód, } *s.* A sea-fish.
 CODFISH, kód'físh, }
 COD, kód, *s.* Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.
 To COD, kód, *v. a.* To enclose in a cod.
 CODE, kòde, *s.* A book; a book of the civil law. [will.
 CODICIL, kód'è-síl, *s.* An appendage to a
 CODILLE, kò-díl', *s.* A term at ombre and quadrille.
 To CODLE, kód'dl, *v. a.* To parboil.
 CODLING, kód'líng, *s.* An apple generally codled; a small codfish.
 COEFFICACY, kò-èf'fè-ká-sè, *s.* The power of several things acting together.
 COEFFICIENCY, kò-èf-físh'én-sè, *s.* Cooperation, the state of acting together to some single end.
 COEFFICIENT, kò-èf-físh'ént, *s.* That which unites its action with the action of another.
 COEMPTION, kò-ém'shún, *s.* The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
 COENOBITES, sèn'ò-bltes, *s.* An order of monks who had all things in common.
 COEQUAL, kò-è'quál, *a.* Equal.
 COEQUALITY, kò-è-quál'è-tè, *s.* The state of being equal.
 To COERCE, kò-èrsé', *v. a.* To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kò-èr'sè-bl, *a.* That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.
 COERCION, kò-èr'shún, *s.* Penal restraint, check.
 COERCIVE, kò-èr'sív, *a.* That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
 COESSENTIAL, kò-ès-sèn'shál, *a.* Participating of the same essence.
 COESSENTIALITY, kò-ès-sèn-shè-ál'è-tè, *s.* Participation of the same essence.
 COETANEOUS, kò-è-tá'nè-ús, *a.* Of the same age with another.
 COETERNAL, kò-è-tér'nál, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
 COETERNALLY, kò-è-tér'nál-lè, *ad.* In a state of equal eternity with another.
 COETERNITY, kò-è-tér'nè-tè, *s.* Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
 COEVAL, kò-è'vál, *a.* Of the same age.
 COEVAL, kò-è'vál, *s.* A contemporary.
 COEVOUS, kò-è'vús, *a.* Of the same age.
 To COEXIST, kò-èg-zíst', *v. n.* To exist at the same time.
 COEXISTENCE, kò-èg-zís'tènsè, *s.* Existence at the same time with another.
 COEXISTENT, kò-èg-zís'tènt, *a.* Having existence at the same time with another.
 To COEXTEND, kò-èks-tènd', *v. a.* To extend to the same space or duration with another.
 COEXTENSION, kò-èk-stèn'shún, *s.* The state of extending to the same space with another.
 COFFEE, kóf'fè, *s.* The berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.
 COFFEE-HOUSE, kóf'fè-hóuse, *s.* A house where coffee is sold. [a coffee-house.
 COFFEE-MAN, kóf'fè-mán, *s.* One that keeps
 COFFEE-POT, kóf'fè-pót, *s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
 COFFER, kóf'fúr, *s.* A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat. [chests.
 To COFFER, kóf'fúr, *v. a.* To treasure up in
 COFFERER, kóf'fúr-úr, *s.* A principal officer of his Majesty's court, next under the comptroller.
 COFFIN, kóf'fín, *s.* The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pie; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone. [coffin.
 To COFFIN, kóf'fín, *v. a.* To enclose in a
 To COG, kóg, *v. a.* To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.
 To COG, kóg, *v. n.* To lie, to wheedle.
 COG, kóg, *s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
 To COG, kóg, *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.
 COGENCY, kò'jén-sè, *s.* Force, strength.
 COGENT, kò'jént, *a.* Forcible, resistless, convincing. [force, forcibly.
 COGENTLY, kò'jént-lè, *ad.* With resistless
 COGGER, kóg'úr, *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.
 COGGLESTONE, kóg'gl-stòne, *s.* A little stone.
 COGITABLE, kód'jè-tá-bl, *a.* What may be the subject of thought.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát....mè, mèt....pine, pín....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

To COGITATE, kòd'jè-tàte, *v. n.* To think.
 COGITATION, kòd-jè-tà'shùn, *s.* Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.
 COGITATIVE, kòd'jè-tà-tív, *a.* Having the power of thought; given to meditation.
 COGNATION, kòg-nà'shùn, *s.* Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.
 COGNISEE, kòg-nè-zèè', or kòn-è-zèè', *s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.
 COGNISOUR, kòg-nè-zòr', or kòn-nè-zòr, *s.* Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.
 COGNITION, kòg-nìsh'ùn, *s.* Knowledge, complete conviction. [of knowing.
 COGNITIVE, kòg'nè-tív, *a.* Having the power
 COGNIZABLE, kòg'nè-zà-bl, or kòn'è-zà-bl, *a.* That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
 COGNIZANCE, kòg'nè-zànse, or kòn'è-zànse, *s.* Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known. [same name.
 COGNOMINAL, kòg-nòm'è-nàl, *a.* Having the
 COGNOMINATION, kòg-nòm-è-nà'shùn, *s.* A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.
 COGNOSCENCE, kòg-nòs'sense, *s.* Knowledge.
 COGNOSCIBLE, kòg-nòs'sè-bl, *a.* That may be known.
 To COHABIT, kò-hàb'ít, *v. n.* To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.
 COHABITANT, kò-hàb'è-tànt, *s.* An inhabitant of the same place.
 COHABITATION, kò-hàb-è-tà'shùn, *s.* The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.
 COHEIR, kò-àre', *s.* One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
 COHEIRESS, kò-à'ris, *s.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
 To COHERE, kò-hèrè', *v. n.* To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.
 COHERENCE, kò-hè'rènsè, } *s.* That state of
 COHERENCY, kò-hè'rènsè, } bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connexion, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.
 COHERENT, kò-hè'rènt, *a.* Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adopted; consistent, not contradictory.
 COHESION, kò-hè'zhùn, *s.* The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.
 COHESIVE, kò-hè'sív, *a.* That has the power of sticking together.
 COHESIVENESS, kò-hè'sív-nès, *s.* The quality of being cohesive.
 To COHIBIT, kò-hìb'ít, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder.
 To COHOBATE, kò'hò-bàte, *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.
 COHOBATION, kò'hò-bà'shùn, *s.* A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.
 COHORT, kò'hòrt, *s.* A troop of soldiers, con-

taining about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kò-hòr-tà'shùn, *s.* Incitement.

COIF, kòift, *s.* The head-dress; a cap.

COIFED, kòift, *a.* Wearing a coif.

To COIL, kòil, *v. a.* To gather into a narrow compass.

COIL, kòil, *s.* Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kòin, *s.* A corner, called often quoin.

COIN, kòin, *s.* Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.

To COIN, kòin, *v. a.* To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.

COINAGE, kòin'aje, *s.* The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To COINCIDE, kò-in-side', *v. n.* To fall upon the same point; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, kò-in'sè-dense, *s.* The state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

COINCIDENT, kò-in'sè-dènt, *a.* Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

COINDICATION, kò-in-dè-kà'shùn, *s.* Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER, kòin'úr, *s.* A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor. [ther

To COJOIN, kò-jòin', *v. n.* To join with another.

COISTREL, kòis'tril, *s.* A coward hawk.

COIT, kòit, *s.* Any thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kò-ìsh'ùn, *s.* Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kòke, *s.* Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kòl'làn-dúr, *s.* A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kò-là'shùn, *s.* The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kòl'á-tshùre, *s.* The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kòl-bèr-tèen', *s.* A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, kòld, *a.* Chill, having the sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffected, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

COLD, kòld, *s.* The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chilness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

COLDLY, kòld'lè, *ad.* Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kòld'nès, *s.* Want of heat, unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.

COLE, kòle, } *s.* Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kòle'wùrt, }

COLICK, kòl'ík, *s.* It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kòl'ík, *a.* Affecting the bowels.

tube, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . /thin, THIS.

To COLLAPSE, kól-lâps', *v. n.* To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kól-lâp'shûn, *s.* The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR, kól'lûr, *s.* A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kól'lûr-bone, *s.* The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To COLLAR, kól'lûr, *v. a.* To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To collar beef or other meat, to roll it up and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLABATE, kól-lâte', *v. a.* To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kól-lât'tér-âl, *a.* Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kól-lât'tér-âl-lè, *ad.* Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kól-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kól-lâ-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kól-lâ'tûr, *s.* One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To COLLAUD, kól-lâwd', *v. a.* To join in praising. [or employment.

COLLEAGUE, kól'lèg, *s.* A partner in office

To COLLEAGUE, kól-lèg', *v. a.* To unite with.

To COLLECT, kól-lèkt', *v. a.* To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprise.

COLLECT, kól'lèkt, *s.* Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kól-lèk-tâ-nè-ûs, *a.* Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kól-lèk'tè-bl, *a.* That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kól-lèk'shûn, *s.* The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a consecratory, deduced from premises. [together.

COLLECTITIOUS, kól-lèk-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Gathered

COLLECTIVE, kól-lèk'tîv, *a.* Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as, a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kól-lèk'tîv-lè, *ad.* In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kól-lèk'tûr, *s.* A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kól-lèg'â-tâ-rè, *s.* A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kól'lédje, *s.* A community; a so-

ciety of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside. [lege.

COLLEGIAL, kól-lè'jè-âl, *a.* Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kól-lè'jè-ân, *s.* An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kól-lè'jè-âte, *a.* Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together. [college, an university man.

COLLEGIATE, kól-lè'jè-âte, *s.* A member of a college.

COLLET, kól'lît, *s.* Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE, kól-lîde', *v. a.* To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kól'yûr, *s.* A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kól'yûr-è, *s.* The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kól'lè-flôû-ûr, *s.* A kind of cabbage. [together.

COLLIGATION, kól-lè-gâ'shûn, *s.* A binding

COLLIMATION, kól-lè-mâ'shûn, *s.* Aim.

COLLINEATION, kól-lîn-è-â'shûn, *s.* The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kól-lîk'wâ-bl, *a.* Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kól-lîk'wâ-mènt, *s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kól'lè-kwânt, *s.* That which has the power of melting.

To COLLIQUATE, kól'lè-kwâte, *v. a.* To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, kól-lè-kwâ'shûn, *s.* The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kól-lîk'wâ-tîv, *a.* Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kól-lîk-wè-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kól-lîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together; a clash.

To COLLOCATE, kól'lò-kâte, *v. a.* To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, kól-lò-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kól-lò-kâ'shûn, *s.* Conference, conversation.

To COLLOGUE, kól-lòg', *v. n.* To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, kól'lûp, *s.* A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUIAL, kól-lò'kwè-âl, *a.* Relating to conversation or talking

COLLOQUY, kól'lò-kwè, *s.* Conference, conversation, talk. [of nature.

COLLUCTANCY, kól-lûk'tân-sè, *s.* Opposition

COLLUCTATION, kól-lûk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Contest, contrariety, opposition. [a fraud.

To COLLUDE, kól-lûde', *v. n.* To conspire in

COLLUSION, kól-lû'zhûn, *s.* A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kól-lû'sîv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kól-lû'sîv-lè, *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mề, mết . . . plne, pñn . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt . . .

COLLUSORY, kỏl-lủ'sủr-ẻ, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
COLLY, kỏl'lẻ, *s.* The smut of coal.
COLLYRIUM, kỏl-lủ'rẻ-ủm, *s.* An ointment for the eyes.
COLMAR, kỏl'mỏr, *s.* A sort of pear.
COLON, kỏ'lỏn, *s.* A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.
COLONEL, kủr'nẻl, *s.* The chief commander of a regiment.
COLONELSHIP, kủr'nẻl-shủp, *s.* The office or character of a colonel. [inhabitants.
To COLONISE, kỏl'ỏ-nẻze, *v. a.* To plant with
COLONNADE, kỏl'ỏ-nẻde', *s.* A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.
COLONY, kỏl'ỏ-nẻ, *s.* A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.
COLOPHONY, kỏ-lỏf'ỏ-nẻ, *s.* Resin.
COLOQUINTIDA, kỏl-lỏ-kwủn'tẻ-dỏ, *s.* The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.
COLORATE, kỏl'ỏ-rẻte, *a.* Coloured, dyed.
COLORATION, kỏl'ỏ-rẻshủn, *s.* The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.
COLORIFICK, kỏl-lỏ-rẻf'ỏk, *a.* That has the power of producing colours.
COLOSSE, kỏ-lỏs', } *s.* A statue of enormous
COLOSSUS, kỏ-lỏs'sủs, } magnitude.
COLOSSEAN, kỏl-lỏs-sẻ'ỏn, *a.* Giantlike.
COLOUR, kủl'lủr, *s.* The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, dye; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.
To COLOUR, kủl'lủr, *v. a.* To mark with some hue or dye; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible. [sible.
COLOURABLE, kủl'lủr-ỏ-bl, *a.* Specious, plausible.
COLOURABLY, kủl'lủr-ỏ-blẻ, *ad.* Speciously, plausibly. [versified with hues.
COLOURED, kủl'lủrd, *part. a.* Streaked, discoloured.
COLOURING, kủl'lủr-ủng, *s.* The part of the painter's art which teaches to lay on his colours.
COLOURIST, kủl'lủr-ủst, *s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.
COLOURLESS, kủl'lủr-lẻs, *a.* Without colour, transparent. [ish fellow.
COLT, kỏlt, *s.* A young horse; a young fool.
To COLT, kỏlt, *v. a.* To befool. Obsolete.
COLTS-FOOT, kỏlts'fủt, *s.* A plant.
COLTS-TOOTH, kỏlts-tỏỏth', *s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure. [plough.
COLTER, kỏl'tủr, *s.* The sharp iron of a scythe.
COLTISH, kỏl'tẻsh, *a.* Wanton.
COLUMBARY, kỏ-iủm'ỏ-rẻ, *s.* A dove-cote, pigeon-house.
COLUMBINE, kỏl'ủm-blẻ, *s.* A plant with leaves like the meadow rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kỏl'lủm, *s.* A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base; a long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.
COLUMNAR, kỏ-lủm'nỏr, } *a.* Formed in columns.
COLUMNARIAN, kỏl-ủm-nỏ'rẻ'ỏn, }
COLURES, kỏ-lủrz', *s.* Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.
COMA, kỏ'mỏ, *s.* A lethargy.
COMATE, kỏ'mỏte', *s.* Companion.
COMATOSE, kỏm-ỏ-tỏse', *a.* Lethargic.
COMB, kỏme, *s.* An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.
To COMB, kỏme, *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.
COMB-BRUSH, kỏm'ỏrủsh, *s.* A brush to clean combs.
COMB-MAKER, kỏme'mỏ-kủr, *s.* One whose trade is to make combs.
*To COMBAT, kủmb'ỏt, *v. n.* To fight.
*To COMBAT, kủm'ỏt, *v. a.* To oppose.
COMBAT, kủm'ỏt, *s.* Contest, battle, duel.
COMBATANT, kủm'ỏt-tỏnt, *s.* He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.
COMBER, kỏ'mủr, *s.* He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.
COMBINABLE, kỏm-bl'nỏ-bl, *a.* That may be joined together; consistent.
COMBIMATE, kỏm'ỏbẻ-nẻte, *a.* Betrothed, promised.
COMBINATION, kỏm'ỏbẻ-nỏ'sủn, *s.* Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture; conjunction; copulation of ideas.
To COMBINE, kỏm-blẻ, *v. a.* To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyze.
To COMBINE, kỏm-blẻ, *s.* To coalesce, to unite with each other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense. [crest.
COMBLESS, kỏm'lẻs, *a.* Wanting a comb or crest.
COMBUST, kỏm-bủst', *a.* A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be Combust.
COMBUSTIBLE, kỏm-bủst'tẻ-bl, *a.* Susceptible of fire. [Aptness to take fire.
COMBUSTIBLENESS, kỏm-bủst'tẻ-bl-nẻs, *s.*
COMBUSTION, kỏm-bủst'tẻshủn, *s.* Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.
To COME, kủm, *v. a.* To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round; to come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to require; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to pro-**

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thín, THís.

ceed, as a descendant from ancestors ; to proceed, as effects from their causes ; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape ; to come off from, to leave, to forbear ; To come on, to advance, to make progress ; to advance to combat ; to thrive, to grow big ; To come over, to repeat an act ; to revolt ; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered ; To come out with, to give vent to ; To come to, to consent or yield ; to amount to ; To come to himself, to recover his senses ; To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out ; To come up, to grow out of the ground ; to make appearance ; to come into use ; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to ; To come up with, to overtake ; To come upon, to invade, to attack ; To come, in futurity.

COME, kûm, *int.* Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kûm. A particle of reconciliation.

COMEDIAN, kò-mè-dè-ân, *s.* A player or actor of comick parts ; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kôm'mè-dè, *s.* A dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kûm'lè-nès, *s.* Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kûm'lè, *a.* Graceful, decent.

COMER, kûm'mûr, *s.* One that comes.

COMET, kôm'ît, *s.* A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

COMETARY, kôm'mè-târ-è, } *a.* Relating to
COMETICK, kò-mét'ík, } a comet.

COMFIT, kûm'fît, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat.

COMFITURE, kôm'fè-tshûre, *s.* Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, kûm'fûrt, *v. a.* To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate ; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kûm'fûrt, *s.* Support, assistance ; countenance ; consolation, support under calamity ; that which gives consolation or support.

COMFORTABLE, kûm'fûr-tâ-bl, *a.* Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kûm'fûr-tâ-blè, *ad.* With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kûm'fûr-târ, *s.* One that administers consolation in misfortunes ; the title of the third person in the Holy Trinity ; the paraclete. [comfort.]

COMFORTLESS, kûm'fûrt-lès, *a.* Without

COMICAL, kôm'mè-kâl, *a.* Raising mirth, merry, diverting ; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kôm'mè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as raises mirth ; in a manner befitting comedy. [quality of being comical.]

COMICALNESS, kôm'mè-kâl-nès, *s.* The

COMICK, kôm'mîk, *a.* Relating to comedy ; raising mirth.

COMING, kûm'mîng, *s.* The act of coming, approach ; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kûm-mîng-in', *s.* Revenue, income. [come ; future, to come.]

COMING, kûm'mîng, *a.* Forward, ready to

COMING, kûm'mîng, *part. a.* Moving from some other to this place ; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kò-mîsh'âl, *a.* Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kôm'ê-tê, s. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kôm'mâ, s. The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kôm'mând', v. a. To govern, to give orders to ; to order, to direct to be done ; to overlook ; to have so subject as that it may be seen. [supreme authority.]

To COMMAND, kôm-mând', v. n. To have the

COMMAND, kôm'mând', s. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority ; cogent authority, despotism ; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kôm'mân'dûr, s. He that has the supreme authority, a chief ; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kôm-mân'dûr-rê, s. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kôm-mând'mënt, s. Mandate, command, order, precept ; authority, power ; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kôm-mân'drês, s. A woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kôm-mâ-tê'rê-âl, a. Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl'è-tê, s. Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kôm-mêm'mò-râ-bl, a. Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kôm-mêm'mò-râte, v. a. To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kôm-mêm'mò-râ'shûn, s. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kôm-mêm'mò-râ-tîv, a. Tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kôm-mênse', v. n. To begin, to make beginning ; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kôm-mênse', v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as, to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kôm-mênse'mënt, s. Beginning, date ; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kôm-mënd', v. a. To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend ; to mention with approbation ; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, { kôm'mên-dâ-bl, }
 { kôm-mên'dâ-bl, } a.
Laudable, worthy of praise.

COMMENDABLY, kôm'mên-dâ-blê, ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kôm-mên'dâm, s. A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be provided with a pastor.

COMMENDATARY, kôm-mên'dâ-târê, s. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kôm-mên-dâ'shûn, s. Recommendation, favourable representation ; praise, declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kôm-mên'dâ-târ-rê, a. Favourably representative ; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kôm-mên'dûr, s. Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kôm-mên-sâl'è-tê, s. Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kôm-mên-shù-râ-bîl'è-tê, s. Capacity of being compared with an-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, mōve, nōr, not . . .

other as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl, *a.*

Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl-nēs, *s.* Commensurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'shû-râte, *v. a.* To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'shû-râte, *a.* Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kôm-mên'shû-râte-lê, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kôm-mên'shû-râ'shûn, *s.* Reduction of some things to some common measure.

To COMMENT, kôm'mënt, *v. n.* To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kôm'mënt, *s.* Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kôm'mên-tâ-rê, *s.* An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner. [tor, annotator.

COMMENTATOR, kôm-mên-tâ'tûr, *s.* Expositor.

COMMENTER, kôm-mên'tûr, *s.* An explainer, an annotator. [vented, imaginary.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm-mên-tîsh'ûs, *a.* In-COMMERCE, kôm'mêrse, *s.* Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kôm'mêrse', *v. n.* To hold intercourse. [commerce or traffick.

COMMERCIAL, kôm-mêr'shâl, *a.* Relating to

COMMERE, kôm-mâre', *s. French.* A common mother. Not used.

To COMMIGRATE, kôm'mê-grâte, *v. n.* To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm-mê-grâ'shûn, *s.* A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kôm-mîn'nâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Denunciatory, threatening

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'gl, *v. a.* To mix into one mass; to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'gl, *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

COMMUNIBLE, kôm-mîn'û-ê-bl, *a.* Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kôm-mê-nûte', *v. a.* To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nû'shûn, *s.* The act of grinding into small parts, pulverization.

COMMISERABLE, kôm-mîz'êr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kôm-mîz'êr-âte, *v. a.* To pity, to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, kôm-mîz'êr-â'shûn, *s.* Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kôm'mîs-sâr-ê, *s.* An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provisions.

COMMISSARISHIP, kôm'mîs-sâr-ê-shîp, *s.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kôm-mîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of intrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military office is constituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime, sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as, the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

[power, to appoint, To COMMISSION, kôm-mîsh'ûn, *v. a.* To em-

COMMISSIONER, kôm-mîsh'ûn-ûr, *s.* One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kôm-mîsh'ûre, *s.* Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kôm-mît', *v. a.* To intrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.

COMMITMENT, kôm-mît'mënt, *s.* Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kôm-mît'tê, *s.* Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

COMMITTER, kôm-mît'tûr, *s.* Perpetrator, he that commits. [be committed.

COMMITTABLE, kôm-mît'tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to

To COMMIX, kôm-mîks', *v. a.* To mingle, to blend. [corporation.

COMMIXION, kôm-mîk'shûn, *s.* Mixture, in-

COMMIXTURE, kôm-mîks'tshûre, *s.* The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kôm-môde', *s.* The head-dress of a woman.

COMMODIOUS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs, or kôm-mô'-jê-ûs, *a.* Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-nēs, *s.* Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kôm-môd'ê-tê, *s.* Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kôm-mô-dôre', *s.* The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON, kôm'mûn, *a.* Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or descent; frequent, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kôm'mûn, *s.* An open ground equally used by many persons.

To COMMON, kôm'mûn, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kôm'mûn-lâw', *s.* Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the Statute Law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kôm'mûn-plêez, *s.* The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable. [common.

COMMONABLE, kôm'mûn-â-bl, *a.* Held in

tàbe, táb, búll... òfl... pòund... thín, THIS.

COMMONAGE, kóm'mún-áje, *s.* The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kóm'mún-ál-té, *s.* The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kóm'un-úr, *s.* One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a prostitute. [warning.]

COMMONITION, kóm-mò-nish'un, *s.* Advice,

COMMONLY, kóm'mún-lé, *ad.* Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kóm'mún-nés, *s.* Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

COMMON-PLACE, kóm'mún-pláse, *a.* Ordinary; not common.

To COMMON-PLACE, kóm-mún-pláse', *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

COMMON-PLACE BOOK, kóm'mún-pláse'-bòók, *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kóm'múnz, *s.* The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kóm'mún-wèl', } *s.* A
COMMONWEALTH, kóm'mún-wèlth, } polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kóm'mò-ránse, } *s.* Dwell-
COMMORANCY, kóm'mò-rán-sé, } ing, habitation, residence. [dwelling.]

COMMORANT, kóm'mò-ránt, *a.* Resident,

COMMOTION, kóm-mò'shún, *s.* Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kóm-mò'shún-úr, *s.* A disturber of the peace. [to unsettle.]

To COMMOVE, kóm-mòòve', *v. a.* To disturb,

To COMMUNE, kóm-múne', *v. n.* To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kóm-mú-né-ká-bíl'é-té, *s.* The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kóm-mú-né-ká-bl, *a.* That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kóm-mú-né-kánt, *s.* One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kóm-mú-né-káte, *v. a.* To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kóm-mú-né-káte, *v. n.* To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as, The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kóm-mú-né-ká'shún, *s.* The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kóm-mú-né-ká-tív, *a.* Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kóm-mú-né-ká-tív-nés, *s.* The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kóm-múne'yún, *s.* Intercourse,

fellowship, common possession; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, kóm-mú-né-té, *s.* The commonwealth, the body politick; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kóm-mú-tá-bíl'é-té, *s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kóm-mú-tá-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kóm-mú-tá'shún, *s.* Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kóm-mú-tá-tív, *a.* Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kóm-múte', *v. a.* To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kóm-múte', *v. n.* To atone, to bargain for exemption. [reciprocal.]

COMMUTUAL, kóm-mú'tshù-ál, *a.* Mutual,

COMPACT, kóm'pákt, *s.* A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kóm-pákt', *v. a.* To join together with firmness, to consolidate; to make out of something; to league with; to join together, to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kóm-pákt', *a.* Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as, a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kóm-pákt'téd-nés, *s.* Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kóm-pákt'lé, *ad.* Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kóm-pákt'nés, *s.* Firmness, closeness. [compagination.]

COMPACTURE, kóm-pákt'tshùre, *s.* Structure,

COMPAGES, kóm-pá'jés, *s.* A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kóm-pád-jé-ná'shún, *s.* Union, structure.

COMPANION, kóm-pán'yún, *s.* One with whom a man frequently converses, a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kóm-pán'yún-á-bl, *a.* Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kóm-pán'yún-á-blé, *ad.* In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kóm-pán'yún-shíp, *s.* Company, train, fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kóm'pá-né, *s.* Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kóm'pá-né, *v. a.* To accompany, to be associated with. Obsolete.

To COMPANY, kóm'pá-né, *v. n.* To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kóm'pá-rá-bl, *a.* Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.

COMPARABLY, kóm'pá-rá-blé, *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . .

COMPARATIVE, kôm-pâr'â-tîv, *a.* Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kôm-pâr'â-tîv-lê, *ad.* In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.

To COMPARE, kôm-pâre', *v. a.* To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.

COMPARE, kôm-pâre', *s.* Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.

COMPARISON, kôm-pâr'ê-sûn, *s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

To COMPART, kôm-pârt', *v. a.* To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kôm-pârt'ê-mênt, *s.* A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kôm-pâr-tîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt'mênt, *s.* Division.

To COMPASS, kôm-pûs, *v. a.* To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kôm-pûs, *s.* Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instruments with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn, *s.* Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

To COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn, *v. a.* To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte, *a.* Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte, *v. a.* To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte-lê, *ad.* Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-têr'nê-tê, *s.* The state of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât'ê-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât'ê-bl, *a.* Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consistent, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât'ê-bl-nê, *s.* Consistency. [ably.]

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât'ê-blê, *ad.* Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ'shênt, *a.* Suffering together. [same country.]

COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâ'trê-ût, *s.* One of the COMPEER, kôm-pêér', *s.* Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kôm-pêér', *v. a.* To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

To COMPEL, kôm-pêl', *v. a.* To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pêl'lâ-bl, *a.* That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kôm-pêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The style of address, as, Sir, Madam, &c.

COMPELLER, kôm-pêl'lûr, *s.* He that forces another. [mary, epitome.]

COMPEND, kôm'pênd, *s.* Abridgment, sum-

COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-â-rê-ûs, *a.* Short, contracted. [Shortness.]

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pên-jê-ôz'ê-tê, *s.*

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs, *a.* Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-nê, *s.* Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pên-jê-ûm, *s.* Abridgment, summary, breviata.

COMPENSABLE, kôm-pên'sâ-bl, *a.* That which may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE, kôm-pên'sâte, *v. a.* To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kôm-pên-sâ'shûn, *s.* Recompense, something equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pên'sâ-tîv, *a.* That compensates.

To COMPENSE, kôm-pênse', *v. a.* To compensate, to counterbalance; to recompense.

COMPETENCE, kôm'pê-tênse, } *s.* Such a

COMPETENCY, kôm'pê-tên-sê, } quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kôm'pê-tênt, *a.* Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kôm'pê-tênt-lê, *ad.* Reasonably; moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kôm-pê'tê-bl, *a.* Suitable to, consistent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kôm-pê'tê-bl-nê, *s.* Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETITION, kôm-pê-tîsh'ûn, *s.* Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kôm-pê'tê-tûr, *s.* A rival, an opponent.

COMPILATION, kôm-pê-lâ'shûn, *s.* A collection from various authors; an assemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kôm-plê', *v. a.* To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.

COMPILEMENT, kôm-plê'mênt, *s.* The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kôm-pl'lûr, *s.* A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kôm-plâ'sênsê, } *s.* Plea-

COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ'sênsê, } sure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance. [mild.]

COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ'sênt, *a.* Civil, affable,

To COMPLAIN, kôm-plâne', *v. n.* To mention

with sorrow; to lament; to inform against.

COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ'nânt, *s.* One who urges a suit against another.

COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ'nûr, *s.* One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kôm-plânt', *s.* Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.

COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plê-zânse', *s.* Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.

tàbe, túb, báll. . . . ðl. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

COMPLAISANT, kóm-plè-zánt', *a.* Civil, desirous to please.
COMPLAISANTLY, kóm-plè-zánt'lè, *ad.* Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.
COMPLAISANTNESS, kóm-plè-zánt'nès, *s.* Civility.
To COMPLANATE, kóm-plà'nàte, } *v. a.* To
To COMPLANE, kóm-plàne', } level, to reduce to a flat surface.
COMPLEMENT, kóm-plè-mènt, *s.* Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.
COMPLETE, kóm-plète', *a.* Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.
To COMPLETE, kóm-plète', *v. a.* To perfect, to finish. [fectly.
COMPLETELY, kóm-plète'lè, *ad.* Fully, perfectly.
COMPLEMENTMENT, kóm-plète'mènt, *s.* The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kóm-plète'nès, *s.* Perfection
COMPLETION, kóm-plè'shùn, *s.* Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.
COMPLEX, kóm-plèks, *a.* Composite, of many parts, not simple.
COMPLEXEDNESS, kóm-plèk'sèd-nès, *s.* Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.
COMPLEXION, kóm-plèk'shùn, *s.* Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.
COMPLEXIONAL, kóm-plèk'shùn-ál, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. [By complexion.
COMPLEXIONALLY, kóm-plèk'shùn-ál-lè, *ad.*
COMPLEXITY, kóm-plèks'è-tè, *s.* State of being complex. [manner, not simply.
COMPLEXLY, kóm-plèks-lè, *ad.* In a complex
COMPLEXNESS, kóm-plèks-nès, *s.* The state of being complex.
COMPLEXURE, kóm-plèk'shùre, *s.* The involution of one thing with others.
COMPLIANCE, kóm-pli'ánce, *s.* The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.
COMPLIANT, kóm-pli'ánt, *a.* Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.
To COMPLICATE, kóm-plè-kàte, *v. a.* To entangle one with another; to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.
COMPLICATE, kóm-plè-kàte, *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.
COMPLICATENESS, kóm-plè-kàte-nès, *s.* The state of being complicated, intricacy.
COMPLICATION, kóm-plè-kà'shùn, *s.* The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.
COMPLICE, kóm-plis, *s.* One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.
COMPLIER, kóm-pli'úr, *s.* A man of an easy temper.
COMPLIMENT, kóm-plè-mènt, *s.* An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.
To COMPLIMENT, kóm-plè-mènt, *v. a.* To sooth with expressions of respect, to flatter.
COMPLIMENTAL, kóm-plè-mèn'tál, *a.* Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kóm-plè-mèn'tál-lè, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment, civilly.
COMPLIMENTER, kóm-plè-mèn-túr, *s.* One given to compliments, a flatterer.
To COMPLORE, kóm-plòre', *v. n.* To make lamentation together.
COMLOT, kóm-plòt, *s.* A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.
To COMLOT, kóm-plòt', *v. a.* To form a plot, to conspire. [one joined in a plot.
COMLOTTER, kóm-plòt'túr, *s.* A conspirator,
To COMPLY, kóm-plí', *v. n.* To yield to, to be obsequious to. [a compound body.
COMPONENT, kóm-pò'nènt, *a.* That constitutes
To COMPORT, kóm-pòrt', *v. n.* To agree, to suit
To COMPORT, kóm-pòrt', *v. a.* To bear, to endure.
COMPORT, kóm-pòrt, *s.* Behaviour, conduct.
COMFORTABLE, kóm-pòr'tá-bl, *a.* Consistent
COMFORTANCE, kóm-pòr'táanse, } *s.* Beha-
COMFORTMENT, kóm-pòrt'mènt, } viour.
To COMPOSE, kóm-pòze', *v. a.* To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in musick, to form a tune from the different musical notes. [even, sober.
COMPOSED, kóm-pòzd', *part. a.* Calm, serious,
COMPOSEDLY, kóm-pò'zèd-lè, *ad.* Calmly, seriously. [ness, calmness.
COMPOSEDNESS, kóm-pò'zèd-nès, *s.* Sedate-
COMPOSER, kóm-pò'zúr, *s.* An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.
COMPOSITE, kóm-pòz'ít, *a.* The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.
COMPOSITION, kóm-pò-zísh'ùn, *s.* The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.
COMPOSITIVE, kóm-pòz'è-tív, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.
COMPOSITOR, kóm-pòz'è-túr, *s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.
COMPOST, kóm-pòst, *s.* Manure.
COMPOSTURE, kóm-pòs'tshùre, *s.* Soil, manure. Not used.
COMPOSURE, kóm-pò'zhùre, *s.* The act of composing or inditing; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nē, nōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

COMPOTATION, kôm-pô-tà'shûn, *s.* The act of drinking together.
COMPOTATOR, kôm-pô-tà'tûr, } *s.* One that
COMPOTER, kôm-pô'tûr, } drinks with another.
To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund', *v. a.* To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference, by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt, by paying only part.
To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund', *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement, by abating something; to bargain in the lump.
COMPOUND, kôm'pôund, *a.* Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.
COMPOUND, kôm'pôund, *s.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.
COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pôund'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being compounded.
COMPOUNDER, kôm-pôund'dûr, *s.* One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.
To COMPREHEND, kôm-prê-hênd', *v. a.* To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive. [telligible, conceivable.
COMPREHENSIBLE, kôm-prê-hên'sê-bl, *a.* In-
COMPREHENSIBLY, kôm-prê-hên'sê-blê, *ad.* With great power of signification or understanding.
COMPREHENSION, kôm-prê-hên'shûn, *s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.
COMPREHENSIVE, kôm-prê-hên'sîv, *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.
COMPREHENSIVELY, kôm-prê-hên'sîv-lê, *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
COMPREHENSIVENESS, kôm-prê-hên'sîv-nêš, *s.* The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.
To COMPRESS, kôm-prêš', *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.
COMPRESS, kôm'prêš, *s.* Bolsters of linen rags.
COMPRESSIBILITY, kôm-prêš-sê-bl'lê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrow compass.
COMPRESSIBLE, kôm-prêš'sê-bl, *a.* Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.
COMPRESSIBLENESS, kôm-prêš'sê-bl-nêš, *s.* Capability of being pressed close.
COMPRESSION, kôm-prêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of oring the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.
COMPRESSURE, kôm-prêsh'shûre, *s.* The act or force of one body pressing against another.
To COMPRINT, kôm-print', *v. a.* To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.
To COMPRISE, kôm-prîze', *v. a.* To contain, to include. [attestation.
COMPROBATION, kôm-prô-bâ'shûn, *s.* Proof,
COMPROMISE, kôm'prô-mîse, *s.* A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversy to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.
To COMPROMISE, kôm'prô-mîze, *v. a.* To ad-

just a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.
COMPROMISSORIAL, kôm-prô-mîs-sô'rê-âl, *a.* Relating to compromise.
COMPROVINCIAL, kôm-prô-vîn'shâl, *a.* Belonging to the same province.
COMPT, kôunt, *s.* Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.
To COMPT, kôunt, *v. a.* To compute, to number. We now use To Count.
COMPTIBLE, kôunt'tê-bl, *a.* Accountable, ready to give account. Obsolete.
To COMPTROLL, kôn-trôll', *v. a.* To control, to overrule, to oppose.
COMPTROLLER, kôn-trô'lûr, *s.* Director, supervisor. [Superintendence.
COMPTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'lûr-shîp, *s.*
COMPULSATIVELY, kôm-pûl'sâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* By constraint.
COMPULSATORY, kôm-pûl'sâ-tûr-lê, *a.* Having the force of compelling.
COMPULSION, kôm-pûl'shûn, *s.* The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.
COMPULSIVE, kôm-pûl'sîv, *a.* Having the power to compel, forcible.
COMPULSIVELY, kôm-pûl'sîv-lê, *ad.* By force, by violence.
COMPULSIVENESS, kôm-pûl'sîv-nêš, *s.* Force, compulsion.
COMPULSORILY, kôm-pûl'sô-rê-lê, *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.
COMPULSORY, kôm-pûl'sûr-lê, *a.* Having the power of compelling.
COMPUNCTION, kôm-pûngk'shûn, *s.* The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition. [ant.
COMPUNCTIOUS, kôm-pûngk'shûš, *a.* Repent-
COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûngk'tîv, *a.* Causing remorse.
COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ'shûn, *s.* The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr-gâ'tûr, *s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. [being numbered.
COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of
COMPUTATION, kôm-pû-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.
To COMPUTE, kôm-pûte', *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate, to count.
COMPUTER, kôm-pû'tûr, *s.* Reckoner, accountant.
COMPUTIST, kôm'pû-tîst, *s.* Calculator, one skilled in computation.
COMRADE, kûm'râde, *s.* One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.
CON, kôn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.
CON, kôn, *ad.* An abbreviation of *contra*. On the opposite side, against another, as. to dispute *pro* and *con*.
To CON, kôn, *v. a.* To know; to study; to fix in the memory.
To CONCAMERATE, kôn-kâm'ê-râte, *v. a.* To arch over, to vault.
To CONCATENATE, kôn-kât'ê-nâte, *v. a.* To link together.

tube, tub, ball...oil...pound...thin, THIS.

CONCATENATION, kôn-kât-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* A series of links.
CONCAVATION, kông-kâ-vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making concave. [convex.
CONCAVE, kông'kâve, *a.* Hollow, opposed to
CONCAVENESS, kông'kâve-nês, *s.* Hollowness.
CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'ê-tê, *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'vô-kông'kâve, *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.
CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'vô-kôn'vêks, *a.* Concave the one way, and convex the other.
CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'vûs, *a.* Concave.
CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'vûs-lê, *ad.* With hollowness.
To CONCEAL, kôn-sêlê', *v. a.* To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.
CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'lâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being concealed.
CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'lêd-nês, *s.* Privy, obscurity. [any thing
CONCEALER, kôn-sê'lâr, *s.* He that conceals
CONCEALMENT, kôn-sêlê'mênt, *s.* The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat. [grant.
To CONCEDE, kôn-sêde', *v. a.* To admit, to
CONCEIT, kôn-sête', *s.* Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy: Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.
To CONCEIT, kôn-sête', *v. a.* To imagine, to believe.
CONCEITED, kôn-sê'têd, *part. a.* Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative. [whimsically.
CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê'têd-lê, *ad.* Fancifully,
CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê'têd-nês, *s.* Pride, fondness of himself.
CONCEITLESS, kôn-sête'lês, *a.* Stupid, without thought.
CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê'vâ-bl, *a.* That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.
CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being conceivable.
CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê'vâ-blê, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.
To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêve', *v. a.* To form in the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.
To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêve', *v. n.* To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
CONCEIVER, kôn-sê'vâr, *s.* One that understands or apprehends.
CONCENT, kôn-sênt', *s.* Concert of voices, harmony, consistency.
To CONCENTRATE, kôn-sên'trâte, *v. a.* To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
CONCENTRATION, kôn-sên-trâ'shûn, *s.* Collection into a narrower space round the centre.
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr, *v. n.* To tend to one common centre.
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr, *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.
CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên'trê-kâl, } *a.* Hav-
CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'trîk, } ing one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'tâ-k, *s.* That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.
CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'tê-bl, *a.* Intelligible capable to be understood.
CONCEPTION, kôn-sêp'shûn, *s.* The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge: conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.
CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'shûs, *a.* Apt to conceive, pregnant. [ceive.
CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'tîv, *a.* Capable to con-
To CONCERN, kôn-sêrn', *v. a.* To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.
CONCERN, kôn-sêrn', *s.* Business, affair; interest, engagement, importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.
CONCERNING, kôn-sêr'nîng, *prep.* Relating to, with relation to.
CONCERNMENT, kôn-sêrn'mênt, *s.* The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.
To CONCERT, kôn-sêrt', *v. a.* To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.
CONCERT, kôn'sêrt, *s.* Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing the same tune.
CONCERTATION, kôn-sêr-tâ'shûn, *s.* Strife, contention. [tious.
CONCERTATIVE, kôn-sêr'tâ-tîv, *a.* Conten-
CONCESSION, kôn-sê's'shûn, *s.* The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.
CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sê's'shûn-âr-ê, *a.* Given by indulgence.
CONCESSIVE, kôn-sê's'sîv, *a.* Yielded by way of concession.
CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sê's'sîv-lê, *ad.* By way of concession.
CONCH, kôngk, *s.* A shell, a sea shell.
CONCHOID, kông'kôld, *s.* The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.
To CONCILIATE, kôn-sîl'yâte, *v. a.* To gain over, to reconcile.
CONCILIATION, kôn-sîl-ê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIATOR, kôn-sîl-ê-â'tûr, *s.* One that makes peace between others.
CONCILIATORY, kôn-sîl'ê-â-tûr-ê, *a.* Relating to reconciliation.
CONCINNITY, kôn-sîn'nê-tê, *s.* Decency, fitness. [pleasant.
CONCINNOUS, kôn-sîn'nûs, *a.* Becoming,
CONCISE, kôn-sîse', *a.* Brief, short.
CONCISELY, kôn-sîse'lê, *ad.* Briefly, shortly.
CONCISENESS, kôn-sîse'nês, *s.* Brevity, shortness. [cision.
CONCISION, kôn-sîzh'ûn, *s.* Cutting off, ex-
CONCITATION, kôn-sê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of stirring up. [outcry
CONCLAMATION, kông-klâ-mâ'shûn, *s.* An
CONCLAVE, kông'klâve, *s.* Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē. 14ēt. . . . pīne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

To CONCLUDE, kōn-klūde', *v. a.* To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

To CONCLUDE, kōn-klūde', *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kōn-klū'dēn-sē, *s.* Consequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kōn-klū'dēnt, *a.* Decisive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kōn-klū'zē-bl, *a.* Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kōn-klū'zhūn, *s.* Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

CONCLUSIVE, kōn-klū'siv, *a.* Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential. [cisively.]

CONCLUSIVELY, kōn-klū'siv-lē, *ad.* Decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kōn-klū'siv-nēs, *s.* Power of determining the opinion.

To CONCOAGULATE, kōng-kō-āg-gū-lāte, *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kōng-kō-āg-gū-lā'shūn, *s.* A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT, kōn-kōkt', *v. a.* To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kōn-kōk'shūn, *s.* Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, kōn-kū'lūr, *a.* Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kōn-kōm'ē-tānse, } *s.* Sub-

CONCOMITANCY, kōn-kōm'ē-tān-sē, } sistence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt, *a.* Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt, *s.* Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt-lē, *ad.* In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE, kōn-kōm'ē-tāte, *v. n.* To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kōng'kōrd, *s.* Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kōn-kōr'dānse, *s.* Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. [agreeing.]

CONCORDANT, kōn-kōr'dānt, *a.* Agreeable,

CONCORDATE, kōn-kōr'dāte, *s.* A compact, a convention. [same body.]

CONCORPORAL, kōn-kōr'pō-rāl, *a.* Of the

To CONCORPORATE, kōn-kōr'pō-rāte, *v. a.* To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kōn-kōr'pō-rā'shūn, *s.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kōng'kōrse, *s.* The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kōng-kre-mā'shūn, *s.* The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kōng'kre-mēnt, *s.* The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kōn-kre'sēse, *s.* The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. [into one mass.]

To CONCRETE, kōn-krete', *v. n.* To coalesce

To CONCRETE, kōn-krete', *v. a.* To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kōn-krete', *a.* Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject. [concretion.]

CONCRETE, kōng'krete, *s.* A mass formed by

CONCRETELY, kōn-krete'lē, *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kōn-krete'nēs, *s.* Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kōn-kre'shūn, *s.* The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kōn-kre'tiv, *a.* Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kōn-kre'tshūre, *s.* A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kōn-kū'bē-nāje, *s.* The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kōng'kū-blne, *s.* A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To CONCULCATE, kōn-kū'l'kāte, *v. a.* To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kōng-kū'l-kā'shūn, *s.* Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kōn-kū'pē-sēse, *s.* Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kōn-kū'pē-sēnt, *a.* Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kōn-kū'pē-sēn'shāl, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kōn-kū'pē-sē-bl, *a.* Impressing desire.

To CONCUR, kōn-kūr', *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kōn-kūr'rēse, } *s.* Union,

CONCURRENCY, kōn-kūr'ēn-sē, } association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kōn-kūr'rēnt, *a.* Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kōn-kūr'rēnt, *s.* That which concurs. [ing, tremefaction.]

CONCUSSION, kōn-kūsh'ūn, *s.* The act of shaking.

CONCUSSIVE, kōn-kū'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kōn-dēm', *v. a.* To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame. [culpable.]

CONDEMNABLE, kōn-dēm'nā-bl, *a.* Blameable,

CONDEMNATION, kōn-dēm'nā'shūn, *s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kōn-dēm'nā-tūr-ē, *a.* Passing a sentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kōn-dēm'nūr, *s.* A blamer, a censorer.

CONDENSABLE, kōn-dēn'sā-bl, *a.* That is capable of condensation.

To CONDENSATE, kōn-dēn'sāte, *v. a.* To make thicker. [thick.]

To CONDENSATE, kōn-dēn'sāte, *v. n.* To grow

CONDENSATE, kōn-dēn'sāte, *a.* Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kōn-dēn-sā'shūn, *s.* The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.

To CONDENSE, kōn-dēnse', *v. a.* To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kōn-dēnse', *v. n.* To grow close and weighty

tube; *tũb, bũll . . . đĩl . . . pũũnd . . . thĩn, THIS.*

CONDENSE, *kũn-dẽnse', a.* Thick dense.

CONDENSER, *kũn-dẽn'sũr, s.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, *kũn-dẽn'sẽ-tẽ, s.* The state of being condensed.

To CONDESCEND, kũn-dẽ-sẽnd', v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, *kũn-dẽ-sẽn'dẽnse, s.* Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *kũn-dẽ-sẽnd'ĩng-lẽ, ad.* By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, *kũn-dẽ-sẽn'shũn, s.* Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, *kũn-dẽ-sẽn'sĩv, a.* Courteous

CONDIGN, *kũn-dĩne', a.* Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, *kũn-dĩne'nẽs, s.* Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, *kũn-dĩne'lẽ, ad.* Deservedly, according to merit. [sauce.

CONDIMENT, *kũn-dẽ-mẽnt, s.* Seasoning,

CONDISCIPLE, *kũn-dĩs-sĩ'pl, s.* A schoolfellow.

To CONDITE, kũn-dĩte', v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITION, *kũn-dĩsh'ũn, s.* Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, *kũn-dĩsh'ũn-ũl, a.* By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, *kũn-dĩsh-ẽ-ũ-nũl'ẽ-tẽ, s.* Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, *kũn-dĩsh'ũn-ũl-ẽ, ad.* With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, *kũn-dĩsh'ũn-ũ-re, a.* Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, *kũn-dĩsh'ũn-ũte, a.* Established on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, *kũn-dĩsh'ũnd, a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kũn-dũle', v. n. To lament with those that are in misfortune. [another.

To CONDOLE, kũn-dũle', v. a. To bewail with

CONDOLEMENT, *kũn-dũle'mẽnt, s.* Grief, sorrow. [sorrows of another.

CONDOLENCE, *kũn-dũlẽnse, s.* Grief for the

CONDOLER, *kũn-dũlũr, s.* One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION, *kũn-dũ-nũ'shũn, s.* A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kũn-dũse, v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCTIBLE, *kũn-dũ'sẽ-bl, a.* Having the power of conducting.

CONDUCTIBLENESS, *kũn-dũ'sẽ-bl-nẽs, s.* The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCTIVE, *kũn-dũ'sĩv, a.* That which may contribute to any end. [lity of conducting.

CONDUCTIVENESS, *kũn-dũ'sĩv-nẽs, s.* The qua-

CONDUCT, *kũn-dũkt, s.* Management, economy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; exact behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kũn-dũkt', v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to show the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as, to conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, *kũn-dũk-tĩsh'ũs, a.* Hired.

CONDUCTOR, *kũn-dũk'tũr, s.* A leader, one who shows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.

CONDUCTRESS, *kũn-dũk'trẽs, s.* A woman that directs.

CONDUIT, *kũn'dĩt, s.* A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, *kũn-dũ-plẽ-kũ'shũn, s.* A doubling, a duplicate.

CONE, *kũne, s.* A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE, kũn-fũb'ũ-lũte, v. n. To talk easily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, *kũn-fũb'ũ-lũ'shũn, s.* Easy conversation.

CONFABULATORY, *kũn-fũb'ũ-lũ-tũr-ẽ, a.* Belonging to talk.

CONFARRATION, *kũn-fũr-rẽ-ũ'shũn, s.* The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CONFECT, kũn-fẽkt', v. a. To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT, *kũn'fẽkt, s.* A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION, *kũn-fẽk'shũn, s.* A preparation of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, *kũn-fẽk'shũn-ũ-rẽ, s.* The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

CONFECTIONER, *kũn-fẽk'shũn-ũr, s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, *kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũ-sẽ, s.* League, union, engagement.

To CONFEDERATE, kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũte, v. a. To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To CONFEDERATE, kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũte, v. n. To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, *kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũte, a.* United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, *kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũte, s.* One who engages to support another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, *kũn-fẽd'ẽr-ũ-shũn, s.* League, alliance.

To CONFER, kũn-fẽr', v. n. To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kũn-fẽr', v. a. To compare; to give, to bestow.

CONFERENCE, *kũn'fẽr-ẽnse, s.* Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

CONFERRER, *kũn-fẽr'ũr, s.* He that confers, he that bestows.

To CONFESS, kũn-fẽs', v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.

To CONFESS, kũn-fẽs', v. n. To make confession, as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY, *kũn-fẽs'sẽd-lẽ, ad.* Avowedly, indisputably.

CONFESSION, *kũn-fẽsh'ũn, s.* The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, *kũn-fẽsh'ũn-ũl, s.* The seat in which the confessor sits.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pln. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

CONFESSIONARY, kỏn-fẻsh'ủn-ả-rẻ, *s.* The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.
CONFESSOR, kỏn-fẻs-sủr, *s.* One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes.
CONFEST, kỏn-fẻst', *a.* Open, known, not concealed.
CONFESTLY, kỏn-fẻst'le, *ad.* Indisputably, properly *Confessedly*.
CONFIDANT, kỏn-fẻ-dỏnt', *s.* A person trusted with private affairs.
To CONFIDE, kỏn-fẻde', *v. n.* To trust in.
CONFIDENCE, kỏn-fẻ-dẻnse, *s.* Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.
CONFIDENT, kỏn-fẻ-dẻnt, *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.
CONFIDENT, kỏn-fẻ-dẻnt, *s.* One trusted with secrets. [of confidence.
CONFIDENTIAL, kỏn-fẻ-dẻn'shỏl, *a.* Worthy
CONFIDENTIALLY, kỏn-fẻ-dẻn'shỏl-lẻ, *ad.* In a confidential manner.
CONFIDENTLY, kỏn-fẻ-dẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically. [ance.
CONFIDENTNESS, kỏn-fẻ-dẻnt-nẻs, *s.* Assurance.
CONFIGURATION, kỏn-fẻg-ủ-rỏ-shỏn, *s.* The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.
To CONFIGURE, kỏn-fẻg'ủre, *v. a.* To dispose into any form.
CONFINE, kỏn-fẻne, *s.* Common boundary, border, edge.
To CONFINE, kỏn-fẻne', *v. n.* To border upon, to touch on different territories.
To CONFINE, kỏn-fẻne', *v. a.* To limit to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.
CONFINELESS, kỏn-fẻne'lẻs, *a.* Boundless, unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, kỏn-fẻne'mẻnt, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.
CONFINER, kỏn-fẻn'ủr, *s.* A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one that touches upon two different regions.
CONFINITY, kỏn-fẻn'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Nearness.
To CONFIRM, kỏn-fẻrm', *v. a.* To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.
CONFIRMABLE, kỏn-fẻr'mỏ-bl, *a.* That which is capable of incontestable evidence.
CONFIRMATION, kỏn-fẻr-mỏ'shỏn, *s.* The act of establishing any thing or person, evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.
CONFIRMATOR, kỏn-fẻr-mỏ'tủr, *s.* An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.
CONFIRMATORY, kỏn-fẻr-mỏ'ỏ-tủr-ẻ, *a.* Giving additional testimony.
CONFIRMEDNESS, kỏn-fẻrm'ẻd-nẻs, *s.* Confirmed state.
CONFIRMER, kỏn-fẻrm'ủr, *s.* One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.
CONFISCABLE, kỏn-fẻs'kỏ-bl, *a.* Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE, kỏn-fẻs'kỏte, *v. a.* To trans-

fer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.
CONFISCATE, kỏn-fẻs'kỏte, *a.* Transferred to the publick as forfeit.
CONFISCATION, kỏn-fẻs-kỏ'shỏn, *s.* The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.
CONFITENT, kỏn'ẻ-tẻnt, *s.* One confessing.
CONFITURE, kỏn-fẻ-tẻshẻ, *s.* A sweetmeat, a confection.
To CONFIX, kỏn-fẻks', *v. a.* To fix down.
CONFLAGRANT, kỏn-flỏ'grỏnt, *a.* Involved in a general fire.
CONFLAGRATION, kỏn-flỏ-grỏ'shỏn, *s.* A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.
CONFLATION, kỏn-flỏ'shỏn, *s.* The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.
CONFLEXURE, kỏn-flẻk'tẻshẻ, *s.* A bending.
To CONFLICT, kỏn-flẻkt', *v. n.* To contest, to struggle.
CONFLICT, kỏn-flẻkt, *s.* A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.
CONFLUENCE, kỏn-flỏ-ẻnse, *s.* The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.
CONFLUENT, kỏn-flỏ-ẻnt, *a.* Running one into another, meeting.
CONFLUX, kỏn-flỏks, *s.* The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.
CONFORM, kỏn-fỏrm', *a.* Assuming the same form, resembling.
To CONFORM, kỏn-fỏrm', *v. a.* To reduce to the like appearance with something else.
To CONFORM, kỏn-fỏrm', *v. n.* To comply with.
CONFORMABLE, kỏn-fỏr'mỏ-bl, *a.* Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable, compliant, obsequious.
CONFORMABLY, kỏn-fỏr'mỏ-blẻ, *ad.* With conformity, suitably.
CONFORMATION, kỏn-fỏr-mỏ'shỏn, *s.* The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.
CONFORMIST, kỏn-fỏr'mỏst, *s.* One that complies with the worship of the Church of England.
CONFORMITY, kỏn-fỏr'mẻ-tẻ, *s.* Similitude, resemblance; consistency.
To CONFOUND, kỏn-fỏủnd', *v. a.* To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.
CONFOUNDED, kỏn-fỏủn'ẻdẻ, *part. a.* Hate, ful, detestable. [fully, shamefully.
CONFOUNDEDLY, kỏn-fỏủn'ẻdẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Hate-
CONFOUNDER, kỏn-fỏủn'ỏủr, *s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.
CONFRATERNITY, kỏn-frỏ-tẻr'ẻnẻ-tẻ, *s.* A body of men united for some religious purpose.
CONFRICATION, kỏn-frẻ-kỏ'shỏn, *s.* The act of rubbing against any thing.
To CONFRONT, kỏn-frỏnt', *v. a.* To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court: to compare one thing with another.
CONFRONTATION, kỏn-frỏn-tỏ'shỏn, *s.* The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFUSE, kỏn-fỏze', *v. a.* To disorder, to

tube, túb, búl...đl...pồnd...thin, THIS.

disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kôn-fú'zêd-lê, *ad.* In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kôn-fú'zêd-nê, *s.* Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kôn-fú'zhún, *s.* Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kôn-fú'tá-bl, *a.* Possible to be disproved. [confuting, disproof.

CONFUTATION, kôn-fú'tá'shún, *s.* The act of To CONFUTE, kôn-fú'tê', *v. a.* To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kôn-jê', *s.* Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGEE, kôn-jê', *v. a.* French. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kôn-jê-dê-lêr', *s.* The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kôn-jêl', *v. a.* To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kôn-jêl', *v. n.* To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kôn-jêl'á-bl, *a.* Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kôn-jêl'mênt, *s.* The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kôn-jê-lá'shún, *s.* State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kôn-jê'núr, *s.* Of the same kind or nature. [same kind.

CONGENEROUS, kôn-jên'êr-rús, *a.* Of the CONGENEROUSNESS, kôn-jên'êr-rús-nê, *s.*

The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kôn-jê'nê-ál, *a.* Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kôn-jê'nê-ál'ê-tê, } *s.* Cog-
CONGENIALNESS, kôn-jê'nê-ál-nê, } nation of mind.

CONGENITE, kôn-jên'nít, *a.* Of the same birth, connate.

CONGER, kông'gúr, *s.* The sea-eel.

CONGERIES, kôn-jê'rê-êz, *s.* A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kôn-jêst, *v. a.* To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kôn-jêst'ê-bl, *a.* That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kôn-jêst'yún, *s.* A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kôn-jê-á-rê, *s.* A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kôn-glá'shê-áte, *v. n.* To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kông-glá-shê-á'shún, *s.* Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'báte, *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'báte, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kôn-glô'báte-lê, *ad.* In a spherical form. [round body.

CONGLOBATION, kông-glô-bá'shún, *s.* A

To CONGLOBE, kôn-giôbe', *v. a.* To gather into a round mass. [into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, kôn-glôbe', *v. n.* To coalesce

To CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glôm'êr-áte, *i. a.*

To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glôm'êr-áte, *a.* Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kôn-glôm-êr-á'shún, *s.* Collection of matter into a loose ball; inter-

texture, mixture. [cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glú'tê-náte, *v. a.* To

To CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glú'tê-náte, *v. n.* To coalesce. [The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATION, kôn-glú'tê-ná'shún, *s.*

CONGLUTINATIVE, kôn-glú'tê-ná'tív, *a.* Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kôn-glú'tê-ná'túr, *s.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kôn-grátsh'á-lánt, *a.* Re-

joicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grátsh'á-láte, *v. a.* To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grátsh'á-láte, *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kôn-grátsh'á-lá'shún, *s.* The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grátsh'á-lá'túr-ê, *a.* Expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kôn-grêet', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kông'grê-gáte, *v. a.* To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kông'grê-gáte, *v. n.* To assemble, to meet. [compact.

CONGREGATE, kông'grê-gáte, *a.* Collected,

CONGREGATION, kông'grê-gá'shún, *s.* A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kông'grê-gá'shún-núl, *a.* Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kông'grê, *s.* A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kôn-grê's'sív, *a.* Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kông'grù-ênsê, *s.* Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kông'grù-ênt, *a.* Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kôn-grù-ê-tê, *s.* Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kông'grù-mênt, *s.* Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kông'grù-ús, *a.* Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to. [pertinently.

CONGRUOUSLY, kông'grù-ús-lê, *ad.* Suitably,

CONICAL, kôn'ê-kál, } *a.* Having the form of
CONIC, kôn'ík, } a cone.

CONICALLY, kôn'ê-kál-ê, *ad.* In form of a cone. [quality of being conical.

CONICALNESS, kôn'ê-kál-nê, *s.* The state or

CONICK SECTIONS, kôn'ík-sêk'shúnz, } *s.*
CONICKS, kôn'íks, }

That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections

To CONJECT, kôn-jêkt', *v. n.* To guess, to conjecture. Not used. [jecturer.

CONJECTOR, kôn-jêk'túr, *s.* A guesser, a con-

CONJECTURABLE, kôn-jêk'tshú-rá-bl *a.* Possible to be guessed.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât . . . mề, mết . . . plne, pln . . . nồ, mỗve, nờr, nôt . . .

CONJECTURAL, kôn-jêk'tshù-ral, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
 CONJECTURALITY, kôn-jêk-tshù-râl'è-tê, *s.* That which depends upon guess.
 CONJECTURALLY, kôn-jêk'tshù-râl-ê, *ad.* By guess, by conjecture. [perfect knowledge.
 CONJECTURE, kôn-jêk'tshùre, *z.* Guess, im-
 To CONJECTURE, kôn-jêk'tshùre, *v. a.* To guess, to judge by guess. [er.
 CONJECTURER, kôn-jêk'tshùr-ur, *s.* A guess-
 CONIFEROUS, kô-nîf'è-rûs, *a.* Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are, fir, pine.
 To CONJOIN, kôn-jôin', *v. a.* To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect. [unite.
 To CONJOIN, kôn-jôin', *v. n.* To league, to
 CONJOINT, kôn-jôint', *a.* United, connected.
 CONJOINTLY, kôn-jôint'lê, *ad.* In union, together. [longing to marriage.
 CONJUGAL, kôn-jù-gâl, *a.* Matrimonial, be-
 CONJUGALLY, kôn-jù-gâl-ê, *ad.* Matrimonially, connubially.
 To CONJUGATE, kôn-jù-gâte, *v. a.* To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.
 CONJUGATION, kôn-jù-gâ'shùn, *s.* The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.
 CONJUNCT, kôn-júngkt', *a.* Conjoined, concurrent, united.
 CONJUNCTION, kôn-júngk'shùn, *s.* Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.
 CONJUNCTIVE, kôn-júngk'tív, *a.* Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.
 CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-júngk'tív-lê, *ad.* In union. [The quality of joining or uniting.
 CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-júngk'tív-nês, *s.*
 CONJUNCTLY, kôn-júngkt'lê, *ad.* Jointly, together.
 CONJUNCTURE, kôn-júngk'tshùre, *s.* Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.
 CONJURATION, kôn-jù-râ'shùn, *s.* The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.
 To CONJURE, kôn-jùre', *v. a.* To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.
 To CONJURE, kôn-jùr, *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments.
 CONJURER, kôn-jùr-ur, *s.* An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.
 CONJUREMENT, kôn-jùre'mént, *s.* Serious injunction. [birth, community of birth.
 CONNASCENCE, kôn-nâs'sense, *s.* Common
 CONNATE, kôn-nâte', *a.* Born with another.
 CONNATURAL, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl, *s.* Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.
 CONNATURALITY, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl'è-tê, *s.* Participation of the same nature.
 CONNATURALLY, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl-ê, *ad.* By the act of nature, originally.
 CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl-nês, *s.* Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kôn-nêkt', *v. a.* To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as, the author connects his reasons well.
 To CONNECT, kôn-nêkt', *v. n.* To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
 CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nêk'tív-lê, *ad.* In conjunction, in union.
 To CONNEX, kôn-nêks', *v. a.* To join or link together.
 CONNEXION, kôn-nêk'shùn, *s.* Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent. [of connexion.
 CONNEXIVE, kôn-nêks'iv, *a.* Having the force
 CONNIVANCE, kôn-nî'vânse, *s.* Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.
 To CONNIVE, kôn-nîve', *v. n.* To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.
 CONNOISSEUR, kô-nês-sâre', *s.* A judge, a critick.
 To CONNOTATE, kôn'nò-tâte, *v. a.* To designate something besides itself.
 CONNOTATION, kôn'nò-tâ'shùn, *s.* Implication of something besides itself.
 To CONNOTE, kôn-nòte', *v. a.* To imply, to betoken, to include.
 CONNUBIAL, kôn-nù'bê-âl, *a.* Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal. [cone.
 CONOID, kô'nôid, *s.* A figure partaking of a
 CONOIDICAL, kô'nôid'è-kâl, *a.* Approaching to a conick form.
 To CONQUASSATE, kôn-kwâs'sâte, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate.
 CONQUASSATION, kôn-kwâs-sâ'shùn, *s.* Agitation, concussion.
 To CONQUER, kôngk'ur, or kông'kwâr, *v. a.* To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.
 To CONQUER, kôngk'ur, *v. n.* To get the victory, to overcome.
 CONQUERABLE, kôngk'ur-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be overcome.
 CONQUEROR, kôngk'ur-ur, *s.* A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.
 CONQUEST, kông'kwêst, *s.* The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.
 CONSANGUINEOUS, kôn-sâng-gwîn'nê-ûs, *a.* Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.
 CONSANGUINITY, kôn-sâng-gwîn'è-tê, *s.* Relation by blood.
 CONSARCINATION, kôn-sâr-sê-nâ'shùn, *s.* The act of patching together.
 CONSCIENCE, kôn'shênsê, *s.* The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.
 CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-shê-ên'shùs, *a.* Scrupulous, exactly just.
 CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn'shê-ên'shùs-lê, *ad.* According to the direction of conscience.
 CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shê-ên'shùs-nês, *s.* Exactness of justice.
 CONSCIONABLE, kôn'shùn-â-bl, *a.* Reasonable, just.
 CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn'shùn-â-bl-nês, *s.* Equity, reasonableness.

tube, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

CONSCIONABLY, kón'shún-á-blé, *ad.* Reasonably, justly.
CONSCIOUS, kón'shús, *a.* Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.
CONSCIOUSLY, kón'shús-lé, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions.
CONSCIOUSNESS, kón'shús-nés, *s.* The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt or innocence.
CONSCRIPT, kón'skrípt, *a.* Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.
CONSCRIPTION, kón-skríp'shún, *s.* An enrolling.
To CONSECRATE, kón'sé-kráte, *v. a.* To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.
CONSECRATE, kón'sé-kráte, *a.* Consecrated, sacred.
CONSECRATER, kón'sé-krá-túr, *s.* One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.
CONSECRATION, kón-sé-krá'shún, *s.* A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.
CONSECTARY, kón'sék-tá-ré, *a.* Consequent, consequential.
CONSECTARY, kón'sék-tá-ré, *s.* Deduction from premises, corollary.
CONSECUTION, kón-sé-kú'shún, *s.* Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.
CONSECUTIVE, kón-sék'kú-tív, *a.* Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding
To CONSEMINATE, kón-sém'é-náte, *v. a.* To sow different seeds together. [accord.
CONSESSION, kón-sén'shún, *s.* Agreement,
CONSENT, kón-sént', *s.* The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with; correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.
To CONSENT, kón-sént', *v. n.* To agree to; to co-operate with.
CONSENTANEOUS, kón-sén-tá'né-ús, *a.* Agreeable to, consistent with.
CONSENTANEOUSLY, kón-sén-tá'né-ús-lé, *ad.* Agreeably, consistently, suitably.
CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kón-sén-tá'né-ús-nés, *s.* Agreement, consistence.
CONSENTIENT, kón-sén'shé-ént, *a.* Agreeing, united in opinion.
CONSEQUENCE, kón'sé-kwénse, *s.* That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.
CONSEQUENT, kón'sé-kwént, *a.* Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.
CONSEQUENT, kón'sé-kwént, *s.* Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.
CONSEQUENTIAL, kón-sé-kwén'shál, *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kón-sé kwén'shál-lé, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.
CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kón-sé-kwén'shálnés, *s.* Regular consecution of discourse.
CONSEQUENTLY, kón'sé-kwént-lé, *ad.* By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.
CONSEQUENTNESS, kón'sé-kwént-nés, *s.* Regular connexion.
CONSERVABLE, kón-sér'vá-bl, *a.* Capable of being kept.
CONSERVANCY, kón-sér'ván-sé, *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.
CONSERVATION, kón-sér'vá'shún, *s.* The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.
CONSERVATIVE, kón-sér'vá-tív, *a.* Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.
CONSERVATOR, kón-sér'vá'túr, *s.* Preserver.
CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é, *s.* A place where any thing is kept.
CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é, *a.* Having a preservative quality.
To CONSERVE, kón-sérv', *v. a.* To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.
CONSERVE, kón'sérv, *s.* A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.
CONSERVER, kón-sér'vúr, *s.* A layer up, a repositor; a preparer of conserves.
CONSESSION, kón-sésh'shún, *s.* A sitting together. [others.
CONSESSOR, kón-sés'súr, *s.* One that sits with
To CONSIDER, kón-síd'úr, *v. a.* To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.
To CONSIDER, kón-síd'úr, *v. n.* To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.
CONSIDERABLE, kón-síd'úr-á-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.
CONSIDERABLENESS, kón-síd'úr-á-bl-nés, *s.* Importance, value, claim to notice.
CONSIDERABLY, kón-síd'úr-á-blé, *ad.* In a degree deserving notice; importantly.
CONSIDERANCE, kón-síd'úr-ánse, *s.* Consideration, reflection.
CONSIDERATE, kón-síd'úr-áte, *a.* Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.
CONSIDERATELY, kón-síd'úr-áte-lé, *ad.* Calmly, coolly. [Prudence.
CONSIDERATENESS, kón-síd'úr-áte-nés, *s.*
CONSIDERATION, kón-síd'úr-á'shún, *s.* The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of concluding; in law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.
CONSIDERER, kón-síd'úr-úr, *s.* A man of reflection.
To CONSIGN, kón-síne', *v. a.* To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to intrust.
To CONSIGN, kón-síne', *v. n.* To yield, to join, to consent to. Obsolete.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . mò, mỏe, nôr, nôt. . . .

CONSIGNATION, kôn-sîg-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of consigning.
CONSIGNMENT, kôn-sîne'ment, *s.* The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.
CONSILIMILAR, kôn-sîm'ê-lûr, *a.* Having one common resemblance.
To CONSIST, kôn-sîst', *v. n.* To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.
CONSISTENCE, kôn-sîs'tense, } *s.* State with
CONSISTENCY, kôn-sîs'ten-sê, }
 respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.
CONSISTENT, kôn-sîs'tent, *a.* Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.
CONSISTENTLY, kôn-sîs'tent-lê, *ad.* Without contradiction, agreeably.
CONSISTORIAL, kôn-sîs-tô're-âl, *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.
CONSISTORY, kôn-sîs-tûr-ê, *s.* The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.
CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'shê-âte, *s.* An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
To CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'shê-âte, *v. a.* To unite, to join.
To CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'shê-âte, *v. n.* To coalesce, to unite.
CONSOCIATION, kôn-sô'shê-â'shûn, *s.* Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.
CONSOLABLE, kôn-sô'lâ-bl, *a.* That which admits comfort.
To CONSOLATE, kôn-sô-lâte, *v. a.* To comfort, to console. Little used.
CONSOLATION, kôn-sô-lâ'shûn, *s.* Comfort, alleviation of misery.
CONSOLATOR, kôn-sô-lâ-tûr, *s.* A comforter.
CONSOLATORY, kôn-sô'lâ-tûr-ê, *s.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.
CONSOLATORY, kôn-sô'lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Tending to give comfort. [cheer.
To CONSOLE, kôn-sôle', *v. a.* To comfort, to console.
CONSOLE, kôn-sôle, *s.* In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLER, kôn-sô'lûr, *s.* One that gives comfort.
CONSOLIDANT, kôn-sôl'ê-dânt, *a.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE, kôn-sôl'ê-dâte, *v. a.* To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
To CONSOLIDATE, kôn-sôl'ê-dâte, *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.
CONSOLIDATION, kôn-sôl'ê-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
CONSONANCE, kôn-sô-nânse, } *s.* Accord of
CONSONANCY, kôn-sô-nân-sê, }
 sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord. [cording, consistent.
CONSONANT, kôn-sô-nânt, *a.* Agreeable, acc-
CONSONANT, kôn-sô-nânt, *s.* A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSONANTLY, kôn-sô-nânt-lê, *ad.* Consistently, agreeably.
CONSONANTNESS, kôn-sô-nânt-nês, *s.* Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS, kôn-sô-nûs, *a.* Agreeing in sound, symphonious.
CONSOPATION, kôn-sô-pê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of laying to sleep.
CONSORT, kôn'sôrt, *s.* Companion, partner, a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union. [with.
To CONSORT, kôn-sôrt', *v. n.* To associate
To CONSORT, kôn-sôrt', *v. a.* To join, to mix, to marry. He with his consorted Eve. To accompany.
CONSORTABLE, kôn-sôr'tâ-bl, *a.* To be compared with, suitable.
CONSORTION, kôn-sôr'shûn, *s.* Partnership, society. [seen.
CONSPECTABLE, kôn-spêk'tâ-bl, *a.* Easy to be
CONSPECTIVITY, kôn-spêk-tû'ê-tê, *s.* Sense of seeing. Not used. [about.
CONSPERSION, kôn-spêr'shûn, *s.* A sprinkling
CONSPICUITY, kôn-spê-kû'ê-tê, *s.* Brightness, obviousness to the sight.
CONSPICUOUS, kôn-spîk'û-ûs, *a.* Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.
CONSPICUOUSLY, kôn-spîk'û-ûs-lê, *ad.* Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS, kôn-spîk'û-ûs-nês, *s.* Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.
CONSPIRACY, kôn-spîr'â-rê, *s.* A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.
CONSPIRANT, kôn-spl'rânt, *a.* Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.
CONSPIRATION, kôn-spê-râ'shûn, *s.* A plot.
CONSPIRATOR, kôn-spîr'â-tûr, *s.* A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.
To CONSPIRE, kôn-spl're', *v. n.* To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as, all things conspire to make him happy.
CONSPIRER, kôn-spl'rûr, *s.* A conspirator, a plotter.
CONSTABLE, kôn'stâ-bl, *s.* A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.
CONSTABLESHIP, kôn'stâ-bl-shîp, *s.* The office of a constable.
CONSTANCY, kôn'stân-sê, *s.* Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.
CONSTANT, kôn'stânt, *a.* Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.
CONSTANTLY, kôn'stânt-lê, *ad.* Unvariable, perpetually, certainly, steadily.
To CONSTELLATE, kôn-stêl'lâte, *v. n.* To shine with one general light.
To CONSTELLATE, kôn-stêl'lâte, *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.
CONSTELLATION, kôn-stêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.
CONSTERNATION, kôn-stêr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Astonishment, amazement, terror, dread.
To CONSTIPATE, kôn-stê-pâte, *v. a.* To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense: to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.
CONSTIPATION, kôn-stê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

CONSTITUENT, kôn-stítsh'ù-ěnt, *a.* Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.
CONSTITUENT, kôn-stítsh'ù-ěnt, *s.* The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.
To CONSTITUTE, kôn'stè-tùte, *v. a.* To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.
CONSTITUTER, kôn'stè-tù-túr, *s.* He that constitutes or appoints.
CONSTITUTION, kôn'stè-tù'shún, *s.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.
CONSTITUTIONAL, kôn'stè-tù'shún-ál, *a.* Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.
CONSTITUTIVE, kôn'stè-tù-tív, *a.* Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.
To CONSTRAIN, kôn-stráne', *v. a.* To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.
CONSTRAINABLE, kôn-strá'ná-bl, *a.* Liable to constraint. [strains.
CONSTRAINER, kôn-strá'núr, *s.* He that constrains.
CONSTRAINT, kôn-stránt', *s.* Compulsion, violence, confinement.
To CONSTRICT, kôn-stríkt', *v. a.* To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.
CONSTRICION, kôn-strík'shún, *s.* Contraction, compression.
CONSTRUCTOR, kôn-strík'túr, *s.* That which compresses or contracts.
To CONSTRINGE, kôn-stríje', *v. a.* To compress, to contract, to bind.
CONSTRINGENT, kôn-strín'jěnt, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing. [form.
To CONSTRUCT, kôn-strúkt', *v. a.* To build, to construct.
CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strúk'shún, *s.* The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the manner of describing a figure in geometry.
CONSTRUCTIVE, kôn-strúk'tív, *a.* Tending to or capable of construction.
CONSTRUCTURE, kôn-strúk'tshùre, *s.* Pile, edifice, fabrick. [interpret, to explain.
To CONSTRUE, kôn'strò, or kôn'strù, *v. a.* To construe.
To CONSTUPRATE, kôn'stù-práte, *v. a.* To violate, to debauch, to defile.
CONSTUPRATION, kôn'stù-prá'shún, *s.* Violation, defilement.
CONSUBSTANTIAL, kôn-súb-stán'shál, *a.* Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.
CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-súb-stán-shè-ál'-é-té, *s.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.
To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kôn-súb-stán'shè-áte, *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.
CONSUBSTANTIATION, kôn-súb-stán-shè-á'shún, *s.* The union of the body of our Blessed

Saviour with the sacramental elements, according to the Lutherans. [age.
CONSUEUDE, kôn'swè-tùde, *s.* Custom, usage.
CONSUL, kôn'súl, *s.* The chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation. [consul.
CONSULAR, kôn'shù-lár, *a.* Relating to the consul.
CONSULATE, kôn'shù-lát, *s.* The office of consul.
CONSULSHIP, kôn'súl-shíp, *s.* The office of consul.
*To CONSULT, kôn-súlt', *v. n.* To take counsel together.
*To CONSULT, kôn-súlt', *v. a.* To ask advice of, as, he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as, to consult an author.
CONSULT, kôn'súlt, or kôn-súlt', *s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.
CONSULTATION, kôn-súlt-tá'shún, *s.* The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.
CONSULTER, kôn-súlt'túr, *s.* One that consults or asks counsel. [of destruction.
CONSUMABLE, kôn-sù'má-bl, *a.* Susceptible of consumption.
To CONSUME, kôn-sùme', *v. a.* To waste, to spend, to destroy.
To CONSUME, kôn-sùme', *v. n.* To waste away, to be exhausted.
CONSUMER, kôn-sù'múr, *s.* One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.
To CONSUMMATE, kôn-sùm'máte, *v. a.* To complete, to perfect. [perfect.
CONSUMMATE, kôn-sùm'máte, *a.* Complete, consummated.
CONSUMMATION, kôn-sùm-má'shún, *s.* Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.
CONSUMPTION, kôn-sùm'shún, *s.* The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.
CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sùm'tív, *a.* Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.
CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sùm'tív-něs, *s.* Tendency to a consumption.
CONSUTILE, kôn-sù'tíl, *a.* Sewed or stitched together.
To CONTABULATE, kôn-táb'ù-láte, *v. a.* To floor with boards.
CONTACT, kôn'tákt, *s.* Touch, close union.
CONTACTION, kôn-tákt'shún, *s.* The act of touching.
CONTAGION, kôn-tá'jè-ún, *s.* The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.
CONTAGIOUS, kôn-tá'jè-ús, *a.* Infectious, caught by approach.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, kôn-tá'jè-ús-něs, *s.* The quality of being contagious.
To CONTAIN, kôn-táne', *v. a.* To hold, as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain, to withhold.
To CONTAIN, kôn-táne', *v. n.* To live in continence.
CONTAINABLE, kôn-tá'ná-bl, *a.* Possible to be contained.
To CONTAMINATE, kôn-tám'è-náte, *v. a.* To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.**

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . me, mêt, . . . pîne, pîn . . . nô, mỗve, nờr, nôt . . .

CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'ê-nâte, *a.* Polluted, defiled. [Pollution, defilement.

CONTAMINATION, kôn-tâm-ê-nâ'shũn, *s.*

To CONTEMN, kôn-têm', *v. a.* To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kôn-têm'nũr, *s.* One that contemns, a despiser.

To CONTEMPER, kôn-têm'pũr, *v. a.* To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kôn-têm'pũr-â-mẽnt, *s.* Degree of any quality, as tempered to others.

To CONTEMPERATE, kôn-têm'pũr-âte, *v. a.* To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPORATION, kôn-têm-pũr-â'shũn, *s.* The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate, mixture proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kôn-têm'plâte, *v. a.* To study, to meditate.

To CONTEMPLATE, kôn-têm'plâte, *v. n.* To muse, to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kôn-têm-plâ'shũn, *s.* Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kôn-têm'plâ-tĩv, *a.* Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kôn-têm'plâ-tĩv-lẻ, *ad.* Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kôn-têm'plâ-tũr, *s.* One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kôn-têm'pỏ-râ-rẻ, *a.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kôn-têm'pỏ-râ-rẻ, *s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kôn-têm'pỏ-rlẻ, *v. a.* To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kôn-tẻm', *s.* The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kôn-tẻm'tẻ-bl, *a.* Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kôn-tẻm'tẻ-bl-nẻs, *s.* The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kôn-tẻm'tẻ-blẻ, *ad.* Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kôn-tẻm'tshủ-ủs, *a.* Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kôn-tẻm'shủ-ủs-lẻ, *ad.* With scorn, with despite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kôn-tẻm'tshủ-ủs-nẻs, *s.* Disposition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kôn-tẻnd', *v. n.* To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kôn-tẻnd', *v. a.* To dispute any thing, to contest.

CONTENDENT, kôn-tẻn'dẻnt, *s.* Antagonist, opponent. [champion.

CONTENDER, kôn-tẻn'dửr, *s.* Combatant,

CONTENT, kôn-tẻnt', *a.* Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

To CONTENT, kôn-tẻnt', *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kôn-tẻnt', *s.* Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is

comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable.

CONTENTED, kôn-tẻn'tẻd, *part. a.* Satisfied, as quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kôn-tẻn'shũn, *s.* Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kôn-tẻn'shủs, *a.* Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kôn-tẻn'shủs-lẻ, *ad.* Perversely, quarrelsomely,

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kôn-tẻn'shủs-nẻs, *s.* Proneness to contest. [dissatisfied, uneasy.

CONTENTLESS, kôn-tẻn'lẻs, *a.* Discontented.

CONTENTMENT, kôn-tẻn'tẻmẻnt, *s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, gratification. [ing upon.

CONTERMINOUS, kôn-tẻr'mẻn-nủs, *a.* Border-

CONTERMINOUS, kôn-tẻr-râ-nẻ-ủs, *a.* In the same country.

To CONTEST, kôn-tẻst', *v. a.* To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kôn-tẻst', *v. n.* To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kôn'tẻst, *s.* Dispute, difference, debate. [controvertible.

CONTESTABLE, kôn-tẻs'tả-bl, *a.* Disputable,

CONTESTABLENESS, kôn-tẻs'tả-bl-nẻs, *s.* Possibility of contest.

To CONTEXT, kôn-tẻkst', *v. a.* To weave together.

CONTEXT, kôn'tẻkst, *s.* The general series of a discourse.

CONTEXT, kôn-tẻkst', *a.* Knit together, firm.

TEXTURE, kôn-tẻks'tshủẻ, *s.* The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONTIGNATION, kôn-tẻg-nâ'shũn, *s.* A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY, kôn-tẻ-gủ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Actual contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kôn-tẻg'ủ-ủs, *a.* Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kôn-tẻg'ủ-ủs-lẻ, *ad.* Without any intervening space.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kôn-tẻg'ủ-ủs-nẻs, *s.* Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kôn'tẻ-nẻnse, } *s.* Restraint,

CONTINENCY, kôn'tẻ-nẻn-sẻ, } command of one's self; chastity in general, forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kôn'tẻ-nẻnt, *a.* Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kôn'tẻ-nẻnt, *s.* Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kôn-tẻ-nẻnt'ảl, *a.* Relating to the continent.

To CONTINGE, kôn-tẻnẻẻ', *v. a.* To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kôn-tẻnẻẻ'ẻnse, } *s.* The

CONTINGENCY, kôn-tẻnẻẻ'ẻn-sẻ, } quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. [chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tẻnẻẻ'ẻnt, *a.* Falling out by

CONTINGENT, kôn-tẻnẻẻ'ẻnt, *s.* A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

tube, túb, búll... óll... pòund... thm, THIS.

CONTINGENTLY, kôn-tîn'jênt-lê, *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kôn-tîn'jênt-nês, *s.* Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL, kôn-tîn'ù-âl, *a.* Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kôn-tîn'ù-âl-lê, *ad.* Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, kôn-tîn'ù-ânse, *s.* Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration; lastingness; perseverance.

CONTINUE, kôn-tîn'ù-âte, *a.* Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kôn-tîn'ù-â'shûn, *s.* Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kôn-tîn'ù-â-tív, *s.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kôn-tîn'ù-â'tûr, *s.* He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.

To CONTINUE, kôn-tîn'ù, *v. n.* To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kôn-tîn'ù, *v. a.* To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, kôn-tîn'ù-êd-lê, *ad.* Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kôn-tîn'ù-ûr, *s.* One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kôn-tê-nû'ê-tê, *s.* Connexion, uninterrupted cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kôn-tîn'ù-ûs, *a.* Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, kôn-tòrt', *v. a.* To twist, to writhe. [tion, flexure.

CONTORTION, kôn-tòrt'shûn, *s.* Twist, wry motion.

CONTOUR, kôn-tòôr', *s. French.* The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated. [illegal, unlawful.

CONTRABAND, kôn'trà-bând, *a.* Prohibited,

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt', *v. a.* To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt', *v. n.* To shrink up; to grow short; to bargain, as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kôn'trákt, *s.* A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kôn-trákt'êd-nês, *s.* The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trákt-tê-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kôn-trákt-tê-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kôn-trákt-te-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kôn-trákt'tíl, *a.* Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, kôn-trákt'shûn, *s.* The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or

syllables to one; abbreviation, as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kôn-trákt'tûr, *s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kôn-trá-díkt', *v. a.* To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trá-dík'tûr, *s.* One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trá-dík'shûn, *s.* Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trá-dík'shûs, *a.* Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict. [*s.* Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trá-dík'shûs-nês,

CONTRADICTIONALLY, kôn-trá-dík'tûr-ê-lê, *ad.* Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dík'tûr-ê, *a.* Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dík'tûr-ê, *s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trá-dís-tíngk'shûn, *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kôn-trá-dís-tíng'gwish, *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trá-físh'shûre, *s.* A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kôn-trá-ín'dê-kâte, *v. a.* To point out some peculiar symptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trá-ín-dê-ká'shûn, *s.* An indication, or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kôn-trá-mûre', *s.* An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kôn-trá-nl'tên-sê, *s.* Reaction, a resistance against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kôn-trá-pò-zísh'ûn, *s.* A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trá-rêg ù-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kôn-trá-rê-ânt, *a.* Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kôn'trà-ríz, *s.* Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kôn-trá-rí'ê-tê, *s.* Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kôn'trà-rê-lê, *ad.* In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used. [riety, opposition.

CONTRARIENESS, kôn'trà-rê-nês, *s.* Contra-

CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trá-rê-ûs, *a.* Opposite, repugnant. [positely.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn'trà-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Op-

CONTRARIWISE, kôn'trà-rê-wíze, *ad.* Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kôn'trà-rê, *a.* Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, kôn'trà-rê, *s.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờr, nôt. . . .

other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kôn'trâst, *s.* Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, kôn-trâst', *v. a.* To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kôn-trâ-vâl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVERNE, kôn-trâ-vẻne', *v. a.* To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kôn-trâ-vẻn'ử, *s.* He who opposes another. [position.

CONTRAVENTION, kôn-trâ-vẻn'shûn, *s.* Op-

CONTRECTATION, kôn-trẻk-tả'shûn, *s.* A touching. [tribute to the same sovereign.

CONTRIBUTARY, kôn-trẻb'ủ-tả-rẻ, *a.* Paying

To CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trẻb'ủte, *v. a.* To give to some common stock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trẻb'ủte, *v. n.* To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kôn-trẻb'ủshûn, *s.* The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country

CONTRIBUTIVE, kôn-trẻb'ủ-tỉv, *a.* That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kôn-trẻb'ủ-tử, *s.* One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kôn-trẻb'ủ-tử-rẻ, *a.* Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRISTATE, kôn-trẻs'tẻte, *v. a.* To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kôn-trẻs-tả'shûn, *s.* The act of making sad, the state of being sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kôn'trẻte, *a.* Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITELY, kôn'trẻte-lẻ, *ad.* Penitently.

CONTRITENESS, kôn'trẻte-nẻs, *s.* Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kôn-trẻsh'ủn, *s.* The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin. [planned by the mind.

CONTRIVABLE, kôn-trẻ'vả-bl, *a.* Possible to be

CONTRIVANCE, kôn-trẻ'vảnse, *s.* The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trẻve', *v. a.* To plan out; to find out means. [design, to plan.

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trẻve', *v. n.* To form or

CONTRIVEMENT, kôn-trẻve'mẻnt, *s.* Invention.

CONTRIVER, kôn-trẻ'vử, *s.* An inventor.

CONTROL, kôn-trẻll', *s.* A register, or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint power, authority, superintendence.

To CONTROL, kôn-trẻll', *v. a.* To keep under check by a counter reckoning; to govern, to restrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn-trẻll'ả-bl, *a.* Subject to control, subject to be overruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn-trẻll'ử, *s.* One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trẻll'ử-shíp, *s.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn-trẻll'mẻnt, *s.* The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trẻ-vẻr'shẻl, *a.* Relating to disputes, disputations.

CONTROVERSY, kôn-trẻ-vẻr-sẻ, *s.* Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kôn-trẻ-vẻrt, *v. a.* To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn-trẻ-vẻrt'ẻ-bl, *a.* Disputable. [tant, chiefly on religious subjects.

CONTROVERTIST, kôn-trẻ-vẻr-tỉst, *s.* Disputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tủ-mả'shửs, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tủ-mả'shửs-lẻ, *ad.* Obstinate, inflexibly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tủ-mả'shửs-nẻs, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness.

CONTUMACY, kôn-tủ-mả-sẻ, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-tủ-mẻ'lẻ-ửs, *a.* Reproachful, sarcastick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-tủ-mẻ'lẻ-ửs-lẻ, *ad.* Reproachfully, contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn-tủ-mẻ'lẻ-ửs-nẻs, *s.* Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kôn-tủ-mẻ-lẻ, *s.* Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kôn-tủze', *v. a.* To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kôn-tủ'zhủn, *s.* The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vả-lẻs'sẻnse, } *s.* Re-

CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vả-lẻs'sẻn-sẻ, } renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kôn-vả-lẻs'sẻnt, *a.* Recovering. [ther, to assemble.

To CONVENE, kôn-vẻne', *v. n.* To come toge-

To CONVENE, kôn-vẻne', *v. a.* To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kôn-vẻ'nẻ-ẻnse, } *s.* Fit-

CONVENIENCY, kôn-vẻ'nẻ-ẻn-sẻ, } ness, commodiousness, cause of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place. [proper.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vẻ'nẻ-ẻnt, *a.* Fit, suitable,

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vẻ'nẻ-ẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kôn'vẻnt, *s.* An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kôn-vẻnt', *v. a.* To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-vẻn'tẻ-kl, *s.* An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

CONVENTICLER, kôn-vẻn'tẻk-lử, *s.* One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kôn-vẻn'shủn, *s.* The act of coming together; union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vẻn'shủn-ẻl, *a.* Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, This.

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'shûn-â-rê, *a.* Acting upon contract.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, *a.* Belonging to a convent, monastick.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, *s.* A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.
To CONVERGE, kôn-vêrje', *v. n.* To tend to one point from different places.
CONVERGENT, kôn-vêr'jênt, } *a.* Tending to
CONVERGING, kôn-vêr'jîng, } one point from different places.
CONVERSABLE, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl, *a.* Qualified for conversation, fit for company.
CONVERSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl-nê, *s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion.
CONVERSABLY, kôn-vêr'sâ-blê, *ad.* In a conversable manner.
CONVERSANT, { kôn'vêr-sânt, } *a.* Ac-
 kôn-vêr'sânt, } quainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning
CONVERSATION, kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn, *s.* Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.
To CONVERSE, kôn-vêrse', *v. n.* To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.
CONVERSE, kôn'vêrse, *s.* Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians, it means the contrary.
CONVERSELY, kôn-vêrse'lê, *ad.* With change of order, reciprocally.
CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'shûn, *s.* Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another. [sociable.
CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'sîv, *a.* Conversable,
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt', *v. a.* To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt', *v. n.* To undergo a change, to be transmuted.
CONVERT, kôn'vêrt, *s.* A person converted from one opinion to another. [converts.
CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt-ûr, *s.* One that makes
CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr-tê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being possible to be converted.
CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'tê-bl, *a.* Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.
CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'tê-blê, *ad.* Reciprocally.
CONVERTITE, kôn'vêr-tîte, *s.* A convert.
CONVEX, kôn'vêks, *a.* Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.
CONVEX, kôn'vêks, *s.* A convex body.
CONVEXED, kôn-vêkst', *part.* Protuberant in a circular form. [form.
CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêk'sêd-lê, *ad.* In a convex
CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'ê-tê, *s.* Protuberance, in a circular form. [form.
CONVEXLY, kôn-vêks'lê, *ad.* In a convex
CONVEXNESS, kôn-vêks'nê, *s.* Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kôn-vêks'ô-kông-kâve, *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.
To CONVEY, kôn-vâ', *v. a.* To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit, to transfer, to deliver to another, to impart.
CONVEYANCE, kôn-vâ'ânse, *s.* The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly: the means by which any thing is conveyed, delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.
CONVEYANCER, kôn-vâ'ân-sûr, *s.* A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.
CONVEYER, kôn-vâ'ûr, *s.* One who carries or transmits any thing.
To CONVICT, kôn-vîkt', *v. a.* To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to discover to be false. [in guilt.
CONVICT, kôn-vîkt', *a.* Convicted, detected
CONVICT, kôn'vîkt, *s.* A person cast at the bar
CONVICTION, kôn-vîk'shûn, *s.* Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.
CONVICTIVE, kôn-vîk'tîv, *a.* Having the power of convincing.
To CONVINC, kôn-vînse', *v. a.* To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict. [viction.
CONVINCEMENT, kôn-vînse'mênt, *s.* Con-
CONVINCIBLE, kôn-vîn'sê-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.
CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vîn'sîng-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.
CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vîn'sîng-nê, *s.* The power of convincing.
To CONVIVE, kôn-vîve', *v. a.* To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.
CONVIVAL, kôn-vî'vâl, } *a.* Relating to an
CONVIVIAL, kôn-vîv'yâl, } entertainment, festal, social.
CONUNDRUM, kô-nûn'drûm, *s.* A low jest, a quibble. [gether.
To CONVOCATE, kôn'vô-kâte, *v. a.* To call to-
CONVOCAION, kôn-vô-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.
To CONVOKE, kôn'vôke', *v. a.* To call together, to summon to an assembly.
To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlv', *v. a.* To roll together, to roll one part upon another.
CONVOLUTED, kôn-vô-lu'têd, *part. a.* Twisted, rolled upon itself.
CONVOLUTION, kôn-vô-lû'shûn, *s.* The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.
To CONVOY, kôn-vôê', *v. a.* To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.
CONVOY, kôn'vôê, *s.* Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.
CONUSANCE, kôn'û-sânse, *s.* Cognizance, notice. A law term.
To CONVULSE, kôn-vâlse', *v. a.* To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

CONVULSION, kôn-vûl'shûn, *s.* A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûl'sîv, *a.* Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kûn'nê, *s.* A rabbit, an animal that burrows in the ground.

CONY-BURROW, kûn'nê-bûr-ô, *s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kôô, *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kôôk, *s.* One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

To COOK, kôôk, *v. a.* To prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kôôk'mâde, *s.* A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kôôk'rôôm, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

COOKERY, kôôk'ûr-ê, *s.* The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kôôl, *a.* Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kôôl, *s.* Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kôôl, *v. a.* To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kôôl, *v. n.* To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kôôl'ûr, *s.* That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kôôl'lê, *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kôôl'nês, *s.* Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kôôm, *s.* Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. [four bushels.

COOMB, kôôm, *s.* A measure of corn containing

COOP, kôôp, *s.* A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kôôp, *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kôô-pêê', *s.* A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kôô'pûr, *s.* One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kôô'pûr-îdje, *s.* The price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE, kô-ôp'êr-âte, *v. n.* To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, kô-ôp'êr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kô-ôp'êr-â-tîv, *a.* Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kô-ôp'êr-â-tûr, *s.* He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others. [assumption.

CO-OPTATION, kô-ôp-tâ'shûn, *s.* Adoption,

CO-ORDINATE, kô-ôr'dê-nâte, *a.* Holding the same rank. [the same rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kô-ôr'dê-nâte-lê, *ad.* In

CO-ORDINATENESS, kô-ôr'dê-nâte-nês, *s.*

The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kô-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kôôt, *s.* A small black water-fowl.

COP, kôp, *s.* The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kô-pâr'sê-nâ-rê, *s.* Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kô-pâr'sê-nûr, *s.* Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kô-pâr'sê-nê, *s.* An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pârt'nûr, *s.* One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kô-pârt'nâr-shîp, *s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. [ed. Obsolete.

COPATAIN, kôp'â-tîn, *a.* High-raised, pointed.

COPAYVA, kô-pâ'vâ, *s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE, kôpe, *s.* Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

To COPE, kôpe, *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To COPE, kôpe, *v. n.* To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kôp'pê-ûr, *s.* One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kô'pîng, *s.* The upper tier of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kô'pê-ûs, *a.* Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kô'pê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, kô'pê-ûs-nês, *s.* Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.

COPLAND, kôp'lând, *s.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kôp'pêd or kôpt, *a.* Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, kôp'pêl, *s.* An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver. [metals.

COPPER, kôp'pûr, *s.* One of the primitive

COPPER, kôp'pûr, *s.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kôp'pûr-nôze, *s.* A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kôp'pûr-plâte, *s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kôp'pûr-wûrk, *s.* A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kôp'pûr-âs, *s.* Green vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kôp'pûr-smîth, *s.* One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kôp'pûr-wûrm, *s.* A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kôp'pûr-ê, *a.* Containing copper.

COPPICE, kôp'pîs, *s.* Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kôp'pl-dûst, *s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kôp'pld, *a.* Rising in a conick form.

COPSE, kôps, *s.* Short wood.

To COPSE, kôps, *v. a.* To preserve underwood.

COPULA, kôp'û-lâ, *s.* The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

To COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte, *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULATION, kôp'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes. [mar.

COPULATIVE, kôp'û-lâ-tîv, *a.* A term of gram-

COPY, kôp'pê, *s.* A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a

tube, túb, búll òil pòund thin, THIS.

good and fair copy ; the original, the archetype ; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kóp'pè-bòók, *s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kóp'pè-hòld, *s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.

PYHOLDER, kóp'pè-hòl-dúr, *s.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kóp'pè, *v. a.* To transcribe, to write after an original ; to imitate, to propose to imitation.

To COPY, kóp'pè, *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of something else.

COPYER, kóp'pè-úr, *s.* One who copies writing or pictures.

COPYIST, kóp'pè-íst, *s.* ing or pictures.

To COQUET, kò-két', *v. a.* To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. [advances.

COQUETRY, kò-két'rè, *s.* Affectation of amorous

COQUETTE, kò-két', *s.* A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice. [fishers.

CORACLE, kòr'á-kl, *s.* A boat used in Wales by

CORAL, kòr'ál, *s.* Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air ; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

CORALLINE, kòr'ál-lín, *a.* Consisting of coral.

CORALLINE, kòr'ál-lín, *s.* Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, kòr'ál-lòld, *or* kòr'ál-lòld'ál, *a.* Resembling coral.

CORANT, kò-ránt', *s.* A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN, kòr'bán, *s.* An alms basket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kòr'bèlz, *s.* Little baskets, used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kòr'bèl, *s.* In architecture, the representation of a basket.

CORD, kòrd, *s.* A rope, a string ; a quantity of wood for fuel ; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kòrd'má-kúr, *s.* One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker. [fuel.

CORD-WOOD, kòrd'wùd, *s.* Wood piled up for

To CORD, kòrd, *v. a.* To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kòr'dídje, *s.* A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kòr'dèd, *a.* Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kòr-dè-lèèr', *s.* A franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cineture.

CORDIAL, kòr'jè-ál, *s.* A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation ; any medicine that increases strength ; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, kòr'jè-ál, *a.* Reviving, invigorating, sincere, hearty.

CORDIALLY, kòr'jè-ál'è-tè, *s.* Relation to the heart ; sincerity. [ily.

CORDIALLY, kòr'jè-ál'lè, *ad.* Sincerely, heart-

CORE, kòre, *s.* The heart ; the inner part of any thing ; the inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel ; the matter contained in a bile or sore.

CORIACEOUS, kò-rè-á'shús, *a.* Consisting of leather ; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDE, kò-rè-án'dúr, *s.* A plant.

CORINTH, kúr'rán, *s.* A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.

CORINTHIAN, kò-rín'thè-án, *a.* Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders in architecture.

CORK, kòrk, *s.* A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark ; the bark of the cork-tree used for stopples the stopple of a bottle.

To CORK, kòrk, *v. a.* To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, kòr'kíng-pín', *s.* A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, kòr'kè, *a.* Consisting of cork.

CORMORANT, kòr'mò-ránt, *s.* A bird that preys upon fish ; a glutton.

CORN, kòrn, *s.* The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods ; grain unrealed ; grain in the ear, yet unthrashed ; an excrescence on the foot, hard and painful.

To CORN, kòrn, *v. a.* To salt, to sprinkle with salt ; to form into small grains.

CORN-FIELD, kòrn'fèeld, *s.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, kòrn'flág, *s.* A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kòrn'flòre, *s.* The floor where corn is stored. [bottle.

CORN-FLOWER, kòrn'flòù-úr, *s.* The blue-

CORN-LAND, kòrn'lánd, *s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain. [into meal.

CORN-MILL, kòrn'míll, *s.* A mill to grind corn

CORN-PIPE, kòrn'pípe, *s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kòrn'tshánd-lúr, *s.* One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kòrn'kút-túr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kòr'nèl, *s.* The

CORNELIAN-TREE, kòr-nè'lè-án-trèè, *s.* The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the Cornelian cherry.

CORNEOUS, kòr'nè-ús, *a.* Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

CORNER, kòr'núr, *s.* An angle ; a secret or remote place ; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, kòr'núr-stòne, *s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kòr'núr-wíze, *ad.* Diagonally.

CORNET, kòr'nèt, *s.* A musical instrument blown with the mouth ; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete ; the officer who bears the standard of a troop ; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin.

CORNETCY, kòr'nèt-sè, *s.* The post of a cornet in the army.

CORNICE, kòr'nís, *s.* The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kòr'ník-kl, *s.* A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kòr-nídje'è-rús, *a.* Horned, having horns. [of plenty.

CORNUCOPIÆ, kòr-nù-kò'pè-è, *s.* The horn

To CORNUTE, kòr-nùte', *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kòr-nù'tèd, *a.* Grafted with horns, cuckolded. [ed, a cuckold.

CORNUTO, kòr-nù'tò, *s.* Italian. A man horn.

CORNY, kòr'nè, *a.* Strong or hard like horn, horny ; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kòr'ò-lár-è, *s.* The conclusion, an inference.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pñ. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

CORONAL, kỏr'ỏ-nỏl, *s.* A crown, a garland.
CORONAL, kỏr'ỏ-nỏl, *a.* Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kỏr'ỏ-nỏr-ẻ, *a.* Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kỏr'ỏ-nỏ-shủn, *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kỏr'ỏ-nỏr, *s.* An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned. [worn by the nobility.]

CORONET, kỏr'ỏ-nẻt, *s.* An inferior crown

CORPORAL, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏl, *s.* The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏl, *a.* Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏl-ẻ, *ad.* Bodily.

CORPORATE, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏtẻ, *a.* United in a body or community. [politick.]

CORPORATION, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rỏ-shủn, *s.* A body

CORPOREAL, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rẻ-ỏl, *a.* Having a body, not immaterial. [bodiliness.]

CORPOREITY, kỏr'ỏ-pỏ-rẻ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Materiality,

CORPS, kỏrẻ, *s.* Plural kỏrẻz. A body of forces.

CORPSE, kỏrẻps, *s.* A carcass, a dead body, a corse.

CORPULENCE, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-lẻnẻ, } *s.* Bulkiness

CORPULENCY, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-lẻnẻ-sẻ, } of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-lẻnt, *a.* Fleishy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-sẻl, *s.* A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-sẻkủ-lỏr, } *a.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, kỏr'ỏ-pủ-sẻkủ-lỏrẻ-ỏn, } Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To CORRADE, kỏr-rỏẻ, *v. a.* To hoard, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kỏr-rỏẻ-dẻ-ỏ-shủn, *s.* A conjunction of rays into one point.

To CORRECT, kỏr-rẻkt', *v. a.* To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kỏr-rẻkt', *a.* Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kỏr-rẻk'shủn, *s.* Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kỏr-rẻk'shủn'ủr, *s.* A jail-bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kỏr-rẻk'tẻv, *a.* Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kỏr-rẻk'tẻv, *s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kỏr-rẻkt'ẻlẻ, *ad.* Accurately, exactly. [exactness.]

CORRECTNESS, kỏr-rẻkt'ẻnẻs, *s.* Accuracy,

CORRECTOR, kỏr-rẻk'tỏr, *s.* He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kỏr-rẻ-lỏẻ, *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kỏr'ẻ-lỏẻ, *s.* One that stands in the opposite relation. [ciprocal relation.]

CORRELATIVE, kỏr-rẻl'ỏ-tẻv, *a.* Having a re-

CORRELATIVENESS, kỏr-rẻl'ỏ-tẻv-nẻs, *s.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kỏr-rẻp'shủn, *s.* Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kỏr-rẻ-spỏnd', *v. n.* To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kỏr-rẻ-spỏn'dẻnẻ, } *s.*

CORRESPONDENCY, kỏr-rẻ-spỏn'dẻnẻ'sẻ, } Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing

to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities. [able, adapted, answerable.]

CORRESPONDENT, kỏr-rẻ-spỏn'dẻnt, *a.* Suit-

CORRESPONDENT, kỏr-rẻ-spỏn'dẻnt, *s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kỏr-rẻ-spỏn'sẻv, *a.* Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kỏr-rẻ-dỏẻ, *s.* The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kỏr-rẻ-jẻ-bl, *a.* That may be altered or amended; punishment.

CORRIVAL, kỏr-rẻ'ỏ-vỏl, *s.* Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kỏr-rẻ'ỏ-vỏl-rẻ, *s.* Competition.

CORROBORANT, kỏr-rỏb'ỏ-rỏnt, *a.* Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kỏr-rỏb'ỏ-rỏẻ, *v. a.* To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kỏr-rỏb'ỏ-rỏ-shủn, *s.* The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kỏr-rỏb'ỏ-rỏ-tẻv, *a.* Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kỏr-rỏẻ, *v. a.* To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kỏr-rỏ'dẻnt, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting. [consumed.]

CORRODIBLE, kỏr-rỏ'dẻ-bl, *a.* Possible to be

CORROSIBILITY, kỏr-rỏ-sẻ-blẻ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kỏr-rỏ'sẻ-bl, *a.* Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENES, kỏr-rỏ'sẻ-bl-nẻs, *s.* Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kỏr-rỏ'ỏ-shủn, *s.* The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kỏr-rỏ'sẻv, *a.* Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kỏr-rỏ'sẻv, *s.* That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kỏr-rỏ'sẻv-ẻlẻ, *ad.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kỏr-rỏ'sẻv-nẻs, *s.* The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kỏr-rỏ-gỏnt, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kỏr-rỏ-gỏẻ, *v. a.* To wrinkle or purse up. [tion into wrinkles.]

CORRUGATION, kỏr-rỏ-gỏ'shủn, *s.* Contract-

To CORRUPT, kỏr-rỏpt', *v. a.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kỏr-rỏpt', *v. n.* To become putrid, to grow rotten.

tube, tũb, bũll....đĩl....pũũnd....thin, THIS.

CORRUPT, kũr-rũpt', *a.* Vicious, tainted with wickedness. [or vitiates.
CORRUPTER, kũr-rũp'tũr, *s.* He that taints
CORRUPTIBILITY, kũr-rũp-tẽ-bĩl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Possibility to be corrupted.
CORRUPTIBLE, kũr-rũp'tẽ-bl, *a.* Susceptible of corruption; possible to be vitiated.
CORRUPTIBLENESS, kũr-rũp'tẽ-bl-nẽs, *s.* Susceptibility of corruption.
CORRUPTIBLY, kũr-rũp'tẽ-blẽ, *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted.
CORRUPTION, kũr-rũp'shũn, *s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.
CORRUPTIVE, kũr-rũp'tĩv, *a.* Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.
CORRUPTLESS, kũr-rũp'tlẽs, *a.* Insusceptible of corruption, undecaying.
CORRUPTLY, kũr-rũp'tlẽ, *ad.* With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.
CORRUPTNESS, kũr-rũp'tnẽs, *s.* The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.
CORSAIR, kũr'saire, *s.* A pirate.
CORSE, kũrse, *s.* Poetically, a dead body, a carcass. [fore part of the body.
CORSLET, kũrs'lẽt, *s.* A light armour for the
CORTICAL, kũr'tẽ-kål, *a.* Barky, belonging to the rind. [the bark of a tree.
CORTICATED, kũr'tẽ-kå-tẽd, *a.* Resembling
CORTICOSE, kũr-tẽ-kũsẽ', *a.* Full of bark.
CORVETTO, kũr-vẽt'tũ, *s.* The curvet.
CORUSCANT, kũ-rũs'kånt, *a.* Glittering by flashes, flashing.
CORUSCATION, kũr-rũs-kå'shũn, *s.* Flash, quick vibration of light.
CORYMBIATED, kũ-rĩm'bẽ-å-tẽd, *a.* Garnished with bunches of berries.
CORYMBIFEROUS, kũ-rĩm-bĩf'ẽr-rũs, *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.
CORYMBUS, kũ-rĩm'bũs, *s.* Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower, such as the flowers of daisies and common marigolds.
COSIER, kũ'zhẽ-rũ, *s.* A botcher. Obsolete.
COSMETICK, kũz-mẽt'ĩk, *a.* Beautifying.
COSMICAL, kũz-mẽ-kål, *a.* Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun. [sun.
COSMICALLY, kũz-mẽ-kål-lẽ, *ad.* With the
COSMOGONY, kũz-mũg'gũ-nẽ, *s.* The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
COSMOGRAPHER, kũz-mũg'grå-fũr, *s.* One who writes a description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICAL, kũz-mũ-gråf'ẽ-kål, *a.* Relating to a general description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kũz-mũ-gråf'ẽ-kål-lẽ, *ad.* In a manner relating to the structure of the world.
COSMOGRAPHY, kũz-mũg'grå-fẽ, *s.* The science of the general system of the world; a description of the universe.
COSMOPOLITAN, kũz-mũ-pũl'ẽ-tån, } *s.* A
COSMOPOLITE, kũz-mũp'ũ-lĩte, } citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.
COST, kũst, *s.* The price of any thing; charge, expense; loss, detriment.

To COST, kũst, *v. n.* To be bought for, to be had at a price.
COSTAL, kũs'tål, *a.* Belonging to the ribs.
COSTARD, kũs'tård, *s.* A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.
COSTIVE, kũs'tĩv, *a.* Bound in the body, close, unpermeable.
COSTIVENESS, kũs'tĩv-nẽs, *s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.
COSTLINESS, kũst'lẽ-nẽs, *s.* Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
COSTLY, kũst'lẽ, *a.* Sumptuous, expensive.
COSTUME, kũs-tũmẽ', *s.* In painting, the proper character; the correspondence of the several parts and figures: Chiefly the correspondence of dress to its respective ages or nations.
COT, kũt, *s.* A small house, a hut.
COTANGENT, kũ-tån'jẽnt, *s.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
COTEMPORARY, kũ-tẽm'pũ-rå-rẽ, *a.* Living at the same time, coetaneous.
COTERIE, kũ-tũr-rẽ', *s.* A club, a society.
COTILLON, kũ-tĩl-yũng', *s.* A kind of French dance. [cottage.
COTLAND, kũt'lånd, *s.* Land appendant to a
COTQUEAN, kũt'kwẽne, *s.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
COTTAGE, kũt'tåje, *s.* A hut, mean habitation.
COTTAGER, kũt'tå-jũr, *s.* One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives on the common without paying rent.
COTTIER, kũt'yẽr, *s.* One who inhabits a cot.
COTTON, kũt'tũ, *s.* The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.
COTTON, kũt'tũ, *s.* Cloth or stuff made of cotton. [nap; to cement, to unite with.
To COTTON, kũt'tũ, *v. n.* To rise with a
To COUCH, kũũtsh, *v. n.* To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, or pain.
To COUCH, kũũtsh, *v. a.* To lay on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.
COUCH, kũũtsh, *s.* A seat of repose; a layer, a stratum. [squatting.
COUCHANT, kũũtsh'ånt, *a.* Lying down,
COUCHEE, kũũ'shẽẽ, *s.* French. Bed-time, the time of visiting late at night; opposite to Levee. [depresses cataracts.
COUCHER, kũũtsh'ũr, *s.* He that couches or
COUCHFELLOW, kũũtsh'fẽl-lũ, *s.* Bed-fellow, companion.
COUCHGRASS, kũũtsh'grås, *s.* A weed.
COVE, kũve, *s.* A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.
COVENANT, kũv'ẽ-nånt, *s.* A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.
To COVENANT, kũv'ẽ-nånt, *v. n.* To bargain, to stipulate.
COVENANTEE, kũv'ẽ-nånt-tẽẽ', *s.* A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.
COVENANTER, kũv'ẽ-nånt-tũr, *s.* One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

Fâte, fâf, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . .

To COVER, kûv'ûr, *v. a.* To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kûv'ûr, *s.* Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kûv'ûr-îng, *s.* Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kûv'ûr-lét, *s.* The outermost of the bed-clothes.

COVERT, kûv'ûrt, *s.* A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding place. [*den, insidious.*]

COVERT, kûv'ûrt, *a.* Sheltered, secret, hid-

COVERT-WAY, kûv'ûrt-wá, *s.* A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kûv'ûrt-lé, *ad.* Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kûv'ûrt-nēs, *s.* Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kûv'ûr-tshûre, *s.* Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kûv'êt, *v. a.* To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly. [*desire.*]

To COVET, kûv'êt, *v. n.* To have a strong

COVETABLE, kûv'êt-â-bl, *a.* To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kûv'ê-tûs, *a.* Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kûv'vê-tûs-lé, *ad.* Avariciously, eagerly. [*eagerness of gain.*]

COVETOUSNESS, kûv'vê-tûs-nēs, *s.* Avarice,

COVEY, kûv've, *s.* A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kôf, *s.* A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kôf, *v. n.* To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kôf, *v. a.* To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kôf'fûr, *s.* One that coughs.

COVIN, kûv'in, *s.* A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another.

COVING, kô'vîng, *s.* A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot; a particular form of ceiling.

COULD, kûd. The imperfect pret. of *Can.*

COULTER, kôle'tûr, *s.* The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kôûn'sîl, *s.* An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kôûn'sîl-bôrd, *s.* Council-table, tables where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kôûn'sêl, *s.* Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy, the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

To COUNSEL, kôûn'sêl, *v. a.* To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing. [*to receive and follow advice.*]

COUNSELLABLE, kôûn'sêl-â-bl, *a.* Willing

COUNSELLOR, kôûn'sêl-lûr, *s.* One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kôûn'sêl-lûr-shîp, *s.* The office or post of privy counsellor.

To COUNT, kôûnt, *v. a.* To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to. to charge to. [*depend on.*]

To COUNT, kôûnt, *v. n.* To lay a scheme; to

COUNT, kôûnt, *s.* Number, reckoning.

COUNT, kôûnt, *s.* A title of foreign nobility, an earl. [*numbered.*]

COUNTABLE, kôûn'tâ-bl, *a.* That may be

COUNTENANCE, kôûn'tê-nânse, *s.* The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affection or ill will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To COUNTENANCE, kôûn'tê-nânse, *v. a.* To support, to patronise, to make a show of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kôûn'tê-nân-sûr, *s.* One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kôûn'tûr, *s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kôûn'tûr, *ad.* Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kôûn'tûr-âkt, *v. a.* To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, kôûn-tûr-bâl'lânse, *v. a.* To act against with an opposite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kôûn'tûr-bâl'lânse, *s.* Opposite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kôûn'tûr-bûf, *v. a.* To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kôûn'tûr-bûf, *s.* A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kôûn'tûr-kâs-tûr, *s.* A book-keeper; a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kôûn'tûr-tshânje', *s.* Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kôûn'tûr-tshânje, *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kôûn'tûr-tshârm, *s.* That by which a charm is dissolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, kôûn-tûr-tshârm', *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kôûn-tûr-tshék', *v. a.* To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kôûn'tûr-tshék, *s.* Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, kôûn-tûr-drâw', *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kôûn-tûr-êv'ê-dênse, *s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kôûn'tûr-fîr, *v. a.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kôûn'tûr-fîr, *a.* Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kôûn'tûr-fîr, *s.* One who per-

tube, túb, búll....đil....pôund....pln, THIS.

sonates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kôôn'túr-fít-úr, *s.* A forger. [with forgery.

COUNTERFEITLY, kôôn'túr-fít-lè, *ad.* Falsely,

COUNTERFERMENT, kôôn'túr-fér'mént, *s.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kôôn'túr-fôrt, *s.* Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kôôn'túr-gáje, *s.* A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kôôn'túr-gárd, *s.* A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, kôôn'túr-mánd', *v. a.* To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kôôn'túr-mánd, *s.* Repeal of a former order. [To march backwards.

To COUNTERMARCH, kôôn'túr-mártsh', *v. n.*

COUNTERMARCH, kôôn'túr-mártsh, *s.* Retrocession, march backward; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kôôn'túr-márk, *s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the Goldsmith's Company.

COUNTERMINE, kôôn'túr-míne, *s.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, kôôn'túr-míne', *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, kôôn'túr-mó'shún, *s.* Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kôôn'túr-múre, *s.* A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kôôn'túr-nátsh'ù-rál, *a.* Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kôôn'túr-nôeze, *s.* A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kôôn'túr-ô'pn-íng, *s.* An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kôôn'túr-páse, *s.* Contrary measure.

COUNTERPANE, kôôn'túr-páne, *s.* A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPART, kôôn'túr-párt, *s.* The correspondent part. [plication.

COUNTERPLEA, kôôn'túr-plè, *s.* In law, a re-

To COUNTERPLOT, kôôn'túr-plót', *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kôôn'túr-plót, *s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kôôn'túr-pôínt, *s.* A coverlet woven in squares; a species of musick.

COUNUNTERPOISE, kôôn'túr-pôeze', *v. a.* To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, kôôn'túr-pôeze, *s.* Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kôôn'túr-pôe'zn, *s.* Antidote. [Opposite force.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kôôn'túr-prèsh'úre, *s.*

COUNTERPROJECT, kôôn'túr-prôd'jèkt, *s.* Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kôôn'túr-skárp, *s.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, kôôn'túr-síne', *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, kôôn'túr-tèn'núr, *s.* One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kôôn'túr-tíde, *s.* Contrary tide. [opposition.

COUNTERTIME, kôôn'túr-tíme, *s.* Defence,

COUNTERTURN, kôôn'túr-túr, *s.* The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kôôn'túr-vále', *v. a.* To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kôôn'túr-vále, *s.* Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kôôn'túr-vú, *s.* Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, kôôn'túr-wúrk, *v. a.* To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kôôn'tès, *s.* The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kôôn'tíng-hóuse, *s.* The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. [out number.

COUNTLESS, kôôn't'less, *a.* Innumerable, with-

COUNTRY, kún'trè, *s.* A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kún'trè, *a.* Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kún'trè-mán, *s.* One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kôôn'tè, *s.* A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kôô-pèe', *s.* A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kúp'pl, *s.* A chain or tie that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.

To COUPLE, kúp'pl, *v. a.* To join together; to join to one another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kúp'pl, *v. n.* To join embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kúp'pl-bèg-úr, *s.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kúp'lèt, *s.* Two verses, a pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves. [titude.

COURAGE, kúr'ridje, *s.* Bravery, active for-

COURAGEOUS, kúr-rá'jè-ús, *a.* Brave, daring, bold. [stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSLY, kúr-rá'jè-ús-lè, *ad.* Bravely,

COURAGEOUSNESS, kúr-rá'jè-ús-nès, *s.* Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kúr-ránt', } *s.* A nimble dance;

COURANTO, kúr-rán'to, } any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mèt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

To COURB, kòorb, *v. n.* To bend, to bow, [haste. Obsolete.]

COURIER, kòò-rèér', *s.* A messenger sent in

COURSE, kòrse, *s.* Race, career; passage, from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kòrse, *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kòrse, *v. n.* To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kòr'súr, *s.* A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kòrte, *s.* The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kòrte, *v. a.* To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kòrte-tsháp'lin, *s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kòrte-dá', *s.* Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kòrte-fá'vúr, *s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kòrte'hánd, *s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. [sant in court.]

COURT-LADY, kòrte-lá'dè, *s.* A lady conversant

COURTEOUS, kúr'tshè-ús, *a.* Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kúr'tshè-ús-lè, *ad.* Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kúr'tshè-ús-nès, *s.* Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, { kúr-tè-zán', *s.* A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kúr'tè-sè, *s.* Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others. [by women.]

COURTESY, kúr'tè-sè, *s.* The reverence made

To COURTESY, kúr'tè-sè, *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kòrte'yúr, *s.* One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kòrte'líke, *a.* Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kòrte'lè-nès, *s.* Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kòrte'lè, *a.* Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kòrte'shíp, *s.* The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kúz'zn, *s.* Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kòu, *s.* The female of the bull.

To COW, kòu, *v. a.* To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kòu'hèrd, *s.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kòu'hòuse, *s.* The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kòu'létsh, *s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kòu'wède, *s.* A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kòu'whète, *s.* A plant.

COWARD, kòu'úrd, *s.* A poltroon, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear: it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kòu'úr-dís, *s.* Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage. [cowardice.]

COWARDLINESS, kòu'úrd-lè-nès, *s.* Timidity,

COWARDLY, kòu'úrd-lè, *a.* Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kòu'úrd-lè, *ad.* In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kòu'úr, *v. n.* To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kòu'ish, *a.* Timorous, fearful. Not used. [ness is to keep cows.]

COWKEEPER, kòu'kè-púr, *s.* One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kòul, *s.* A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kòul'stáf, *s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COW-POCK, kòu'pòk, *s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small-pox.

COWSLIP, kòu'slíp, *s.* Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, kòks'kòme, *s.* The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop; a superficial pretender.

COXCOMBLY, kòks'kòm-lè, *a. or ad.* Conceited, like a coxcomb.

COXCOMBRY, kòks'còm-rè, *s.* Foppishness.

COXCOMICAL, kòks-kò'm'ík-ál, *a.* Foppish, conceited.

COY, kòè, *a.* Modest, decent, reserved, not accessible.

To COY, kòè, *v. n.* To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

COYLY, kòè'lè, *ad.* With reserve.

COYNESS, kòè'nès, *s.* Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COZ, kúz, *s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

To COZEN, kúz'zn, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kúz'zn-àje, *s.* Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat. [frauder.]

COZENER, kúz'zn-úr, *s.* A cheater, a deceiver.

CRAB, kráb, *s.* A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiack.

tàbe, túb, búll... ðíl, pòund... ðín, THis.

- CRABBED**, kráb'béd, *a.* Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.
- CRABBEDLY**, kráb'béd-lè, *ad.* Peevishly.
- CRABBEDNESS**, kráb'béd-nès, *s.* Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, asperity of manners; difficulty.
- CRABER**, krá'búr, *s.* The water-rat.
- CRABS-EYES**, kráb'ize, *s.* Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.
- CRACK**, krák, *s.* A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; craziness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.
- To CRACK**, krák, *v. a.* To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.
- To CRACK**, krák, *v. n.* To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with *Of*.
- CRACK-BRAINED**, krák-bránd', *a.* Crazy, without right reason.
- CRACK-HEMP**, krák'hèmp, *s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.
- CRACKER**, krák'úr, *s.* A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.
- To CRACKLE**, krák'kl, *v. n.* To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.
- CRADLE**, krá'dl, *s.* A moveable bed on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.
- To CRADLE**, krá'dl, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.
- CRADLE-CLOTHES**, krá'dl-klòze, *s.* Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.
- CRAFT**, kráft, *s.* Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.
- To CRAFT**, kráft, *v. n.* To play tricks. Obsolete. [fully.]
- CRAFTILY**, kráftè-lè, *ad.* Cunningly, artfully.
- CRAFTINESS**, kráftè-nès, *s.* Cunning, stratagem. [manufacturer.]
- CRAFTSMAN**, kráfts'mán, *s.* An artificer, a craftsman.
- CRAFTSMANSHIP**, kráfts'más-túr, *s.* A man skilled in his trade.
- CRAFTY**, kráftè, *a.* Cunning, artful.
- CRAIG**, krág, *s.* A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.
- CRAIGED**, krág'gèd, *a.* Full of inequalities and prominences.
- CRAIGEDNESS**, krág'gèd-nès, *s.* Fulness of crags and prominent rocks.
- CRAIGINESS**, krág'gè-nès, *s.* The state of being craggy. [minences, rough.]
- CRAIGY**, krág'gè, *a.* Rugged, full of protuberances.
- To CRAM**, krám, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.
- To CRAM**, krám, *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.
- CRAMBO**, krám'bò, *s.* A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.
- CRAMP**, krámp, *s.* A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. [term.]
- CRAMP**, krámp, *a.* Difficult, knotty. A low word.
- To CRAMP**, krámp, *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with cramp-irons.
- CRAMP-FISH**, krámp'físh, *s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
- CRAMPIRON**, krámp'i-úr, *s.*—See *Cramp*.
- CRANAGE**, krá'nídje, *s.* A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.
- CRANE**, kráne, *s.* A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.
- CRANE'S BILL**, kránz'bíl, *s.* An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
- CRANIUM**, krá'nè-úm, *s.* The skull.
- CRANK**, kránk, *s.* A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.
- CRANK**, kránk, *a.* Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.
- To CRANKLE**, kránk'kl, *v. n.* To run in and out.
- To CRANKLE**, kránk'kl, *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces.
- CRANKNESS**, kránk'nès, *s.* Health, vigour; disposition to overset.
- CRANNIED**, krán'nè-éd, *a.* Full of chinks or crevices. [crevice.]
- CRANNY**, krán'nè, *s.* A chink, a cleft, a crack.
- CRAPE**, krápe, *s.* A thin stuff loosely woven.
- To CRASH**, krásh, *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.
- To CRASH**, krásh, *v. a.* To break, to bruise.
- CRASH**, krásh, *s.* A loud mixed sound.
- CRASS**, krás, *a.* Gross, coarse, not subtle.
- CRASSITUDE**, krás'sè-tùde, *s.* Grossness, coarseness.
- CRASTINATION**, krás-tè-ná'shún, *s.* Delay.
- CRATCH**, krátsh, *s.* The pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
- CRAVAT**, krá-vát', *s.* A neckcloth.
- To CRAVE**, kráve, *v. a.* To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.
- CRAVEN**, krá'vn, *s.* A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.
- To CRAVEN**, krá'vn, *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly.
- To CRAUNCH**, krántsh, *v. a.* To crush in the mouth. [of birds.]
- CRAW**, kráw, *s.* The crop or first stomach.
- CRAWFISH**, kráw'físh, *s.* A small shell-fish found in brooks.
- To CRAWL**, kráwl, *v. n.* To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.
- CRAWLER**, kráw'lúr, *s.* A creeper, any thing that creeps.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt... mè, mèt... plne, pîn... nõ, mõe, nõr, nõt...

CRAYFISH, kràw'fish, *s.* The river lobster.— See *Crawfish*.
CRAYON, krà'ûn, *s.* A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.
To CRAZE, kràze, *v. a.* To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect. [brokenness.
CRAZEDNESS, krà'zèd-nès, *s.* Decrepitude,
CRAZINESS, krà'zè-nès, *s.* State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.
CRAZY, krà'zè, *a.* Broken, decrepit; broken witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.
To CREAK, krèke, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise. [of milk.
CREAM, krème, *s.* The unctuous or oily part
To CREAM, krème, *v. n.* To gather cream; to mantle or froth.
CREAM-FACED, krème'fàste, *a.* Pale, coward-looking.
CREAMY, krè'mè, *a.* Full of cream.
CREASE, krèse, *s.* A mark made by doubling any thing.
To CREASE, krèse, *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.
To CREATE, krè-à'tè', *v. a.* To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.
CREATION, krè-à'shûn, *s.* The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.
CREATIVE, krè-à'tiv, *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.
CREATOR, krè-à'tûr, *s.* The Being that bestows existence.
CREATURE, krè'tshûre, *s.* A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.
CREATURELY, krè'tshûre-lè, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.
CREDENCE, krè'dènsè, *s.* Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.
CREDENDA, krè-dèn'dà, *s.* *Latin.* Things to be believed, articles of faith.
CREDENT, krè'dènt, *a.* Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.
CREDENTIAL, krè-dèn'shàl, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.
CREDIBILITY, krèd-è-bl'è-tè, *s.* Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.
CREDIBLE, krèd'è-bl, *a.* Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief.
CREDIBLENESS, krèd'è-bl-nès, *s.* Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.
CREDIBLY, krèd'è-blè, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.
CREDIT, krèd'it, *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power, not compulsive.
To CREDIT, krèd'it, *v. a.* To believe, to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.
CREDITABLE, krèd'it-à-bl, *a.* Reputable, above contempt; estimable

CREDITABLENESS, krèd'it-à-bl-nès, *s.* Reputation, estimation.
CREDITABLY, krèd'it-à-blè, *ad.* Reputably, without disgrace.
CREDITOR, krèd'it-ûr, *s.* He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor. [belief.
CREDULITY, krè-dù'lè-tè, *s.* Easiness of
CREDULOUS, krèd'jù-lûs, *a.* Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.
CREDULOUSNESS, krèd'jù-lûs-nûs, *s.* Aptness to believe, credulity.
CREED, krèed, *s.* A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.
To CREEK, krèek, *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.
CREEK, krèek, *s.* A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.
CREEKY, krèek'kè, *a.* Full of creeks, unequal, winding.
To CREEP, krèep, *v. n.* To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously, without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.
CREEPER, krèep'pûr, *s.* A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.
CREEPHOLE, krèep'hòle, *s.* A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.
CREEPINGLY, krèep'ing-lè, *ad.* Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.
To CREPITATE, krèp'è-tàte, *v. n.* To make a small crackling noise.
CREPITATION, krèp-è-tà'shûn, *s.* A small crackling noise.
CREPT, krèpt. Part. from *Creep*.
CREPUSCULE, krè-pûs'kùle, *s.* Twilight.
CREPUSCULOUS, krè-pûs'kù-lûs, *a.* Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.
CRESCENT, krès'sènt, *a.* Increasing, growing.
CRESCENT, krès'sènt, *s.* The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.
CRESCIVE, krès'siv, *a.* Increasing, growing.
CRESS, krès, *s.* An herb.
CRESSET, krès'sèt, *s.* A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.
CREST, krèst, *s.* The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, spirit, fire.
CRESTED, krès'tèd, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb.
CREST-FALLEN, krèst'fàln, *a.* Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.
CRESTLESS, krèst'lès, *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour. [chalk, chalky.
CRETACEOUS, krè-tà'shûs, *a.* Abounding with
CRETATED, krè-tà-tèd, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.
CREVICE, krèv'is, *s.* A crack, a cleft.
CREW, kròò, *s.* A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
CREW, kròò. The pret. of *Crow*.

tube, túb, búll ðíl pòund thin, THIS.

CREWELL, kròò'íl, *s.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, kríb, *s.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, kríb, *v. a.* To show up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, kríb'bídje, *s.* A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krí-brá'shún, *s.* The act of sifting.

CRICK, krík, *s.* The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krík'kít, *s.* An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, krí'úr, *s.* The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, kríme, *s.* An act contrary to right; an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, kríme'fúl, *a.* Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, kríme'lés, *a.* Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krím'è-nál, *a.* Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krím'è-nál, *s.* A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krím'è-nál-lè, *ad.* Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krím'è-nál-nès, *s.* Guiltiness.

CRIMINATION, krím'è-ná'shún, *s.* The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krím'è-ná-túr-rè, *a.* Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krím'è-nús, *a.* Wicked, iniquitous. [wickedly.]

CRIMINOUSLY, krím'è-nús-lè, *ad.* Very

CRIMINOUSNESS, krím'è-nús-nès, *s.* Wickedness, guilt, crime. [bled.]

CRIMP, krímp, *a.* Crisp, brittle, easily crum-

To CRIMPLE, krím'pl, *v. a.* To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krím'zn, *s.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krím'zn, *v. a.* To dye with crimson. [A cant word.]

CRINCUM, kríngk'úm, *s.* A cramp, whimsy.

CRINGE, krínje, *s.* Bow, servile civility.

To CRINGE, krínje, *v. a.* To draw together, to contract. Little used.

To CRINGE, krínje, *v. n.* To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, krí-níd'jè-rús, *a.* Hairy, overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, krí'níte, *a.* Seemingly having a tail of long hair.

To CRINKLE, kríng'kl, *v. n.* To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

CRINOSE, krí-nòze', *a.* Hairy, full of hair.

CRIPPLE, kríp'pl, *s.* A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, kríp'pl, *v. a.* To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, kríp'pl-nès, *s.* Lameness.

CRISIS, krí'sís, *s.* The point in which the disease kills or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krísp, *a.* Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krísp, *v. a.* To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krís-pá'shún, *s.* The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, krís'píng-pín, *s.* A curling iron.

CRISPNESS, krísp'nès, *s.* Curledness.

CRISPY, krís'pè, *a.* Curled.

CRITERION, krí-tè'rè-ún, *s.* A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITICK, krít'ík, *s.* A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censorer, a man apt to find fault. [ticism.]

CRITICK, krít'ík, *a.* Critical, relating to cri-

CRITICK, krít'ík, *s.* A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krít'è-kál, *a.* Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krít'è-kál-lè, *ad.* In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krít'è-kál-nès, *s.* Exactness, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krít'è-síze, *v. n.* To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krít'è-síze, *v. a.* To censure, to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krít'è-sízm, *s.* Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

To CROAK, kròke, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow. [or raven.]

CROAK, kròke, *s.* The cry or voice of a frog

CROCEOUS, krò'shè-ús, *a.* Consisting of saffron, like saffron. [earth.]

CROCK, kròk, *s.* A cup, any vessel made of

CROCKERY, kròk'úr-è, *s.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, kròk'ò-díl, *s.* An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCUS, krò'kús, *s.* An early flower.

CROFT, kròft, *s.* A little close joining to a house that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, kròè-sàde', *s.* A holy war.— See *Crusade*.

CROISES, kròè'sèz, *s.* Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, kròne, *s.* An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krò'nè, *s.* An old acquaintance.

CROOK, kròòk, *s.* Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheep hook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, kròòk, *v. a.* To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, kròòk'bák, *s.* A man that has gibbous shoulders. [shoulders.]

CROOKBACKED, kròòk'bákt, *a.* Having bent

CROOKED, kròòk'éd, *a.* Bent, not straight, curved; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, kròòk'éd-lè, *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, kròòk'éd-nès, *s.* Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity, of a gibbous body.

CROP, kròp, *s.* The crow of a bird.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pline, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, rōt. . . .

CROPFULL, krōp'fûl, *a.* Satiated with a full belly. [debauchery.

CROPSICK, krōp'sîk, *a.* Sick with excess and
CROP, krōp, *s.* The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, krōp, *v. a.* To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears. [used.

To CROP, krōp, *v. n.* To yield harvest. Not
CROPPER, krōp'pûr, *s.* A kind of pigeon with a large crop. [a bishop.

CROSIER, krō'zhê-êr, *s.* The pastoral staff of
CROSLET, krōs'lêt, *s.* A small cross.

CROSS, krōs, *s.* One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hinderance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS, krōs, *a.* Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful; ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krōs, *prep.* Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To CROSS, krōs, *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel. as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krōs'bâr-shôt', *s.* A round shot; or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krōs'êgz-âm'în, *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krōs'stâf, *s.* An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, krōs'bîte, *s.* A deception, a cheat.
To CROSSBITE, krōs'bîte, *v. a.* To contravene by deception.

CROSS-BOW, krōs'bô, *s.* A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSGRAINED, krōs-grând', *a.* Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krōs'lê, *ad.* Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krōs'nês, *s.* Transverseness, intersection; perverseness, peevishness.

CROSSROW, krōs-rô', *s.* Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krōs'wînd, *s.* Wind blowing from the right or left.

CROSSWAY, krōs'wâ, *s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krōs'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

CROTCH, krôtsh, *s.* A hook.

CROTCHET, krôtsh'êt, *s.* In musick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to

half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krôútsh, *v. n.* To stoop low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely. [buttocks of a horse.

CROUP, krôöp, *s.* The rump of a fowl; the
CROUPADES, krôöp-pâdz', *s.* Are higher leaps than those of curvets.

CROW, krô, *s.* A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts; a piece of iron used as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, krô'fût, *s.* A flower.

To CROW, krô, *v. n.* Pret. *Crew* or *Crowed*. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krôüd, *s.* A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace, a fiddle.

To CROWD, krôüd, *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes; To crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krôüd, *v. n.* To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krôüd'dûr, *s.* A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krô'kê-pûr, *s.* A scarecrow.

CROWN, krôûn, *s.* The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment. [plant.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krôûn-îm-pê'rê-âl, *s.* A
To CROWN, krôûn, *v. a.* To invest with the crown, or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

CROWNGLASS, krôûn'glâs, *s.* The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krôûn'pôst, *s.* A post which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krôûn'skâb, *s.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krôûn'whêle, *s.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krôûn'wûrks, *s.* In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krôûn'êt, *s.* The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROYLSTONE, krôûl'stône, *s.* Crystallized caulk

CRUCIAL, krôô'shê-âl, *a.* Transverse, intersecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krôô'shê-âte, *v. a.* To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krôô'sê-bl, *s.* A chymist's melting-pot made of earth. [cross.

CRUCIFEROUS, krôô-sîf'ê-rûs, *a.* Bearing the
CRUCIFIER, krôô'sê-fi-ûr, *s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krôô'sê-fîks, *s.* A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

tube, túb, búll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

CRUCIFIXION, krôô-sê-fîk'shûn, *s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krôô-sê-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, krôô-sê-fl, *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUDE, krôôd, *a.* Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconnected; not well digested; not brought to perfection; immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krôôd'lê, *ad.* Unripely, without due preparation. [gestion.

CRUDENESS, krôôd'nês, *s.* Unripeness, indi-

CRUDITY, krôô-dê-tê, *s.* Indigestion, concoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krôô'll, *a.* Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krôô'll-lê, *ad.* In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously. [elty.

CRUELNESS, krôô'll-nês, *s.* Inhumanity, cru-

CRUELTY, krôô'll-tê, *s.* Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity. [blood.

CRUENTATE, krôô'ên-tâte, *a.* Smeared with

CRUET, krôô'ît, *s.* A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krôôz, *s.* A small cup. [plunder.

CRUISE, krôôz, *s.* A voyage in search of

To CRUISE, krôôz, *v. n.* To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, krôô'zûr, *s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, { krûm, *s.* The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krûm'bl, *v. a.* To break into small pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krûm'bl, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krûm'mê, *a.* Soft.

CRUMP, krûmp, *a.* Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, krûm'pl, *v. a.* To draw into wrinkles. [rate apple.

CRUMPLING, krûmp'ling, *s.* A small degene-

CRUPPER, krûp'pûr, *s.* That part of the horse's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krôô'râl, *a.* Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krôô-sâde', { *s.* An expedition a-

CRUSADO, krôô-sâ'dô, { against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross

CRUSET, krôô'sît, *s.* A goldsmith's melting-pot

To CRUSH, krûsh, *v. a.* To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krûsh, *s.* A collision.

CRUST, krûst, *s.* Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, krûst, *v. a.* To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krûst, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krûs-tâ'shûs, *a.* Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krûs'tâ'shûs-nês, *s.* The quality of having jointed shells. [pishly.

CRUSTILY, krûs'tê-lê, *ad.* Peevishly, snap-

CRUSTINESS, krûs'tê-nês, *s.* The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krûs'tê, *a.* Covered with a crust, sturdy, morose, snappish.

CRUTCH, krûtsh, *s.* A support used by cripples

To CRUTCH, krûtsh, *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, krl, *v. n.* To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

To CRY, krl, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found.

To CRY DOWN, krl dôûn', *v. a.* To blame, to deprecate, to decry; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, krl ôût', *v. n.* To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare aloud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krl ûp', *v. a.* To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, krl, *s.* Lamenting, shriek, scream, weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs, yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, krl'âl, *s.* The heron.

CRYER, krl'ûr, *s.* The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krîp'tê-kâl, { *a.* Hidden, secret,

CRYPTICK, krîp'tîk, { occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krîp'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krîp-tôg'grâ-fê, *s.* The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krîp-tôl'lô-jê, *s.* Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krîs'tâl, *s.* Crystals are hard, per-lucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; Crystals, in chymistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTAL, krîs'tâl, *a.* Consisting of crystal, bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { krîs'tâl-lîne, { *a.* Consist-

ing of crystal; bright; clear, pellucid, transparent

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krîs'tâl-lîne, or krîs'tâl-lîn û'mûr, *s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krîs-tâl-lê-zâ'shûn, *s.* Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krîs'tâl-lîze, *v. a.* To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát, . . . mề, mết, . . . plne, pin, . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt, . . .

To CRYSTALLIZE, křis'tál-lize, *v. n.* To coagulate, to congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB, kủb, *s.* The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a boy or girl.

To CUB, kủb, *v. a.* To bring forth. Little used.

CUBATION, kủ-bá'shủn, *s.* The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kủ'bả-tủr-ẻ, *a.* Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kủ'bả-tshủre, *s.* The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, kủbe, *s.* A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kủbe'rỏỏt, *s.*

CUBICK ROOT, kủ'bik-rỏỏt, *s.* The origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kủ'bẻ-kủl, *a.* Having the form

CUBICK, kủ'bik, *s.* or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers; the number of 4 multiplied into itself, produces the square number of 16, and that again multiplied by 4, produces the cubick number of 64.

CUBICALNESS, kủ'bẻ-kủl-nẻs, *s.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kủ'bik'kủ-lủr-ẻ, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down. [cube.

CUBIFORM, kủ'bẻ-fỏrm, *a.* Of the shape of a

CUBIT, kủ'bit, *s.* A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, kủ'bẻ-tủl, *a.* Containing only the length of a cubit. [to an adultress.

CUCKOLD, kủk'kủld, *s.* One that is married

To CUCKOLD, kủk'kủld, *v. a.* To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kủk'kủld-lẻ, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, kủk'kủld-mủ kủr, *s.* One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kủk'kủl-dủm, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kủk'kỏỏ, *s.* A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kủk'kỏỏ-bủd, *s.*

CUCKOO-FLOWER, kủk'kỏỏ-flỏủ-ủr, *s.* The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kủk'kỏỏ-spít-tl, *s.* A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULATE, kủ kủl'late, *a.*

CUCULLATED, kủ-kủl'late-tẻd, *a.* Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kủ'kủm-bủr, *s.* The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kủ-kủr-bẻ-tủ'shủs, *a.* Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as a pompion and melon.

CUCURBITE, kủ'kủr-bít, *s.* A chymical vessel, commonly called a Body.

CUD, kủd, *s.* That food which is repositied in

the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kủd'dủn, *s.* A clown, a stupid low

CUDDY, kủd'dẻ, *s.* dolt.

To CUDDLE, kủd'dủl, *v. n.* To lie close, to squat.

CUDGEL, kủd'jủl, *s.* A stick to strike with.

To CUDGEL, kủd'jủl, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kủd'jủl-prỏỏf, *a.* Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kủd'wẻde, *s.* A plant.

CUE, kủ, *s.* The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwẻ'r'pỏ, *s.* To be 'n cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kủf, *s.* A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

To CUFF, kủf, *v. n.* To fight, to scuffle.

To CUFF, kủf, *v. a.* To strike with the fist; to strike with talons.

CUFF, kủf, *s.* Part of the sleeve.

CUIRASS, kwẻ-rủs', *s.* A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, kwẻ-rủs-seẻr', *s.* A man of arms, a soldier in armour. [thighs.

CUISH, kwủs, *s.* The armour that covers the

CULDEES, kủl-dẻze', *s.* Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kủ'lẻ-nủr-ẻ, *a.* Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kủl, *v. a.* To select from others.

CULLER, kủl'lủr, *s.* One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, kủl'yủn, *s.* A scoundrel, a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, kủl'yủn-lẻ, *a.* Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base. [upon.

CULLY, kủl'lẻ, *s.* A man deceived or imposed

To CULLY, kủl'lẻ, *v. a.* To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kủl-mủ'fẻ-rủs, *a.* Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

To CULMINATE, kủl'mẻ-nủte, *v. n.* To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kủl-mẻ-nủ'shủn, *s.* The transit of a planet through the meridian. [ness.

CULPABILITY, kủl-pủ-bủl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Blameable.

CULPABLE, kủl'pủ-bl, *a.* Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kủl'pủ-bl-nẻs, *s.* Blame, guilt

CULPABLY, kủl'pủ-blẻ, *ad.* Blameably, criminally. [his judge.

CULPRIT, kủl'prít, *s.* A man arraigned before

CULTER, kủl'tủr, *s.* The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share.—See *Coulter*.

To CULTIVATE, kủl'tẻ-vủte, *v. a.* To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kủl'tẻ-vủ'shủn, *s.* The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kủl'tẻ-vủ-tủr, *s.* One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CULTURE, kủl'tshủre, *s.* The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kủl'tshủre, *v. a.* To cultivate, to till. Not used.

CULVER, kủl'yủr, *s.* A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kủl'vẻ-rủn, *s.* A species of ordnance.

tùbe, túb, búll....ôfl....pôund....thin, This.

CULVERKEY, kúl'vêr-ké, *s.* A species of flower.
To CUMBER, kúm'búr, *v. a.* To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct, to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.
CUMBER, kúm'búr, *s.* Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.
CUMBERSOME, kúm'búr-súm, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.
CUMBERSOMELY, kúm'búr-súm-lè, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.
CUMBERSOMENESS, kúm'búr-súm-nès, *s.* Encumbrance, hinderance, obstruction.
CUMBRANCE, kúm'brânse, *s.* Burthen, hinderance, impediment.
CUMBROUS, kúm'brús, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.
CUMFREY, kúm'fré, *s.* A medicinal plant.
CUMIN, kúm'mín, *s.* A plant.
To CUMULATE, kúmú-láte, *v. a.* To heap together. [heaping together.
CUMULATION, kú-mú-lá'shún, *s.* The act of
CUMULATIVE, kú-mú-lá-tív, *a.* Consisting of diverse matter put together.
CUNCTATION, kúngk-tá'shún, *s.* Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.
CUNCTATOR, kúngk-tá'túr, *s.* One given to delay, a lingerer.
CUNEAL, kú'né-ál, *a.* Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge. [a wedge.
CUNEATED, kú'né-á-téd, *a.* Made in form of
CUNEIFORM, kú'né-é-fórm, *a.* Having the form of a wedge.
CUNNER, kún'núr, *s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.
CUNNING, kún'núng, *a.* Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.
CUNNING, kún'núng, *s.* Artifice, deceit, sliness, sleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge. [craftily.
CUNNINGLY, kún'núng-lè, *ad.* Artfully, silyly,
CUNNING-MAN, kún'núng-mán', *s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to receive stolen goods. [ness, sliness.
CUNNINGNESS, kún'núng-nès, *s.* Deceitful-
CUP, kúp, *s.* A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.
To CUP, kúp, *v. a.* To supply with cups, obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.
CUPBEARER, kúp'bá-rúr, *s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.
CUPBOARD, kúb'búrd, *s.* A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.
CUPIDITY, kú-píd-é-tè, *s.* Concupiscence, unlawful longing.
CUPOLA, kú'pò-lá, *s.* A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.
CUPPER, kúp'púr, *s.* One who applies cupping glasses, a scarifier.
CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'píng-glás, *s.* A glass

used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. [of copper.

CUPREOUS, kú'pré-ús, *a.* Coppery, consisting
CUR, kúr, *s.* A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kú'râ-bl, *a.* That admits of a remedy. [be healed.

CURABLENESS, kú'râ-bl-nès, *s.* Possibility to
CURACY, kú'râ-sé, } *s.* Employment

CURATESHIP, kú'râte-shíp, } of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kú'râte, *s.* A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATIVE, kú'râ-tív, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kú-râ'túr, *s.* One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kúrb, *s.* A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

CURB-STONE, kúrb'stòne, *s.* A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

To CURB, kúrb, *v. a.* To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kúrd, *s.* The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kúrd, *v. a.* To turn into curds, to cause to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kúr'dl, *v. n.* To coagulate, to concrete.

CURDY, kúr'dè, *a.* Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kùre, *s.* Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kùre, *v. a.* To heal, to restore to health, to remedy, to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, kùre'lès, *a.* Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kú'rúr, *s.* A healer, a physician.

CURFEW, kúr'fú, *s.* An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fire-plate.

CURLIALITY, kú-ré-ál'è-tè, *s.* The privileges or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kú-ré-òs'è-tè, *s.* Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment, an object of curiosity, rarity.

CURIIOUS, kú'rè-ús, *a.* Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.

CURIIOUSLY, kú'rè-ús-lè, *ad.* Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kúrl, *s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.

To CURL, kúrl, *v. a.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

To CURL, kúrl, *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulation; to twist itself.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

CURLEW, kûr'ld, *s.* A kind of waterfowl ; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.
CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'jûn, *s.* An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser a niggard, a griper.
CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'jûn-lê, *a.* Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.
CURRENT, kûr'rân, *s.* The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.
CURRENCY, kûr'rên-sê, *s.* Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand ; general reception ; fluency, readiness of utterance ; continuance, constant flow ; general esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued ; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
CURRENT, kûr'rênt, *a.* Circulatory, passing from hand to hand ; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative ; common, general ; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation ; fashionable, popular ; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted ; what is now passing, as the current year.
CURRENT, kûr'rênt, *s.* A running stream ; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.
CURRENTLY, kûr'rênt-lê, *ad.* In a constant motion ; without opposition ; popularly, fashionably, generally ; without ceasing.
CURRENTNESS, kûr'rênt-nês, *s.* Circulation ; general reception ; easiness of pronunciation.
CURRICLE, kûr'rê-kl, *s.* An open two-wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.
CURRIER, kûr'rê-ûr, *s.* One who dresses and pares leather for those who makes shoes, or other things.
CURRISH, kûr'rîsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
To CURRY, kûr'rê, *v. a.* To dress leather, to beat, to drub ; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat ; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindness, or flattery.
CURRYCOMB, kûr'rê-kôme, *s.* An iron instrument used for currying horses.
To CURSE, kûrse, *v. a.* To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote ; to afflict, to torment.
To CURSE, kûrse, *v. n.* To imprecate.
CURSE, kûrse, *s.* Malediction, wish of evil to another ; affliction, torment, vexation.
CURSED, kûr'sêd, *part. a.* Under a curse, hateful, detestable ; unholy, unsanctified ; vexatious, troublesome. [fully.
CURSEDLY, kûr'sêd-lê, *ad.* Miserably, shame-
CURSEDNESS, kûr'sêd-nês, *s.* The state of being under a curse.
CURSHIP, kûr'shîp, *s.* Dogship, meanness.
CURSITOR, kûr'sê-tûr, *s.* An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
CURSORY, kûr'sô-râ-rê, *a.* Cursory, hasty, careless.
CURSORYLY, kûr'sô-rê-lê, *ad.* Hastily, without care.
CURSORYNESS, kûr'sô-rê-nês, *s.* Slight attention.
CURSORY, kûr'sô-rê, *a.* Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.

CURST, kûrst, *a.* Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.
CURSTNESS, kûrst'nês, *s.* Peevishness, frowardness, malignity.
CURT, kûrt, *a.* Short.
To CURTAIL, kûr-tâle', *v. a.* To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.
CURTAIN, kûr'tîn, *s.* A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure ; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light, to open it so as to discern the objects ; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.
CURTAIN-LECTURE, kûr'tîn-lêk'tshûre, *s.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. [curtains.
To CURTAIN, kûr'tîn, *v. a.* To enclose with
CURTATE DISTANCE, kûr'tâte-dîs'tânse, *s.* In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.
CURTATION, kûr-tâ'shûn, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.
CURTSY, kûrt'sê, *s.*—See *Courtesy*.
CURVATED, kûr'vâ-têd, *a.* Bent.
CURVATION, kûr'vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of bending or crooking.
CURVATURE, kûr'vâ-tshûre, *s.* Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.
CURVE, kûrv, *a.* Crooked, bent, inflected.
CURVE, kûrv, *s.* Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness. [inflect.
To CURVE, kûrv, *v. a.* To bend, to crook, to
To CURVET, kûr vêt', *v. n.* To leap, to bound ; to frisk, to be licentious. [lick, a prank.
CURVET, kûr-vêt', *s.* A leap, a bound, a fro-
CURVILINEAR, kûr-vê-lîn'yâr, *a.* Consisting of a crooked line ; composed of crooked lines.
CURVITY, kûr'vê-tê, *s.* Crookedness.
CURULE, kû'rûle, *a.* The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried.
CUSHION, kûsh'în, or kûsh'ûn, *s.* A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.
CUSHIONED, kûsh'înd, *a.* Seated on a cushion.
CUSP, kûsp, *s.* A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.
CUSPATED, kûs'pâ-têd, } *a.* Ending in
CUSPIDATED, kûs'pê-dâ-têd, } a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
CUSTARD, kûs'tûrd, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.
CUSTODY, kûs'tô-dê, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty ; care, preservation, security.
CUSTOM, kûs'tûm, *s.* Habit, habitual practice ; fashion, common way of acting ; established manner ; practice of buying of certain persons ; application from buyers, as, this trader has good custom ; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised ; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, kûs'tûm-hôûse, *s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.
CUSTOMABLE, kûs'tûm-â-bl, *a.* Common, habitual, frequent.

tàbe, túb, búll.... ðfl.... pòũnd.... thín, THIs.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kús'túm-á-bl-nēs, *s.* Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kús'túm-á-blè, *ad.* According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kús'túm-ár-è-lè, *ad.* Habitually, commonly. [quency.

CUSTOMARINESS, kús'túm-ár-è-nēs, *s.* Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kús'túm-ár-è, *a.* Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kús'túmd, *a.* Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kús'túm-úr, *s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kús'trèl, *s.* A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, kút, *pret. Cut, part. pass. Cut.* To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to separate from the other parts, to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to rescind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to silence, to apostrophise, to abbreviate; To cut out, to shape, to form; to scheme, to contrive; to adapt, to debar; to excel, to outdo; To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the soldiers were cut short of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kút, *v. n.* To make its way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

CUT, kút, *part. a.* Prepared for use.

CUT, kút, *s.* The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards: fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kù-tá'nè-ús, *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kù'tè-kl, *s.* The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf skin; thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kù-tík'ù-lúr, *a.* Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kút'lás, *s.* A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kút'lúr, *s.* One who makes or sells knives.

CUTPURSE, kút'púrse, *s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kút'túr, *s.* An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water, the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kút'thròte, *s.* A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin. [barbarous.

CUT-THROAT, kút'thròte, *a.* Cruel, inhuman,

CUTTING, kút'ting, *s.* A piece cut off; a chop.

CUTTLE, kút'tl, *s.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kút'tl, *s.* A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sl'kl, *s.* A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sl'clòld, *s.* A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sè-klòld'ál, *a.* Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sl-klò-pè'dè-á, *s.* A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

CYGNET, síg'nèt, *s.* A young swan.

CYLINDER, síl'ín-dúr, *s.* A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sè-lín'dré-kál, } *a.* Partaking

CYLINDRICK, sè-lín'drík, } of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, sè-már', *s.* A slight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sím'bál, *s.* A musical instrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sè-nán'thrò-pè, *s.* A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs. [hunting.

CYNEGETICKS, sín-nè-jèt'íks, *s.* The art of

CYNICAL, sín'ík-ál, } *a.* Having the qualities

CYNICK, sín'ík, } of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

CYNICK, sín'ík, *s.* A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sín'ò-shùre, or sl'nò-shùre, *s.* The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer

CYPRESS-TREE, sl'prés-trée, *s.* A tall straight tree; its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, sl'prús, *s.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, síst, } *s.* A bag containing some

CYSTIS, síst'ís, } morbid matter.

CYSTICK, síst'ítk, *a.* Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, síst-tòt'tò-mè, *s.* The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, zár, *s.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, zà-rè'ná, *s.* The Empress of Russia

D

To DAB, dáb, *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dáb, *s.* A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one, in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dáb'tshík, *s.* A water-fowl.

To DABBLE, dáb'bl, *v. a.* To smear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dáb'bl, *v. n.* To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mét . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

DABBLER, dâb'lûr, *s.* One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler. [a roach.]

DACE, dâse, *s.* A small river fish, resembling

DACTYLE, dâk'tîl, *s.* A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dâd, } *s.* The child's way of expressing father.

DADDY, dâd'dê, }

DAFFODIL, dâf'fô-dîl, }

DAFFODILLY, dâf'fô-dîl'lê, }

DAFFODOWNDILLY, dâf'fô-dôûn-dîl'lê, } *s.* This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

To DAFT, dâft, *v. a.* To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

DAG, dâg, *s.* A dagger; a hand-gun, a pistol.

DAGGER, dâg'ûr, *s.* A short sword, a poniard: a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelisk, as [+].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dâg'ûrz-drâw-ing, *s.* The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence. [in mire or water.]

To DAGGLE, dâg'gl, *v. a.* To dip negligently

To DAGGLE, dâg'gl, *v. n.* To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dâg'gl-tâle, *a.* Bemired, bespattered. [tidian.]

DAILY, dâ'lê, *a.* Happening every day, quo-

DAILY, dâ'lê, *ad.* Every day, very often.

DAINTILY, dâne'tê-lê, *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.

DAINTINESS, dâne'tê-nês, *s.* Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness; fastidiousness.

DAINTY, dâne'tê, *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.

DAINTY, dâne'tê, *s.* Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.

DAIRY, dâ'rê, *s.* The place where milk is manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, dâ'rê-mâde, *s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISY, dâ'zê, *s.* A spring flower.

DALE, dâle, *s.* A vale, a valley.

DALLIANCE, dâl'lê-ânse, *s.* Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation, delay, procrastination.

DALLIER, dâl'lê-ûr, *s.* A trifler, a fondler.

To DALLY, dâl'lê, *v. n.* To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.

DAM, dâm, *s.* The mother. [water.]

DAM, dâm, *s.* A mole or bank to confine

To DAM, dâm, *v. a.* To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.

DAMAGE, dâm'idje, *s.* Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate.

To DAMAGE, dâm'idje, *v. a.* To mischief, to injure, to impair.

To DAMAGE, dâm'idje, *v. n.* To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dâm'idje-â bl, *a.* Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious. [a damson.]

DAMASCENE, dâm'zn, *s.* A small black plum,

DAMASK, dâm'ûsk, *s.* Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.

To DAMASK, dâm'ûsk, *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.

DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'ûsk-rôze, *s.* A red rose.

DAME, dâme, *s.* A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dânz-vl'ô-lêt, *s.* Queen's gilly-flower.

To DAMN, dâm, *v. a.* To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any public performance, to explode. [tion]

DAMNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl, *a.* Deserving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNATION, dâm-nâ'shûn, *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.

DAMNATORY, dâm'nâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dâmmd, or dâm'nêd, *part. a.* Hateful, detestable. [mischievous.]

DAMNIFICK, dâm-nîf'îk, *a.* Procuring loss,

To DAMNIFY, dâm'nê-fl, *v. a.* To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dâm'nîng-nês, *s.* Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dâmp, *a.* Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.

DAMP, dâmp, *s.* Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.

To DAMP, dâmp, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.

DAMPISHNESS, dâmp'îsh-nês, *s.* Tendency to wetness, moisture.

DAMPNESS, dâmp'nês, *s.* Moisture.

DAMPY, dâm'pê, *a.* Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.

DAMSEL, dâm'zêl, *s.* A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.

DAMSON, dâm'zn, *s.* A small black plum.

DAN, dân, *s.* The old term of honour for men

To DANCE, dânse, *v. n.* To move in measure.

To DANCE ATTENDANCE, dânse, *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

To DANCE, dânse, *v. a.* To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dânse, *s.* A motion of one or many in concert. [art of dancing.]

DANCER, dân'sûr, *s.* One that practises the

DANCINGMASTER, dân'sîng-mâs-tûr, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dân'sîng-skôôl, *s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dân-dê-lî'ûn, *s.* The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.

To DANDLE, dân'dl, *v. a.* To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dând'lûr, *s.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dân'drûf, *s.* Scurf on the head.

DANEWORT, dâne'wûrt, *s.* A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DANGER, dâne'jûr, *s.* Risk, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dâne'jûr, *v. a.* To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.

tàbe, tǎb, bǎll ði pǒund thin, THIS.

DANGERLESS, dǎne'jǎr-lēs, *a.* Without hazard, without risk. [rilous.
DANGEROUS, dǎne'jǎr-ūs, *a.* Hazardous, pe-
DANGEROUSLY, dǎne'jǎr-ūs-lē, *ad.* Hazard-
 ously, perilously, with danger.
DANGEROUSNESS, dǎne'jǎr-ūs-nēs, *s.* Dan-
 ger, hazard, peril.
To DANGLE, dǎn'gl, *v. n.* To hang loose
 and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be
 an humble follower.
DANGLER, dǎng'glǎr, *s.* A man that hangs
 about women.
DANK, dǎngk, *a.* Damp, moist.
DANKISH, dǎngk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.
DAPPER, dǎp'pǎr, *a.* Little and active, live-
 ly without bulk.
DAPPERLING, dǎp'pǎr-lǐng, *s.* A dwarf.
DAPPLE, dǎp'pl, *a.* Marked with various
 colours, variegated.
To DAPPLE, dǎp'pl, *v. a.* To streak, to vary.
DAR, dǎr, } *s.* A fish found in the Severn.
DART, dǎrt, }
To DARE, dǎre, *v. n.* Pret. *I durst*; part. *I*
have dared. To have courage for any pur-
 pose, to be adventurous.
To DARE, dǎre, *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.
To DARE LARKS, dǎre lǎrks, *v. n.* To catch
 them by means of a looking-glass.
DARE, dǎre, *s.* Defiance, challenge. Not
 in use.
DAREFUL, dǎre'fǎl, *a.* Full of defiance.
DARING, dǎ'rǐng, *a.* Bold, adventurous,
 fearless. [ously.
DARINGLY, dǎ'rǐng-lē, *ad.* Boldly, courage-
DARINGNESS, dǎ'rǐng-nēs, *s.* Boldness.
DARK, dǎrk, *a.* Without light; not of a showy
 or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure;
 ignorant; gloomy.
To DARK, dǎrk, *v. a.* To darken, to obscure.
To DARKEN, dǎr'kn, *v. a.* To make dark;
 to perplex; to sully.
To DARKEN, dǎr'kn, *v. n.* To grow dark.
DARKLING, dǎrk'lǐng, *part. a.* Being in the
 dark.
DARKLY, dǎrk'lē, *ad.* In a situation void of
 light, obscurely, blindly.
DARKNESS, dǎrk'nēs, *s.* Absence of light;
 opaqueness; obscurity; wickedness; the
 empire of Satan.
DARKSOME, dǎrk'sǔm, *a.* Gloomy, obscure.
DARLING, dǎr'ling, *a.* Favourite, dear, be-
 loved. A contraction of darling, or little
 dear.
DARLING, dǎr'lǐng, *s.* A favourite, one much
 beloved.
To DARN, dǎrn, *v. a.* To mend holes by
 imitating the texture of the stuff.
DARNEL, dǎr'nǐl, *s.* A weed growing in the
 fields. [the hand.
DART, dǎrt, *s.* A missile weapon thrown by
To DART, dǎrt, *v. a.* To throw offensively;
 to throw, to emit.
To DART, dǎrt, *v. n.* To fly as a dart.
To DASH, dǎsh, *v. a.* To throw any thing
 suddenly against something; to break by col-
 lision; to throw water in flashes; to bespat-
 ter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by
 some small admixture; to form or paint in
 haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound,
 to make ashamed suddenly.
To DASH, dǎsh, *v. n.* To fly off the surface;

to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush
 through water so as to make it fly.
DASH, dǎsh, *s.* Collision; infusion; a mark
 in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.
DASH, dǎsh, *ad.* An expression of the sound
 of water dashed.
DASTARD, dǎs'tǎrd, *s.* A coward, a poltron.
To DASTARDIZE, dǎs'tǎr-dǐze, *v. a.* To inti-
 midate; to deject with cowardice.
DASTARDLY, dǎs'tǎrd-lē, *a.* Cowardly, mean,
 timorous.
DASTARDY, dǎs'tǎr-dē, *s.* Cowardliness.
DATE, dǎte, *s.* The time at which a letter is
 written, marked at the end or the beginning;
 the time at which any event happened; the
 time stipulated when any thing should be
 done; end, conclusion; duration, continu-
 ance; the fruit of the date-tree.
DATE-TREE, dǎte'trēē, *s.* A species of palm.
To DATE, dǎte, *v. a.* To note with the time
 at which any thing is written or done.
DATELESS, dǎte'lēs, *a.* Without any fixed term
DATIVE, dǎ'tiv, *a.* In grammar, the case that
 signifies the person to whom any thing is
 given.
To DAUB, dǎwb, *v. a.* To smear with some-
 thing adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay
 on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to
 flatter grossly.
DAUBER, dǎw'bǎr, *s.* A coarse low painter.
DAUBY, dǎw'bē, *a.* Viscous, glutinous, adhe-
 sive.
DAUGHTER, dǎw'tǎr, *s.* The female offspring
 of a man or woman; in poetry, any descend-
 ant; the female penitent of a confessor.
To DAUNT, dǎnt, *v. a.* To discourage, to fright.
DAUNTLESS, dǎnt'lēs, *a.* Fearless, not dejected
DAUNTLESSNESS, dǎnt'lēs-nēs, *s.* Fearlessness
DAUPHIN, dǎw'fin, *s.* The heir apparent to
 the crown of France.
DAW, dǎw, *s.* The name of a bird.
To DAWN, dǎwn, *v. n.* To begin to grow
 light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet
 faintly, to give some promises of lustre.
DAWN, dǎwn, *s.* The time between the first
 appearance of light and the sun's rise; be-
 ginning, first rise.
DAY, dǎ, *s.* The time between the rising and
 setting of the sun; the time from noon to
 noon, light, sunshine; the day of contest,
 the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day
 appointed for some commemoration; from
 day to day, without a certainty or continuance
DAYBED, dǎ'bēd, *s.* A bed used for idleness.
DAYBOOK, dǎ'bōōk, *s.* A tradesman's journal.
DAYBREAK, dǎ'brāke, *s.* The dawn, the first
 appearance of light.
DAYLABOUR, dǎ'lǎ-bǎr, *s.* Labour by the day
DAYLABOURER, dǎ'lǎ'bǎr-ǎr, *s.* One that
 works by the day.
DAYLIGHT, dǎ'lǐte, *s.* The light of the day,
 as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.
DAYLILY, dǎ'lǐ'lē, *s.* The same with asphodel.
DAYSPRING, dǎ'sprǐng, *s.* The rise of the day,
 the dawn.
DAYSTAR, dǎ'stǎr, *s.* The morning star.
DAYTIME, dǎ'time, *s.* The time in which
 there is light, opposed to night.
DAYWORK, dǎ'wǎrk, *s.* Work imposed by
 the day, daylabour.
DAZIED, dǎ'zǐd, *a.* Besprinkled with daisies.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt ...pline, pln....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

To DAZZLE, dâz'zl, *v. a.* To overpower with light. [with light.
To DAZZLE, dâz'zl, *v. n.* To be overpowered
 DEACON, dê'kn, *s.* One of the lowest order of the clergy. [the ancient church.
 DEACONESS, dê'kn-nês, *s.* A female officer in
 DEACONRY, dê'kn-rê, } *s.* The office or
 DEACONSHIP, dê'kn-shîp, } dignity of a deacon.
 DEAD, dêd, *a.* Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.
To DEADEN, dêd'dn, *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid, or spiritless.
 DEAD-DOING, dêd'dôô-ing, *part. a.* Destructive, killing, mischievous.
 DEAD-LIFT, dêd-lîft', *s.* Hopeless exigence.
 DEADLY, dêd'lê, *a.* Destructive, mortal; implacable.
 DEADLY, dêd'le, *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably; irreconcilably.
 DEADNESS, dêd'nês, *s.* Want of warmth, weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.
 DEADNETTLE, dêd'nêt'tl, *s.* A weed, the same with archangel.
 DEAD-RECKONING, dêd'rêk'nîng, *s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
 DEAF, dêf, *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard.
To DEAFEN, dêf'fn, *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.
 DEAFLY, dêf'lê, *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.
 DEAFNESS, dêf'nês, *s.* Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.
 DEAL, dêle, *s.* Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the act or practice of dealing cards; fir-wood, the wood of pines.
To DEAL, dêle, *v. a.* To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.
To DEAL, dêle, *v. n.* To traffick, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill; to contend with.
To DEALBATE, dê-âl-bâte, *v. a.* To whiten, to bleach. [bleaching.
 DEALBATION, dê-âl-bâ'shûn, *s.* The act of
 DEALER, dê'lûr, *s.* One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.
 DEALING, dê'lîng, *s.* Practice, action, intercourse; measures of treatment; traffick, business.
 DEAMBULATION, dê-âm-bû-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of walking abroad.
 DEAMBULATORY, dê-âm'bû-lâ-tûr-lê, *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dêne, *s.* The second dignitary of a diocese.
 DEANERY, dê'nûr-rê, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.
 DEANSHIP, dêne'shîp, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.
 DEAR, dêre, *a.* Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.
 DEAR, dêre, *s.* A word of endearment.
 DEARBOUGHT, dêre'bâwt, *a.* Purchased at a high price. [at a high price.
 DEARLY, dêre'lê, *ad.* With great fondness,
To DEARN, dârn, *v. a.* To mend clothes.
 DEARNESS, dêre'nês, *s.* Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high price.
 DEARTH, dêrth, *s.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenness.
To DEARTICULATE, dê-âr-tîk'û-lâte, *v. a.* To disjoint, to dismember.
 DEATH, dêth, *s.* The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.
 DEATH-BED, dêth'bêd, *s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.
 DEATHFUL, dêth'fûl, *a.* Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.
 DEATHLESS, dêth'lês, *a.* Immortal, never-dying. [still.
 DEATHLIKE, dêth'lîke, *a.* Resembling death,
 DEATH'S-DOOR, dêths'dôre, *s.* A near approach to death.
 DEATHSMAN, dêths'mân, *s.* Executioner, hangman, headsman.
 DEATHWATCH, dêth'wâtsh, *s.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.
To DEBARK, dê-bârk', *v. a.* To disembark.
To DEBAR, dê-bâr', *v. a.* To exclude, or preclude.
To DEBASE, dê-bâse', *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.
 DEBASEMENT, dê-bâse'mênt, *s.* The act of debasing or degrading.
 DEBASER, dê-bâ'sûr, *s.* He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.
 DEBATABLE, dê-bâte'â-bl, *a.* Disputable.
 DEBATE, dê-bâte', *s.* A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.
To DEBATE, dê-bâte', *v. a.* To controvert, to dispute, to contest.
To DEBATE, dê-bâte', *v. n.* To deliberate; to dispute. [contentious.
 DEBATEFUL, dê-bâte'fûl, *a.* Quarrelsome,
 DEBATEMENT, dê-bâte'mênt, *s.* Contest, controversy. [trovertist.
 DEBATER, dê-bâ'tûr, *s.* A disputant, a con-
To DEBAUCH, dê-bâwtsh', *v. a.* To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.
 DEBAUCH, dê-bâwtsh', *s.* A fit of intemperance; lewdness.
 DEBAUCHEE, dêb-âw-shêe', *s.* A lecher; a drunkard.
 DEBAUCHER, dê-bâwtsh'ûr, *s.* One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.
 DEBAUCHERY, dê-bâwtsh'ûr-rê, *s.* The practice of excess, lewdness.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . ðín, THIS.

DEBAUCHMENT, dè-báwtsh'mént, *s.* The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.
To DEBEL, dè-bél', } *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome in war.
To DEBELLATE, dè-bél'láte, }
 DEBELLATION, dèb-bél-lá'shún, *s.* The act of conquering in war.
 DEBENTURE, dè-bén'tshùre, *s.* A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.
 DEBILE, dèb'íl, *a.* Feeble, languid.
To DEBILITATE, dè-bíl'è-táte, *v. a.* To make faint, to enfeeble.
 DEBILITATION, dè-bíl'è-tá'shún, *s.* The act of weakening. [ness.
 DEBILITY, dè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Weakness, feeble-
 DEBONAIR, dèb-ò-nàre', *a.* Elegant, civil, well-bred.
 DEBONAIRLY, dèb-ò-nàre'lè, *ad.* Elegantly.
 DEBT, dèt, *s.* That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer. [to.
 DEBTED, dèt'téd, *part. a.* Indebted, obliged
 DEBTOR, dèt'túr, *s.* He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.
 DECACUMINATED, dè-ká-kù'mè-ná-téd, *a.* Having the top cut off.
 DECADE, dèk'ád, *s.* The sum of ten.
 DECADENCY, dè-ká'dèn-sè, *s.* Decay, fall.
 DECAGON, dèk'á-gón, *s.* A plain figure in geometry.
 DECALOGUE, dèk'á-lóg, *s.* The ten commandments given by God to Moses.
To DECAMP, dè-kámp', *v. a.* To shift the camp, to move off. [shifting the camp.
 DECAMPMENT, dè-kámp'mént, *s.* The act of
To DECANT, dè-kánt', *v. a.* To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.
 DECANTATION, dèk-án-tá'shún, *s.* The act of decanting.
 DECANter, dè-kán'túr, *s.* A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear. [head.
To DECAPITATE, dè-káp'è-táte, *v. a.* To be-
To DECAY, dè-ká', *v. n.* To lose excellence, to decline.
 DECAY, dè-ká', *s.* Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.
 DECAYER, dè-ká'úr, *s.* That which causes decay. [life.
 DECEASE, dè-sèse', *s.* Death, departure from
To DECEASE, dè-sèse', *v. n.* To die, to depart from life.
 DECEIT, dè-sète', *s.* Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice. [deceit.
 DECEITFUL, dè-sète'fúl, *a.* Fraudulent, full of
 DECEITFULLY, dè-sète'fúl-lè, *ad.* Fraudulently. [to deceive.
 DECEITFULNESS, dè-sète'fúl-nès, *s.* Tendency
 DECEIVABLE, dè-sè'vâ-bl, *a.* Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.
 DECEIVABLENESS, dè-sè'vâ-bl-nès, *s.* Liability to be deceived.
To DECEIVE, dè-sève', *v. a.* To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.
 DECEIVER, dè-sè'vúr, *s.* One that leads another into error. [the year.
 DECEMBER, dè-sém'búr, *s.* The last month of
 DECEMPEDAL, dè-sém'pè-dál, *a.* Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dè-sém've-ráte, *s.* The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.
 DECEMVIRI, dè-sém've-rí, *s.* Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws and govern for a certain time. This word is anglicised into *Decemvirs*, the plural of *Decemvir*.
 DECENCY, dè'sèn-sè, *s.* Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitableness of character, propriety; modesty.
 DECENNIAL, dè-sèn'nè-ál, *a.* What continues for the space of ten years.
 DECENT, dè'sént, *a.* Becoming, fit, suitable.
 DECENTLY, dè'sént-lè, *ad.* In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.
 DECEPTIBILITY, dè-sép-tè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Liability to be deceived. [deceived.
 DECEPTIBLE, dè-sép'tè-bl, *a.* Liable to be
 DECEPTION, dè-sép'shún, *s.* The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.
 DECEPTIOUS, dè-sép'shús, *a.* Deceitful.
 DECEPTIVE, dè-sép'tív, *a.* Having the power of deceiving. [means of deceit.
 DECEPTORY, dè'sép-tár-è, *a.* Containing
 DECERPT, dè-sèrpt', *a.* Diminished, taken off.
 DECERPTIBLE, dè-sèrpt'è-bl, *a.* That may be taken off.
 DECERPTION, dè-sèrp'shún, *s.* The act of lessening or taking off.
 DECESSION, dè-sèsh'ún, *s.* A departure.
To DECHARM, dè-tshárm', *v. a.* To counteract a charm, to disenchant.
To DECIDE, dè-síde', *v. a.* To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.
 DECIDENCE, dè's'è-dènsè, *s.* The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.
 DECIDER, dè-sí'dúr, *s.* One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.
 DECIDUOUS, dè-síd'ù-ús, or dè-síd'jú-ús, *a.* Falling, not perennial.
 DECIMAL, dè's'è-mál, *a.* Numbered by ten.
To DECIMATE, dè's'è-máte, *v. a.* To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.
 DECIMATION, dè'sè-má'shún, *s.* A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.
To DECIPHER, dè-sí'fúr, *v. a.* To explain that which is written in ciphers; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.
 DECIPHERER, dè-sí'fúr-úr, *s.* One who explains writings in cipher.
 DECISION, dè-sízh'ún, *s.* Determination of a difference; determination of an event.
 DECISIVE, dè-sí'sív, *a.* Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.
 DECISIVELY, dè-sí'sív-lè, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
 DECISIVENESS, dè-sí'sív-nès, *s.* The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.
 DECISORY, dè-sí'sò-rè, *a.* Able to determine or decide. [to adorn.
To DECK, dèk, *v. a.* To overspread; to dress;
 DECK, dèk, *s.* The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât...mê, mêt...pline, pîn...nô, môte, nôr, nôt...

DECKER, dèk'kûr, *s.* A dresser.

To DECLAIM, dè-klâme, *v. n.* To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dè-klâ'mûr, *s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dèk-lâ-mâ'shûn, *s.* A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue. [an orator.

DECLAMATOR, dèk-lâ-mâ'tûr, *s.* A declaimer,

DECLAMATORY, dè-klâm'mâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions. [proof.

DECLARABLE, dè-klâ'râ-bl, *a.* Capable of

DECLARATION, dèk-klâ-râ'shûn, *s.* A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dè-klâr'â-tîv, *a.* Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, dè-klâr'â-tûr-ê-lê, *ad.* In the form of a declaration, not in a decretory form. [tive, expressive.

DECLARATORY, dè-klâr'â-tûr-ê, *a.* Affirma-

To DECLARE, dè-klâre', *v. a.* To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to show in open view.

To DECLARE, dè-klâre', *v. n.* To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dè-klâre'mênt, *s.* Discovery, declaration, testimony. [thing known.

DECLARER, dè-klâr'rûr, *s.* One that makes any

DECLENSION, dè-klên'shûn, *s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence; declination, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dè-klî'nâ-bl, *a.* Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dèk-klê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dèk-lê-nâ'tûr, } *s.* An in-

DECLINATORY, dè-klî'nâ-tûr-ê, } strument in dialling.

To DECLINE, dè-klîne', *v. n.* To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dè-klîne', *v. a.* To bend downwards, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dè-klîne', *s.* The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dè-klîv'ê-tê, *s.* Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent. [cending, not precipitous.

DECLIVOUS, dè-klî'vûs, *a.* Gradually des-

To DECOCT, dè-kôkt', *v. a.* To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.

DECOCTIBLE, dè-kôk'tê-bl, *a.* That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling

DECOCTION, dè-kôk'shûn, *s.* The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dè-kôk'tshûre, *s.* A substance drawn by decoction. [beheading.

DECOLLATION, dè kôl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of

To DECOMPOSE, dè-kôm-pôze', *v. a.* (Decomposer, Fr.) To dissolve or resolve a mixed body.

DECOMPOSITE, dè-kôm-pôz'îl, *a.* Compound-ed a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dè-kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, dè-kôm-pôund', *v. a.* To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dè-kôm-pôund', *a.* Composed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dèk'kô-râte, *v. a.* To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, dèk-kô-râ'shûn, *s.* Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dèk'kô-râ-tûr, *s.* An adorer.

DECOROUS, dè-kô'rûs, *a.* Decent, suitable to a character.

To DECORTICATE, dè-kôr'tê-kâte, *v. a.* To divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICATION, dè-kôr-tê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, dè-kô'rûm, *s.* Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.

To DECOY, dè-kôê', *v. a.* To lure into a cage, to entrap.

DECOY, dè-côê', *s.* Allurement to mischief.

DECOYDUCK, dè-kôê'dûk, *s.* A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dè-krêse', *v. n.* To grow less, to be diminished. [to diminish.

To DECREASE, dè-krêse', *v. a.* To make less,

DECREASE, dè-krêse', *s.* The state of growing less, decay; the wane of the moon.

To DECREE, dè-krêê', *v. n.* To make an edict, to appoint by edict. [by a decree.

To DECREE, dè-krêê', *v. a.* To doom, or assign

DECREE, dè-krêê', *s.* An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, dèk'krê-mênt, *s.* Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, dè-krêp'îl, *a.* Wasted or worn out with age.

To DECREPITATE, dè-krêp'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dè-krêp-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dè-krêp'îl-nêss, } *s.* The last

DECREPITUDE, dè-krêp'ê-tûde, } stage of decay, the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dè-krê'sênt, *a.* Growing less.

DECRETAL, dè-krê'tâl, *a.* Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dè-krê'tâl, or dèk'rê-tâl, *s.* A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the Pope's decrees.

DECRETIST, dè-krê'tîst, *s.* One that studies the decretals. [finitive.

DECRETORY, dèk'krê-tûr-ê, *a.* Judicial, de-

DECRIAL, dè-krî'âl, *s.* Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíll. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THis.

To DECRY, dè-krl', *v. a.* To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.
DECUMBENCE, dè-kúm'bénse, } *s.* The act
DECUMBENCY, dè-kúm'bén-sè, } of lying down, the posture of lying down.
DECUMBITURE, dè-kúm'bè-tshùre, *s.* The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
DECUPLE, dèk'ù-pl, *a.* Tenfold.
DECURION, dè-kù'rè-ún, *s.* A commander over ten. [ning down.
DECURSION, dè-kù'r'shùn, *s.* The act of run-
DECURTATION, dèk-kùr-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of cutting short. [at acute angles.
To DECUSSATE, dè-kùs'sáte, *v. a.* To intersect
DECUSSATION, dèk-kùs-sá'shùn, *s.* The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.
To DEDECORATE, dè-dèk'kò-ráte, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.
DEDECORATION, dè-dèk-kò-rá'shùn, *s.* The act of disgracing. [reproaching.
DEDECOROUS, dè-dèk'kò-rús, *a.* Disgraceful,
DEDENTITION, dèd-èn-tísh'ún, *s.* Loss or shedding of the teeth.
To DEDICATE, dèd'è-káte, *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron. [voted, dedicated.
DEDICATE, dèd'è-káte, *a.* Consecrate, de-
DEDICATION, dèd-è-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.
DEDICATOR, dèd'è-ká-túr, *s.* One who inscribes his work to a patron.
DEDICATORY, dèd'è-ká-túr-è, *a.* Comprising a dedication.
DEDITION, dè-dísh'ún, *s.* The act of yielding up any thing.
To DEDUCE, dè-dùsè', *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.
DEDUCEMENT, dè-dùsè'mént, *s.* The thing deduced, consequential proposition.
DEDUCIBLE, dè-dù'sè-bl, *a.* Collectible by reason.
DEDUCIVE, dè-dù'síiv, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.
To DEDUCT, dè-dùkt', *v. a.* To subtract, to take away.
DEDUCTION, dè-dùk'shùn, *s.* Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.
DEDUCTIVE, dè-dùk'tív, *a.* Deducible.
DEDUCTIVELY, dè-dùk'tív-lè, *ad.* Consequentially, by regular deduction.
DEED, dèéd, *s.* Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality
DEEDLESS, dèéd'lès, *a.* Unactive.
To DEEM, déém, *v. n. part.* Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.
DEEM, déém, *s.* Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.
DEEP, dèép, *a.* Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark coloured; having a

great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.
DEEP, dèép, *s.* The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.
To DEEPEN, dèép'pn, *v. a.* To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.
DEEPMOUTHED, dèép'móuthd, *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice.
DEEPMUSING, dèép-mú'zìng, *a.* Contemplative, lost in thought.
DEEPLY, dèép'lè, *ad.* To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.
DEEPNESS, dèép'nès, *s.* Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.
DEER, dèér, *s.* That class of animals which is hunted for venison. [rase, to disfigure.
To DEFACE, dè-fáse', *v. a.* To destroy, to
DEFACEMENT, dè-fáse'mént, *s.* Violation, injury; erasement. [violator.
DEFACER, dè-fá'súr, *s.* Destroyer, abolisher,
DEFAILANCE, dè-fá'láanse, *s.* Failure.
To DEFALCATE, dè-fál'káte, *v. a.* To cut off, to lop, to take away part. [tion.
DEFALCATION, dèf-fál-ká'shùn, *s.* Diminu-
DEFAMATORY, dè-fám'má-túr-è, *a.* Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.
To DEFAME, dè-fáme', *v. a.* To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.
DEFAMER, dè-fá'múr, *s.* One that injures the reputation of another. [weary.
To DEFATIGATE, dè-fát'è-gáte, *v. a.* To
DEFATIGATION, dè-fát-è-gá'shùn, *s.* Weariness.
DEFAULT, dè-fáwlt', *s.* Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.
DEFAULTER, dè-fáwlt'úr, *s.* One who is deficient in duty; a peculator.
DEFEASANCE, dè-fè'zánse, *s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.
DEFEASIBLE, dè-fè'zè-bl, *a.* That which may be annulled.
DEFEAT, dè-fète', *s.* The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.
To DEFEAT, dè-fète', *v. a.* To overthrow; to frustrate.
DEFEATURE, dè-fè'tshùre, *s.* Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.
To DEFECATE, dèf'fè-káte, *v. a.* To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. [or foulness.
DEFECATE, dèf'fè-káte, *a.* Purged from lees
DEFECATION, dèf-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* Purification.
DEFECT, dè-fèkt', *s.* Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault, a blemish.
DEFECTIBILITY, dè-fèk-tè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* The state of failing, imperfection. [ficient.
DEFECTIBLE, dè-fèk'tè-bl, *a.* Imperfect, de-
DEFECTION, dè-fèk'shùn, *s.* A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.
DEFECTIVE, dè-fèk'tív, *a.* Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.
DEFECTIVENESS, dè-fèk'tív-nès, *s.* Want, faultiness.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mêt, mêt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

- DEFENCE**, dè-fense', *s.* Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.
- DEFENCELESS**, dè-fense'lès, *a.* Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.
- To* **DEFEND**, dè-fend', *v. a.* To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause. [be defended.]
- DEFENDABLE**, dè-fend'â-bl, *a.* That may be defended.
- DEFENDANT**, dè-fend'ânt, *a.* Defensive, fit for defence.
- DEFENDANT**, dè-fend'ânt, *s.* He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.
- DEFENDER**, dè-fend'ûr, *s.* One that defends, a champion; an assertor, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.
- DEFENSATIVE**, dè-fend'sâ-tîv, *s.* Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.
- DEFENSIBLE**, dè-fend'sè-bl, *a.* That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.
- DEFENSIVE**, dè-fend'sîv, *a.* That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.
- DEFENSIVE**, dè-fend'sîv, *s.* Safeguard; state of defence. [sive manner.]
- DEFENSIVELY**, dè-fend'sîv-lè, *ad.* In a defensive manner.
- To* **DEFER**, dè-fêr', *v. n.* To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.
- To* **DEFER**, dè-fêr', *v. a.* To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.
- DEFERENCE**, dè-fêr-ense, *s.* Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension, submission.
- DEFIANCE**, dè-fl'ânse, *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge, to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.
- DEFICIENCE**, dè-flîsh'ense, *s.* Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary. [ing, defective.]
- DEFICIENCY**, dè-flîsh'ên-sè, *s.* Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary. [ing, defective.]
- DEFICIENT**, dè-flîsh'ênt, *a.* Failing, wanting.
- DEFIER**, dè-fl'ûr, *s.* A challenger, a contemner.
- To* **DEFILE**, dè-flîe', *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.
- To* **DEFILE**, dè-flîe', *v. n.* To go off, file by file.
- DEFILE**, dè-flîe', *s.* A narrow passage.
- DEFILEMENT**, dè-flîe'mênt, *s.* The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.
- DEFILER**, dè-fl'ûr, *s.* One that defiles, a corrupter.
- DEFINABLE**, dè-flîne'â-bl, *s.* Capable of definition; that may be ascertained.
- To* **DEFINE**, dè-flîne', *v. a.* To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit. [decide.]
- To* **DEFINE**, dè-flîne', *v. n.* To determine, to decide.
- DEFINER**, dè-fl'nûr, *s.* One that describes a thing by its qualities. [exact, precise.]
- DEFINITE**, dè-fî-nî-t, *a.* Certain, limited; definite.
- DEFINITE**, dè-fî-nî-t, *s.* Thing explained or defined. [definite manner.]
- DEFINITELY**, dè-fî-nî-t-lè, *ad.* Precisely, in a
- DEFINITENESS**, dè-fî-nî-t-nès, *s.* Certainty, limitedness.
- DEFINITION**, dè-fî-nîsh'ûn, *s.* A short description of any thing by its properties; in logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
- DEFINITIVE**, dè-fî-nî-tîv, *a.* Determinate, positive, express. [ly, decisively, expressly.]
- DEFINITIVELY**, dè-fî-nî-tîv-lè, *ad.* Positively.
- DEFINITIVENESS**, dè-fî-nî-tîv-nès, *s.* Decisiveness. [Combustibility.]
- DEFLAGRABILITY**, dè-flâ-grâ-bî-lî-tè, *s.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.
- DEFLAGRABLE**, dè-flâ-grâ-bl, *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.
- DEFLAGRATION**, dè-flâ-grâ'shûn, *s.* Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
- To* **DEFLECT**, dè-fîekt', *v. n.* To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.
- DEFLECTION**, dè-fîekt'shûn, *s.* Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.
- DEFLEXURE**, dè-fîekt'shûre, *s.* A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.
- DEFLORATION**, dè-flô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of deflouring; the selection of that which is most valuable.
- To* **DEFLOUR**, dè-flô-ûr', *v. a.* To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.
- DEFLOURER**, dè-flô-ûr'ûr, *s.* A ravisher.
- DEFLUOUS**, dè-flû-ûs, *a.* That flows down; that falls off. [down of humours.]
- DEFLUXION**, dè-flûk'shûn, *s.* The flowing down.
- DEFLY**, dè-flî-lè, *ad.* Dexterously, skilfully. Properly Dextly. Obsolete.
- DEFECATION**, dè-fè-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making filthy, pollution.
- DEFORCEMENT**, dè-fôrse'mênt, *s.* A withholding of lands and tenements by force.
- To* **DEFORM**, dè-fôr-m', *v. a.* To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.
- DEFORM**, dè-fôr-m', *a.* Ugly, disfigured. [ing.]
- DEFORMATION**, dè-fôr-mâ'shûn, *s.* A defacement.
- DEFORMEDLY**, dè-fôr-mêd-lè, *ad.* In an ugly manner.
- DEFORMEDNESS**, dè-fôr-mêd-nès, *s.* Ugliness.
- DEFORMITY**, dè-fôr-mè-tè, *s.* Ugliness, ill-favouredness, irregularity.
- DEFORSOR**, dè-fôr'sûr, *s.* One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.
- To* **DEFRAUD**, dè-frâwd', *v. a.* To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.
- DEFRAUDER**, dè-frâwd'ûr, *s.* A deceiver.
- To* **DEFRAY**, dè-frâ, *v. a.* To bear the charges of. [expenses.]
- DEFRAIER**, dè-frâ'ûr, *s.* One that discharges expenses.
- DEFRAIMENT**, dè-frâ'mênt, *s.* The payment of expenses.
- DEFT**, dèft, *a.* Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.
- DEFTLY**, dèft-lè, *ad.* Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.
- DEFUNCT**, dè-fûngkt', *a.* Dead, deceased.
- DEFUNCT**, dè-fûngkt', *s.* One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.
- DEFUNCTION**, dè-fûngkt'shûn, *s.* Death.
- To* **DEFY**, dè-fl', *v. a.* To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.
- DEFY**, dè-fl', *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

tàbe, túb, búll... ðh... pòund... thin, THIS.

DEFYER, dè-fí'úr, *s.* A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dè-jén'ér-á-sé, *s.* A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, dè-jén'ér-áte, *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or base.

DEGENERATE, dè-jén'ér-áte, *a.* Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

DEGENERATENESS, dè-jén'ér-áte-nés, *s.* Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dè-jén'ér-á'shún, *s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, dè-jén'ér-ús, *a.* Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dè-jén'ér-ús-lè, *ad.* In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dèg-glú-tísh'ún, *s.* The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, dèg-grá-dá-shún, *s.* A deprivation of an officer or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To DEGRADE, dè-gráde', *v. a.* To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, dè-grèe', *s.* Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in musick, the intervals of sound.

BY DEGREES, bl dè-grèez', *ad.* Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dèg-gús-tá'shún, *s.* A tasting.

To DEHORT, dè-hórt', *v. a.* To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dè-hórt-tá'shún, *s.* Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dè-hórt-tá-túr-è, *a.* Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dè-hórt'túr, *s.* A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary. [ed Saviour.

DEICIDE, dè-è-slde, *s.* The death of our Bless-

To DEJECT, dè-jékt', *v. a.* To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dè-jékt', *a.* Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dè-jékt'téd-lè, *ad.* In a dejected manner, afflictedly. [of spirits.

DEJECTEDNESS, dè-jékt'téd-nés, *s.* Lowness

DEJECTION, dè-jékt'shún, *s.* Lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool. [ment.

DEJECTURE, dè-jékt'tshùre, *s.* The excre-

DEJERATION, dèd-jè-rá'shún, *s.* A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dè-è-fè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dè-è-fórm, *a.* Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dè-è-fl, *v. a.* To make a god of, to adore as God; to praise excessively.

To DEIGN, dáne, *v. n.* To vouchsafe, to think worthy. [Not in use.

To DEIGN, dáne, *v. a.* To grant, to permit.

To DEINTEGRATE, dè-ín'tè-gráte, *v. a.* To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, dè-íp'pá-rús, *a.* That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

DEISM, dè-ízm, *s.* The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dè-íst, *s.* A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTICAL, dè-ís'tè-kál, *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, dè-è-tè, *s.* Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous God; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dè-lás-sér-á'shún, *s.* A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, dè-lák-krè-má' hún, *s.* The waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dèl-ák-tá'shún, *s.* A weaning from the breast. [down.

DELAPSED, dè-lápst', *a.* Bearing or falling

To DELATE, dè-láte', *v. a.* To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, dè-lá'shún, *s.* A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dè-lá'túr, *s.* An accuser, an informer.

To DELAY, dè-lá', *v. a.* To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate. [from action.

To DELAY, dè-lá', *v. n.* To stop, to cease

DELAY, dè-lá', *s.* A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

DElayer, dè-lá'úr, *s.* One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dè-lèk'tá-bl, *a.* Pleasing, delightful. [lightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLENESS, dè-lèk'tá-bl-nés, *s.* De-

DELECTABLY, dè-lèk'tá-blè, *ad.* Delightfully, pleasantly. [delight.

DELECTATION, dèl-lèk-tá'shún, *s.* Pleasure,

To DELEGATE, dèl'è-gáte, *v. a.* To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

DELEGATE, dèl'lè-gáte, *s.* A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the Court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dèl'lè-gáte, *a.* Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dèl'è-gátes, *s.* A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dèl-lè-gá'shún, *s.* A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dè-lète', *v. a.* To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dèl-è-tè-rè-ús, *a.* Deadly, destructive. [ly.

DELETERY, dèl'è-tèr-è, *a.* Destructive, dead-

DELETION, dè-lè'shún, Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.

DELF, { dèlf, *s.* A mine, a quarry; earthen

DELFE, { ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dè-líb'ér-áte, *v. n.* To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, dè-líb'ér-áte, *a.* Circumspect, wary; slow. [cumspectly, advisedly,

DELIBERATELY, dè-líb'ér-áte-lè, *ad.* Cir-

DELIBERATENESS, dè-líb'ér-áte-nés, *s.* Circumspection, wariness.

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . .

DELIBERATION, dē-līb-ēr-ā'shūn, *s.* The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.
DELIBERATIVE, dē-līb-ēr-ā-tīv, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.
DELIBERATIVE, dē-līb-ēr-ā-tīv, *s.* The discourse in which a question is deliberated.
DELICACY, dēl'ē-kā-sē, *s.* Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.
DELICATE, dēl'ē-kāte, *a.* Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.
DELICATELY, dēl'ē-kāte-lē, *ad.* Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately. [of being delicate.
DELICATENESS, dēl'ē-kāte-nēs, *s.* The state
DELICATES, dēl'ē-kāts, *s.* Niceties, rarities.
DELICIOUS, dē-līsh'ūs, *a.* Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.
DELICIOUSLY, dē-līsh'ūs-lē, *ad.* Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully. [pleasure, joy.
DELICIOUSNESS, dē-līsh'ūs-nēs, *s.* Delight.
DELIGATION, dēl-lē-gā'shūn, *s.* A binding up.
DELIGHT, dē-līte', *s.* Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.
To DELIGHT, dē-līte', *v. a.* To please, to content, to satisfy.
To DELIGHT, dē-līte', *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. [charming.
DELIGHTFUL, dē-līte'fūl, *a.* Pleasant,
DELIGHTFULLY, dē-līte'fūl-lē, *ad.* Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.
DELIGHTFULNESS, dē-līte'fūl-nēs, *s.* Pleasantness, satisfaction. [delightful.
DELIGHTSOME, dē-līte'sūm, *a.* Pleasant,
DELIGHTSOMELY, dē-līte'sūm-lē, *ad.* Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.
DELIGHTSOMENESS, dē-līte'sūm-nēs, *s.* Pleasantness, delightfulness.
To DELINEATE, dē-līn'ē-āte, *v. a.* To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.
DELINEATION, dē-līn-ē-ā'shūn, *s.* The first draught of a thing.
DELINQUENCY, dē-līng'kwēn-sē, *s.* A fault, failure in duty.
DELINQUENT, dē-līng'kwēnt, *s.* An offender.
To DELIQUATE, dēl'lē-kwāte, *v. n.* To melt, to be dissolved.
DELIQUATION, dēl-lē-kwā'shūn, *s.* A melting, a dissolving.
DELIQUIUM, dēl'īk-wē-ūm, *s.* A distillation by the force of fire.
DELIRIOUS, dē-līr'ē-ūs, *a.* Light-headed, raving, doting. [mind, dotage.
DELIRIUM, dē-līr'ē-ūm, *s.* Alienation of
To DELIVER, dē-līv'ūr, *v. a.* To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.
DELIVERANCE, dē-līv'ūr-ānse, *s.* The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression,

rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.
DELIVERER, dē-līv'ūr-ūr, *s.* A saver, a rescuer, a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.
DELIVERY, dē-līv'ūr-ē, *s.* The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue, saving, a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; child-birth.
DELL, dēl, *s.* A pit, a valley.
DELPH, dēlf, *s.* A fine sort of earthen ware.
DELUABLE, dē-lū'dā-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived. [cheat, to deceive.
To DELUDE, dē-lūde', *v. a.* To beguile, to
DELUDER, dē-lū'dūr, *s.* A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor.
To DELVE, dēlv, *v. a.* To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.
DELVE, dēlv, *s.* A ditch, a pitfall, a den.
DELVER, dēlv'ūr, *s.* A digger.
DELUGE, dēl'lūje, *s.* A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.
To DELUGE, dēl'lūje, *v. a.* To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.
DELUSION, dē-lū'shūn, *s.* A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.
DELUSIVE, dē-lū'sīv, } *a.* Apt to deceive.
DELUSORY, dē-lū'sūr-ē, }
DEMAGOGUE, dēm'ā-gōg, *s.* A ringleader of the rabble.
DEMAIN, } dē-mēne, *s.* That land which
DEMESNE, } a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.
DEMAND, dē-mānd', *s.* A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.
To DEMAND, dē-mānd', *v. a.* To claim, to ask for with authority.
DEMANDABLE, dē-mān'dā-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, asked for.
DEMANDANT, dē-mān'dānt, *s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.
DEMANDER, dē-mān'dūr, *s.* One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.
DEMEAN, dē-mēne', *s.* A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.
To DEMEAN, dē-mēne', *v. a.* To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.
DEMEANOUR, dē-mē'nūr, *s.* Carriage, behaviour.
DEMEANS, } dē-mēnz', *s. pl.* An estate in
DEMESNES, } lands.
DEMERIT, dē-mēr'īt, *s.* The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.
DEMESNE, dē-mēne', *s.*—See *Demain*.
DEMI, dēm'ē, *inseparable part.* Half, as demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.
DEMI-CANNON, dēm'ē-kān'nūn, *s.* A great gun.
DEMI-CULVERIN, dēm'ē-kūlv'ēr-īn, *s.* A small cannon.
DEMI-DEVIL, dēm'ē-dēv'vl, *s.* Half a devil.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

DEMI-GOD, dêm'è-gôd, *s.* Partaking of Divine nature, half a god. [a spear.
DEMI-LANCE, dêm'è-lânse, *s.* A light lance,
DEMI-MAN, dêm'è-mân, *s.* Half a man.
DEMI-WOLF, dêm'è-wúlf, *s.* Half a wolf.
DEMISE, dè-míze', *s.* Death, decease.
To DEMISE, dè-míze', *v. a.* To grant at one's death, to bequeath.
DEMISSION, dè-mísh'ún, *s.* Degradation, diminution of dignity.
To DEMIT, dè-mít', *v. a.* To depress
DEMOCRACY, dè-mòk'krá-sè, *s.* One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.
DEMOCRAT, dêm'ò-crát, *s.* A new-coined word from democracy; a friend to popular government.
DEMOCRATICAL, dêm-ò-krát'è-kál, *a.* Pertaining to a popular government, popular.
To DEMOLISH, dè-mòl'lish, *v. a.* To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.
DEMOLISHER, dè-mòl'lish-úr, *s.* One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.
DEMOLITION, dêm-ò-lísh'ún, *s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.
DEMON, dè'môn, *s.* A spirit, generally an evil spirit.
DEMONIACAL, dêm-ò-nl'á-kál, } *a.* Belong-
DEMONIACK, dè-mò'nè-ák, } ing to the devil; devilish; influenced by the devil.
DEMONIACK, dè-mò'nè-ák, *s.* One possessed by the devil.
DEMONIAN, dè-mò'nè-án, *a.* Devilish.
DEMONOLOGY, dêm-ò-nòl'ò-jè, *s.* Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMONSTRABLE, dè-môn'strá-bl, *a.* That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.
DEMONSTRABLY, dè-môn'strá-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as admits of certain proof.
To DEMONSTRATE, dè-môn'stráte, *v. a.* To prove with the highest degree of certainty.
DEMONSTRATION, dêm-môn'strá'shún, *s.* The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.
DEMONSTRATIVE, dè-môn'strá-tív, *a.* Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.
DEMONSTRATIVELY, dè-môn'strá-tív-lè, *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.
DEMONSTRATOR, dêm-môn'strá'túr, *s.* One that proves, one that teaches.
DEMONSTRATORY, dè-môn'strá-túr-è, *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMULCENT, dè-múl'sént, *a.* Softening, mollifying, assuasive.
To DEMUR, dè-múr', *v. n.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.
To DEMUR, dè-múr', *v. a.* To doubt of.
DEMUR, dè-múr', *s.* Doubt, hesitation.
DEMURE, dè-múre', *a.* Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.
DEMURELY, dè-múre'lè, *ad.* With affected modesty, solemnly.
DEMURENESS, dè-múre'nè, *s.* Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.

DEMURRER, dè-múr'úr, *s.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.
DEMY, dèml', *s.* A half fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
DEMY, dè-ml', *a.* A kind of paper.
DEN, dèn, *s.* A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast: Den may signify either a valley, or a woody place.
DENAY, dè-ná', *s.* Denial, refusal. Obsolete.
DENDROLOGY, dèn-dról'lò-jè, *s.* The natural history of trees. [nied.
DENIABLE, dè-nl'á-bl, *a.* That may be de-
DENIAL, dè-nl'ál, *s.* Negation, refusal.
DENIER, dè-nl'úr, *s.* A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.
DENIBR, dè-nèrè', *s.* A small denomination of French money.
To DENIGRATE, dèn'è-gráte, or dè-nl'gráte, *v. a.* To blacken.
DENIGRATION, dèn-è-grá'shún, *s.* A blackening, or making black.
DENIZATION, dèn-è-zá'shún, *s.* The act of enfranchising.
DENIZEN, } dèn'è-zn, } *s.* A freeman, one
DENISON, } enfranchised.
To DENOMINATE, dè-nòm'è-náte, *v. a.* To name, to give a name to.
DENOMINATION, dè-nòm-è-ná'shún, *s.* A name given to a thing.
DENOMINATIVE, dè-nòm'è-ná-tív, *a.* That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.
DENOMINATOR, dè-nòm'è-ná-túr, *s.* The giver of a name.
DENOTATION, dèn-ò-tá'shún, *s.* The act of denoting.
To DENOTE, dè-nòte', *v. a.* To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.
To DENOUNCE, dè-nòunse', *v. a.* To threaten by proclamation.
DENOUNCEMENT, dè-nòunse'mént, *s.* The act of proclaiming any menace.
DENOUNCER, dè-nòun'súr, *s.* One that declares some menace.
DENSE, dèñse, *a.* Close, compact, approaching to solidity. [ness.
DENSITY, dèn'sè-tè, *s.* Closeness, compact-
DENTAL, dèn'tál, *a.* Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, such letters as are pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.
DENTELLI, dèn-tèl'lè, *s.* Modillions. A kind of brackets.
DENTICULATION, dèn-tík-ù-lá'shún, *s.* The state of being set with small teeth.
DENTICULATED, dèn-tík-ù-lá-tèd, *a.* Set with small teeth.
DENTIFRICE, dèn'tè-frís, *s.* A powder made to scour the teeth.
DENTIST, dèn'tíst, *s.* A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.
DENTITION, dèn-tísh'ún, *s.* The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred. [to strip.
To DENUATE, dè-nú'dáte, *v. a.* To divest,
DENUATION, dèn-nú-dá'shún, *s.* The act of stripping. [make naked.
To DENUDE, dè-núde', *v. a.* To strip to
DENUNCIATION, dè-nún-shè-á'shún, *s.* The act of denouncing, a publick menace

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

DENUNCIATOR, dề-nũn-shẻ-ả'tũr, *s.* He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To DENY, dề-nĩ', *v. a.* To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.

To DEOBSSTRUCT, dề-ỏb-strũkt', *v. a.* To clear from impediments.

DEOBSSTRUENT, dề-ỏb-strũ-ẻnt, *s.* A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.

DEODAND, dề-ỏ-dầnd, *s.* A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE, dề-ỏp'pẻ-lầte, *v. a.* To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPPILATION, dề-ỏp'pẻ-lầ'shũn, *s.* The act of clearing obstruction.

DEOPPILATIVE, dề-ỏp'pẻ-lầ-tĩv, *a.* Deobstruent. [of kissing.

DEOSCULATION, dề-ỏs-kũ-lầ'shũn, *s.* The act

To DEPAINT, dề-pầnt', *v. a.* To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

To DEPART, dề-pầrt', *v. n.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatize; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to decease, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dề-pầrt', *v. a.* To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dề-pầrt', *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

DEPART, dề-pầrt', *s.* The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dề-pầrt'ũr, *s.* One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dề-pầrt'mẻnt, *s.* Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.

DEPARTURE, dề-pầrt'tshũre, *s.* A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dề-pầs'sẻnt, *a.* Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dề-pầs'tshũre, *v. a.* To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dề-pầw'pẻr-ầte, *v. a.* To make poor. [my.

DEPECTIBLE, dề-pẻk'tẻ-bl, *a.* Tough, clam-

To DEPEND, dề-pẻnd', *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; to depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPENDANCE, dề-pẻn'dẫse, } *s.* The state

DEPENDANCY, dề-pẻn'dẫn-sẻ, } of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dề-pẻn'dẫnt, *a.* In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dề-pẻn'dẫnt, *s.* One who lives in subjection; or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dề-pẻn'dẻnse, } *s.* A thing or

DEPENDENCY, dề-pẻn'dẻn-sẻ, } person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate, or subject;

that which is not principal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion, relation of any thing to another; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dề-pẻn'dẻnt, *a.* Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dề-pẻn'dẻnt, *s.* One subordinate.

DEPENDER, dề-pẻn'dẻr, *s.* A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dềp-ẻr-dẻsh'ũn, *s.* Loss, destruction.

DEPHLEGIMATION, dẻf'fẻg-mầ'shũn, *s.* An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dề-flẻm',

To DEPHLEGIMATE, dề-flẻg'mầte, } *v. a.* To

clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dề-flẻm'ẻd-nẻs, *s.* The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPICT, dề-pẻkt', *v. a.* To paint, to portray; to describe to the mind.

DEPICTURE, dề-pẻk'tshũre, *v. a.* To represent, in painting.

DEPILATORY, dề-pẻl'lầ-tũr-ẻ, *s.* An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dề-pẻl'lũs, *a.* Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dẻp'lần-tầ'shũn, *s.* The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dề-plẻ'shũn, *s.* The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dề-plỏ'rầ-bl, *a.* Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dề-plỏ'rầ-bl-nẻs, *s.* The state of being deplorable. [miserably.

DEPLORABLY, dề-plỏ'rầ-blẻ, *ad.* Lamentably,

DEPLORATE, dề-plỏ'rầte, *a.* Lamentable, hopeless. [deploring.

DEPLORATION, dề-plỏ-rầ'shũn, *s.* The act of

To DEPLORE, dề-plỏre', *v. a.* To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dề-plỏ'rườ, *s.* A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dẻp-lũ-mầ'shũn, *s.* Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dề-plũme', *v. a.* To strip off its feathers.

To DEPONE, dề-pẻne', *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dề-pẻn'ẻnt, *s.* One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dề-pỏp'ũ-lầte, *v. a.* To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dề-pỏp'ũ-lầ'shũn, *s.* The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dề-pỏp'ũ-lầ-tũr, *s.* A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dề-pỏrt', *v. a.* To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dề-pỏrt', *s.* Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dẻp-ỏr-tầ'shũn, *s.* Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dề-pỏrt'mẻnt, *s.* Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dề-pỏze', *v. a.* To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.

tube, túb, búll.... òll.... pòund.... thin, THIS.

To DEPOSE, dè-pòze', *v. n.* To bear witness.
DEPOSITORY, dè-pòz'è-tàr-è, *s.* One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
To DEPOSITE, dè-pòz'ít, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside.
DEPOSITE, dè-pòz'ít, *s.* Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.
DEPOSITION, dèp-pò-z'ish'ún, *s.* The act of giving publick testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
DEPOSITORY, dè-pòz'è-túr-è, *s.* The place where any thing is lodged.
DEPRAVATION, dèp-rà-và'shún, *s.* The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity. [corrupt.
To DEPRAVE, dè-pràve', *v. a.* To violate, to
DEPRAVEDNESS, dè-pràvd'nès, *s.* Corruption, taint, vitiated state. [ed state.
DEPRAVEMENT, dè-pràve'mént, *s.* A vitiation.
DEPRAVER, dè-prà'vúr, *s.* A corrupter.
DEPRAVITY, dè-pràv'è-té, *s.* Corruption.
To DEPRECATE, dèp-prè-kàte, *v. a.* To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.
DEPRECATION, dèp-prè-kà'shún, *s.* Prayer against evil.
DEPRECATIVE, dèp-prè-kà-tív, } *a.* That
DEPRECATORY, dèp-prè-kà-túr-è, } serves to deprecate.
To DEPRECIATE, dè-prè'shè-àte, *v. a.* To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.
To DEPREDATE, dèp-prè-dàte, *v. a.* To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.
DEPREDATION, dèp-prè-dà'shún, *s.* A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.
DEPREDATOR, dèp-prè-dà-túr, *s.* A robber, a devourer.
To DEPREHEND, dèp-prè-hènd', *v. a.* To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.
DEPREHENSIBLE, dèp-prè-hè'n'sè-bl, *a.* That may be caught; that may be understood.
DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dèp-prè-hè'n'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Capableness of being caught; intelligibility.
DEPREHENSION, dèp-prè-hè'n'shún, *s.* A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.
To DEPRESS, dè-près', *v. a.* To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.
DEPRESSION, dè-prèsh'ún, *s.* The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.
DEPRESSOR, dè-près'súr, *s.* He that keeps or presses down.
DEPRIVATION, dèp-prè-và'shún, *s.* The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.
To DEPRIVE, dè-prìve', *v. a.* To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.
DEPTH, dèpth, *s.* Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.
To DEPTHEN, dèp'thn, *v. a.* To deepen.

DEPULSION, dè-púl'shún, *s.* A beating or thrusting away.
DEPULSORY, dè-púl'súr-è, *a.* Putting or driving away. [cleanse.
To DEPURATE, dèp'ù-ràte, *v. a.* To purify, to
DEPURATE, dèp'ù-ràte, *a.* Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.
DEPURATION, dèp-ù-rà'shún, *s.* The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. [purities; to purge.
To DEPURE, dè-pùre', *v. a.* To free from im-
DEPUTATION, dèp-ù-tà'shún, *s.* The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.
To DEPUTE, dè-pùte', *v. a.* To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.
DEPUTY, dèp'ù-té, *s.* A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.
To DEQUANTITATE, dè-kwón'tè-tàte, *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.
To DERACINATE, dè-ràs'sè-nàte, *v. a.* To pluck or tear up the roots.
To DERAIGN, dè-ràne', *v. a.* To prove, to
To DERAIGN, dè-ràne', *v. a.* To justify. [to disarrange.
To DERANGE, dè-rànje', *v. a.* To disorder,
DERAY, dè rá', *s.* Tumult, disorder, noise.
DERELICT, dèr'è-líkt, *s.* Any thing which is relinquished by the owner.
DERELICTION, dèr'è-lík'shún, *s.* An utter forsaking or leaving.
To DERIDE, dè-ríde', *v. a.* To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
DERIDER, dè-rí'dúr, *s.* A mocker, a scoffer.
DERISION, dè-rízh'ún, *s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing stock.
DERISIVE, dè-rí'sív, *a.* Mocking, scoffing.
DERISORY, dè-rí'súr-è, *a.* Mocking, ridiculing.
DERIVABLE, dè-rí'váb-l, *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation.
DERIVATION, dèr'è-và'shún, *s.* The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. [taken from another.
DERIVATIVE, dè-rí'v'á-tív, *a.* Derived or
DERIVATIVE, dè-rí'v'á-tív, *s.* The thing or word derived or taken from another.
DERIVATIVELY, dè-rí'v'á-tív-lè, *ad.* In a derivative manner.
To DERIVE, dè-ríve', *v. a.* To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.
To DERIVE, dè-ríve', *v. n.* To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.
DERIVER, dè-ríve'úr, *s.* One that draws or fetches from the original.
DERNIER, dèrn-yàre', *a.* Last.
To DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gàte, *v. a.* To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.
To DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gàte, *v. n.* To retract.
DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gàte, *a.* Lessened in value.
DEROGATION, dèr'ò-gà'shún, *s.* A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.
DEROGATIVE, dè-ròg'á-tív, *a.* Derogating, lessening the value.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

DEROGATORILY, dè-rôg'â-tûr-è-lè, *ad.* In a detracting manner.
DEROGATORINESS, dè-rôg'â-tûr-è-nês, *s.* The act of derogating.
DEROGATORY, dè-rôg'â-tûr-è, *a.* That lessens the value of.
DERVIS, dêr'vîs, *s.* A Turkish priest.
DESCANT, dês'kânt, *s.* A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.
To DESCANT, dè-skânt', *v. n.* To harangue, to discourse at large.
To DESCEND, dè-sënd', *v. n.* To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.
To DESCEND, dè-sënd', *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.
DESCENDANT, dè-sên'dânt, *s.* The offspring of an ancestor.
DESCENDENT, dè-sên'dênt, *a.* Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.
DESCENDIBLE, dè-sên'dè-bl, *a.* Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.
DESCENSION, dè-sên'shûn, *s.* The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.
DESCENT, dè-sênt', *s.* The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage, offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.
To DESCRIBE, dè-skrl'be', *v. a.* To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to mark out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.
DESCRIBER, dè-skrl'bûr, *s.* He that describes.
DESCRIER, dè-skrl'ûr, *s.* A discoverer, a detector.
DESCRIPTION, dè-skrl'p'shûn, *s.* The act of describing or marking out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.
DESCRIPTIVE, dè-skrl'p'tîv, *a.* Describing.
To DESCRY, dè-skrl', *v. a.* To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent. [vered. Not in use.
DESCRY, dè-skrl', *s.* Discovery, thing discovered.
To DESECRATE, dês'sè-krâte, *v. a.* To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.
DESECRATION, dês-sè-krâ'shûn, *s.* The abolition of consecration.
DESERT, dêz'ért, *s.* Wilderness, waste country; uninhabited place.
DESERT, dêz'ért, *a.* Wide, waste, solitary.
To DESERT, dè-zért', *v. a.* To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously;

to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.
DESERT, dè-zért', *s.* Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.
DESERTER, dè-zêr'tûr, *s.* He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.
DESERTION, dè-zêr'shûn, *s.* The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.
DESERTLESS, dè-zért-lês, *a.* Without merit.
To DESERVE, dè-zêrv', *v. a.* To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.
DESERVEDLY, dè-zêr'vêd-lè, *ad.* Worthily, according to desert.
DESERVER, dè-zêr'vûr, *s.* A man who merits rewards.
DESICCANTS, dè-sîk'kânts, *s.* Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.
To DESICCATE, dè-sîk'kâte, *v. a.* To dry up.
DESICCATION, dês-îk-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making dry.
DESICCATIVE, dè-sîk'kâ-tîv, *a.* That which has the power of drying.
To DESIDERATE, dè-sîd'êr-âte, *v. a.* To want, to miss. Not in use.
DESIDERATUM, dè-sîd-è-râ'tûm, *s.* Some desirable thing which is wanted.
DESIDIOSE, dè-sîd-jè-ôse, *a.* Idle, lazy, heavy.
To DESIGN, dè-sîne', *v. a.* To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.
DESIGN, dè-sîne', *s.* An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.
DESIGNABLE, dè-sîne'â-bl, *a.* Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.
DESIGNATION, dês-sîg-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.
To DESIGNATE, dês'îg-nâte, *v. a.* To point out or mark by some particular token.
DESIGNEDLY, dè-sî'néd-lè, *ad.* Purposely, intentionally.
DESIGNER, dè-sî'nûr, *s.* A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.
DESIGNING, dè-sî'nîng, *part. a.* Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.
DESIGNLESS, dè-sîne'lês, *a.* Unknowing, inadvertent.
DESIGNLESSLY, dè-sîne'lês-lè, *ad.* Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.
DESIGNMENT, dè-sîne'mênt, *s.* A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.
DESIRABLE, dè-zî'râ-bl, *a.* Pleasing, delightful; that is to be wished with earnestness.
DESIRE, dè-zîre', *s.* Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.
To DESIRE, dè-zîre', *v. a.* To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to entreat.
DESIRER, dè-zî'rûr, *s.* One that is eager after any thing.
DESIROUS, dè-zî'rûs, *a.* Full of desire, eager, longing after. [desire.
DESIROUSNESS, dè-zî'rûs-nês, *s.* Fulness of

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

DESIROUSLY, dè-zl'rús-lè, *ad.* Eagerly, with desire.
To DESIST, dè sist', *v. n.* To cease from any thing, to stop.
DESISTANCE, dè-sís'tânse, *s.* The act of desisting, cessation.
DESISTIVE, dè-sís'tív, *a.* Ending, concluding.
DESK, dèsk, *s.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
DESOLATE, dè'sò-lâte, *a.* Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.
To DESOLATE, dè'sò-lâte, *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants. [manner.
DESOLATELY, dè'sò-lâte-lè, *ad.* In a desolate
DESOLATION, dè'sò-là'shùn, *s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.
DESPAIR, dè-spà're', *s.* Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
To DESPAIR, dè-spà're', *v. n.* To be without hope, to despond.
DESPAIRER, dè-spà're'úr, *s.* One without hope.
DESPAIRINGLY, dè-spà'ring-lè, *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness.
To DESPATCH, dè-spátsh', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.
DESPATCH, dè-spátsh', *s.* Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.
DESPATCHFUL, dè-spátsh'fùl, *a.* Bent on haste.
DESPERATE, dè'spè-râte, *a.* Without hope; without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.
DESPERATELY, dè'spè-râte-lè, *ad.* Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.
DESPERATENESS, dè'spè-râte-nès, *s.* Madness, fury, precipitance.
DESPERATION, dè'spè-rà'shùn, *s.* Hopelessness, despair.
DESPICABLE, dè'spè-ká-bl, *a.* Contemptible, mean, worthless.
DESPICABLENESS, dè'spè-ká-bl-nès, *s.* Meanness, vileness. [sordidly.
DESPICABLY, dè'spè-ká-blè, *ad.* Meanly,
DESPISABLE, dè-spl'zà-bl, *a.* Contemptible, regarded with contempt.
To DESPISE, dè-splze', *v. a.* To scorn, to condemn.
DESPISER, dè-spl'zúr, *s.* Contemner, scorner.
DESPITE, dè-splte', *s.* Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.
DESPITEFUL, dè-splte'fùl, *a.* Malicious, full of spleen.
DESPITEFULLY, dè-splte'fùl-lè, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.
DESPITEFULNESS, dè-splte'fùl-nès, *s.* Malice, hate, malignity. [prive.
To DESPOIL, dè-spòil', *v. a.* To rob, to de-
DESPOLIATION, dè-spò-lè-à'shùn, *s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.
To DESPOND, dè-spònd', *v. n.* To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the Divine mercy.
DESPONDENCY, dè-spòn'dèn-sè, *s.* Despair, hopelessness. [hopeless.
DESPONDENT, dè-spòn'dènt, *a.* Despairing,

To DESPONSATE, dè-spòn'sàte, *v. a.* To betroth, to affiancé.
DESPONSATION, dè's-pòn-sà'shùn, *s.* The betrothing persons to each other.
DESPOT, dè'spòt, *s.* An absolute prince.
DESPOTICAL, dè-spòt'è-kál, } *a.* Absolute in
DESPOTICK, dè-spòt'ík, } power, unlimited in authority.
DESPOTICALNESS, dè-spòt'è-kál-nès, *s.* Absolute authority.
DESPOTISM, dè'spò-tísm, *s.* Absolute power.
DESSERT, dèz-zèrt', *s.* The last course of an entertainment.
To DESTINATE, dè'stè-nàte, *v. a.* To design for any particular end.
DESTINATION, dè'stè-nà'shùn, *s.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed.
To DESTINE, dè'stín, *v. a.* To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state, to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.
DESTINY, dè'stè-nè, *s.* The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity, doom, condition in future time.
DESTITUTE, dè'stè-tùte, *a.* Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.
DESTITUTION, dè'stè-tù'shùn, *s.* Want, the state in which something is wanted.
To DESTROY, dè-stròè', *v. a.* To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.
DESTROYER, dè-stròè'úr, *s.* The person that destroys. [destruction.
DESTRUCTIBLE, dè-strúk'tè-bl, *a.* Liable to
DESTRUCTION, dè-strúk'shùn, *s.* The act of destroying, waste, murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.
DESTRUCTIVE, dè-strúk'tív, *a.* That destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.
DESTRUCTIVELY, dè-strúk'tív-lè, *ad.* Ruinously, mischievously.
DESTRUCTIVENESS, dè-strúk'tív-nès, *s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.
DESTRUCTOR, dè-strúk'túr, *s.* Destroyer, consumer.
DESUDATION, dè's-ù-dà'shùn, *s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.
DESUETUDE, dè's-swè-tùde, *s.* Cessation from being accustomed.
DESULTORY, dè's-ùl-túr-è, } *a.* Re-
DESULTOREOUS, dè's-ùl-tò'rè-ùs, } moving from thing to thing, unsettled, im-
} methodical. [any thing.
To DESUME, dè-sùme', *v. a.* To take from
To DETACH, dè-tátsh', *v. a.* To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
DETACHMENT, dè-tátsh'mènt, *s.* A body of troops sent out from the main army.
To DETAIL, dè-tàle', *v. a.* To relate particularly, to particularize. [account.
DETAIL, dè-tàle', *s.* A minute and particular
To DETAIN, dè-tàne', *v. a.* To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.
DETAINDER, dè-tàne'dúr, *s.* The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

Fàte, fãr, fãll, fát....mẻ, mẻt....pline, pỉn....nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt....

DETAINDER, dẻ-tả'nửr, *s.* He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dẻ-tẻkt', *v. a.* To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, dẻ-tẻk'tửr, *s.* A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dẻ-tẻk'shủn, *s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dẻ-tẻn'shủn, *s.* The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint. [any thing.

To DETER, dẻ-tẻr', *v. a.* To discourage from
DETERMENT, dẻ-tẻr'mẻnt, *s.* Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE, dẻ-tẻrje', *v. a.* To cleanse a sore.

DETERGENT, dẻ-tẻr'jẻnt, *a.* That cleanses.

DETERIORATION, dẻ-tẻ-rẻ-ỏ-rả'shủn, *s.* The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nả-bl, *a.* That may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nẻte, *a.* Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nẻte-lẻ, *ad.* Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nả'shủn, *s.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nả-tỉv, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dẻ-tẻr'mẻ-nả'tửr, *s.* One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dẻ-tẻr'mỉn, *v. a.* To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To DETERMINE, dẻ-tẻr'mỉn, *v. n.* To conclude, to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dẻ-tẻr-rả'shủn, *s.* Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dẻ-tẻr'shủn, *s.* The act of cleansing a sore. [to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dẻ-tẻr'sỉv, *a.* Having the power

DETERSIVE, dẻ-tẻr'sỉv, *s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, dẻ-tẻst', *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dẻ-tẻs'tả-bl, *a.* Hateful, abhorred. [abominably.

DETESTABLY, dẻ-tẻs'tả-blẻ, *ad.* Hatefully,

DETESTATION, dẻt-ẻs-tả'shủn, *s.* Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dẻ-tẻs'tửr, *s.* One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dẻ-thẻrẻnẻ', *v. a.* To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dẻ-tẻn'ủ, *s.* A writ that lies against him who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dẻt-ỏ-nả'shủn, *s.* A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, dẻt'tỏ-nẻze, *v. a.* To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dẻ-tẻỏt', *v. a.* To wrest from the original import.

To DETRACT, dẻ-trẻkt', *v. a.* To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dẻ-trẻkt'tửr, *s.* One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dẻ-trẻkt'shủn, *s.* The act of taking off from any thing; scandal.

DETRACTORY, dẻ-trẻkt'tửr-ẻ, *a.* Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dẻ-trẻkt'tẻs, *s.* A censorious woman. [mischief.

DETRIMENT, dẻt'tẻrẻ-mẻnt, *s.* Loss, damage,

DETRIMENTAL, dẻt'tẻrẻ-mẻn'tẻl, *a.* Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, dẻ-trẻỏỏ', *v. a.* To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

DETRITION, dẻ-trẻsh'ủn, *s.* The act of wearing away.

To DETRUNCATE, dẻ-trẻng'kẻte, *v. a.* To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dẻ-trẻng-kẻ'shủn, *s.* The act of lopping. [ing down.

DETRUSION, dẻ-trẻỏỏ'zhủn, *s.* The act of thrust-

To DEVAST, dẻ-vẻst', *v. a.* To waste or destroy, to plunder.

To DEVASTATE, dẻ-vẻs'tẻte, *v. a.* To lay waste, to plunder. [havock.

DEVASTATION, dẻv-ẻs-tả'shủn, *s.* Waste,

DEUCE, dẻuse, *s.* Two.

To DEVELOP, dẻ-vẻl'ủp, *v. a.* To disengage from something that infolds.

DEVERGENCE, dẻ-vẻr'jẻnse, *s.* Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dẻ-vẻst', *v. a.* To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dẻ-vẻks', *a.* Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dẻ-vẻk'sẻ-tẻ, *s.* Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dẻ'vẻ-ẻte, *v. n.* To wander from the right or common way; to go astray; to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dẻ-vẻ-ẻ'shủn, *s.* The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dẻ-vẻce', *s.* A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dẻv'vẻl, *s.* A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

DEVILISH, dẻv'vẻl-ẻsh, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil, an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dẻv'vẻl-ẻsh-lẻ, *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dẻ'vẻ-ẻs, *a.* Ont of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dẻ-vẻze', *v. a.* To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dẻ-vẻze', *v. n.* To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dẻ-vẻze', *s.* The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dẻ-vẻze', *s.* Contrivance. Properly *Device*. [ventor.

DEVISER, dẻ-vẻ'zửr, *s.* A contriver, an in-

DEVITABLE, dẻv'ẻ-tẻ-bl, *a.* Possible to be avoided. [escaping.

DEVITATION, dẻv-ẻ-tẻ'shủn, *s.* The act of

DEVOID, dẻ-vẻỏỏ', *a.* Empty, vacant, without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dẻ-vẻỏỏ', *s.* Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dẻ-vẻỏỏ', *v. a.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To DEVOLVE, dè-vòlv', *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dèv-ò-lù'shùn, *s.* The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dè-vòtè', *v. a.* To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dè-vò'tèd-nès, *s.* The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dèv-vò-tèè', *s.* One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dè-vò'shùn, *s.* Piety, acts of religion, an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dè-vò'shùn-àl, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dè-vò'shùn-àl-ìst, *s.* A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dè-vòùr', *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dè-vòùr'rùr, *s.* A consumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dè-vòùt', *a.* Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dè-vòùt'lè, *ad.* Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DEUSE, dùse, *s.* The devil. [marriage.

DEUTEROGAMY, dù-tèr-òg'ám-è, *s.* A second

DEUTERONOMY, dù-tèr-òn'ò-mè, *s.* The second book of the Law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY, dù-tèr-òs'kò-pè, *s.* The second intention, a meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEW, dù, *s.* The moisture upon the ground.

To DEW, dù, *v. a.* To wet as with dew, to moisten. [cies of bramble.

DEWBERRY, dù'bèr-rè, *s.* The fruit of a spe-

DEWBESPRENT, dù-bè-sprènt', *part.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dù'dròp, *s.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

DEWLAP, dù-láp, *s.* The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dù'lápt, *a.* Furnished with dewlaps

DEWWORM, dù-wùrm, *s.* A worm found in dew

DEWY, dù'è, *a.* Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, dèks'tèr, *a.* The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dèks-tèr'è-tè, *s.* Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dèks'tèr-ùs, *a.* Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dèks'tèr-ùs-lè, *ad.* Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, dèks'trál, *a.* The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, dèks-trál'è-tè, *s.* The state of being on the right side.

DEY, dà, *s.* The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States. [ness of urine.

DIABETES, di-à-bè'tès, *s.* A morbid copious-

DIABOLICAL, di-à-bòl'è-kál, } *a.* Devilish,

DIABOLICK, di-à-bòl'ík, } partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, di-à-kò'dè-ùm, *s.* The sirup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS, di-à-kòù'stíks, *s.* The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM, di-à-dèm, *s.* A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown. [diadem.

DIADEMED, di-à-dèmd, *a.* Adorned with a

DIADROM, di-à-dròm, *s.* The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, di-èr'è-sis, *s.* The separation or disjunction of syllables.

DIAGNOSTICK, di-àg-nòs'tík, *s.* A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, di-àg'ò-nál, *a.* Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, di-àg'ò-nál, *s.* A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, di-àg'ò-nál-è, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, di-à-grám, *s.* A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAL, di'ál, *s.* A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, di'ál-pláte, *s.* That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, di-à-lèkt, *s.* The subdivision of a language; style, manner of expression; language, speech.

DIALECTICAL, di-à-lèk'tè-kál, *a.* Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, di-à-lèk'tík, *s.* Logick, the art of reasoning.

DIALLING, di'ál-líng, *s.* The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALLIST, di'ál-líst, *s.* A constructor of dials.

DIALOGIST, di-ál'lò-jíst, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, di-à-lòg, *s.* A conference, a conversation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, di-ál'è-sis, *s.* The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, di-ám'è-túr, *s.* The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, di-ám'mè-trál, *a.* Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRAUALLY, di-ám'mè-trál-è, *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, di-à-mèt'trè-kál, *a.* Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, di-à-mèt'trè-kál-è, *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, di-à-mùnd, *s.* The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.

DIAPASON, di-à-pá-zòn, *s.* A term in music; an octave, the most perfect concord.

DIAPER, di-à-púr, *s.* Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, di-à-púr, *v. a.* To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

DIAPHANEITY, di-à-fá-nè'è-tè, *s.* Transparency, pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, di-à-fán'ík, *a.* Transparent, pellucid. [clear

DIAPHANOUS, di-áf'fá-nùs, *a.* Transparent,

DIAPHORESIS, di-áf'ò-rè'sis, *s.* A bearing through; the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât... mè, mêt... pine, p'n... n^h, m^hve, n^hr, n^ht...

DIAPHORETICK, dî-âf-ô-rêt'ik, *a.* Sudorific promoting perspiration.
 DIAPHRAGM, dî-â-frâm, *s.* The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.
 DIARRHOEA, dî-âr-rê-â, *s.* A flux of the belly.
 DIARRHOETICK, dî-âr-rêt'ik, *a.* Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.
 DIARY, dî-â-rê, *s.* An account of every day, a journal.
 DIASTOLE, dî-âs-tô-lê, *s.* A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
 DIASTYLE, dî-âs-tîle, *s.* An intercolumniation of three diameters. [in music.
 DIATESSERON, dî-â-têssê-rôn, *s.* An interval
 DIBBLE, dîb-bl, *s.* A small spade.
 DIBSTONE, dîb'stone, *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.
 DICACITY, dê-kâs'sê-tê, *s.* Pertness, sauciness
 DICE, dîse, *s.* The plural of Die.—See *Die*.
 DICE-BOX, dîse'bôks, *s.* The box from which the dice are thrown.
 DICER, dî'sûr, *s.* A player at dice, a gamester.
 To DICTATE, dîk'tâte, *v. a.* To deliver to another with authority.
 DICTATE, dîk'tâte, *s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority. [tice of dictating.
 DICTATION, dîk-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act or practice
 DICTATOR, dîk-tâ'tûr, *s.* A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
 DICTATORIAL, dîk-tâ-tô-rê-âl, *s.* Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.
 DICTATORSHIP, dîk-tâ'tûr-shîp, *s.* The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.
 DICTATURE, dîk-tâ'tshûre, *s.* The office of a dictator. [pression.
 DICTION, dîk'shûn, *s.* Style, language, expression.
 DICTIONARY, dîk'shûn-â-rê, *s.* A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.
 DID, dîd. The pret. of *Do*; the sign of the preterimperfect tense.
 DIDACTICAL, dê-dâk'tê-kâl, } *a.* Preceptive,
 DIDACTICK, dê-dâk'tik, } giving precepts.
 DIDAPPER, dîd-âp-pûr, *s.* A bird that dives into the water. [didactick.
 DIDASCALICK, dîd-âs-kâl'ik, *a.* Preceptive,
 DIDST, dîdst. The second person of the preter tense of *Do*.—See *Did*.
 To DIE, dî, *v. a.* To tinge, to colour.
 DIE, dî, *s.* Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.
 To DIE, dî, *v. n.* To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.
 DIE, dî, *s.* DICE, dîse, *plur.* A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.
 DIE, dî, *s.* DIES, dîze, *plur.* The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, dî'ûr, *s.* One who follows the trade of dying.
 DIET, dî'êt, *s.* Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.
 To DIET, dî'êt, *v. a.* To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.
 To DIET, dî'êt, *v. n.* To eat by rules of physick, to eat, to feed.
 DIET, dî'êt, *s.* An assembly of princes or estates. [quors.
 DIET-DRINK, dî'êt-drînk, *s.* Medicated liquid.
 DIETARY, dî'êt-â-rê, *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet.
 DIETER, dî'êt-ûr, *s.* One who prescribes rules for eating.
 DIETETICAL, dî-ê-têt'ê-kâl, } *a.* Relating to
 DIETETICK, dî-ê-têt'ik, } diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.
 To DIFFER, dîf'fûr, *v. n.* To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.
 DIFFERENCE, dîf'fûr-ênsê, *s.* State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.
 DIFFERENT, dîf'fûr-ênt, *a.* Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.
 DIFFERENTLY, dîf'fûr-ênt-lê, *ad.* In a different manner.
 DIFFICIL, dîf'fê-sîl, *a.* Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.
 DIFFICULT, dîf'fê-kûlt, *a.* Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish. [difficulty.
 DIFFICULTLY, dîf'fê-kûlt-lê, *ad.* Hardly, with
 DIFFICULTY, dîf'fê-kûl-tê, *s.* Hardness, contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.
 To DIFFIDE, dîf'fîde', *v. n.* To distrust, to have no confidence in.
 DIFFIDENCE, dîf'fê-dênsê, *s.* Distrust, want of confidence. [not certain.
 DIFFIDENT, dîf'fê-dênt, *a.* Not confident,
 To DIFFIND, dîf'fînd', *v. a.* To cleave in two.
 DIFFISSION, dîf'fîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of cleaving.
 DIFFLATION, dîf'flâ'shûn, *s.* The act of scattering with a blast of wind.
 DIFFLUENCE, dîf'flû-ênsê, } *s.* The quality
 DIFFLUENCY, dîf'flû-ên-sê, } of falling away on all sides.
 DIFFLUENT, dîf'flû-ênt, *a.* Flowing every way, not fixed.
 DIFFORM, dîf'fôrm, *a.* Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as, a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.
 DIFFORMITY, dîf'fôr'mê-tê, *s.* Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.
 To DIFFUSE, dîf'fûze', *v. a.* To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.
 DIFFUSE, dîf'fûze', *a.* Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.
 DIFFUSED, dîf'fûzd', *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular.

tube, tũb, bull . . . ðĩl . . . pũũnd . . . thin, THIS.

DIFFUSEDLY, dĩf-fũ'zẽd-lẽ, *ad.* Widely, dispersedly.
DIFFUSEDNESS, dĩf-fũ'zẽd-nẽs, *s.* The state of being diffused, dispersion.
DIFFUSELY, dĩf-fũse'lẽ, *ad.* Widely, extensively; copiously.
DIFFUSION, dĩf-fũ'zhũn, *s.* Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.
DIFFUSIVE, dĩf-fũ'sĩv, *a.* Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.
DIFFUSIVELY, dĩf-fũ'sĩv-lẽ, *ad.* Widely, extensively.
DIFFUSIVENESS, dĩf-fũ'sĩv-nẽs, *s.* Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.
To DIG, dĩg, *v. a. pret.* **DUG**, or **DIGGED**, *part. pass.* **DUG** or **DIGGED**. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.
To DIG, dĩg, *v. n.* To work with a spade.
DIGEST, dĩ'jẽst, *s.* The pandect of the civil law
To DIGEST, dẽ-jẽst', *v. a.* To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chymical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
To DIGEST, dẽ-jẽst', *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.
DIGESTER, dẽ-jẽs'tũr, *s.* He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to reduce it into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power. [digested.
DIGESTIBLE, dẽ-jẽs'tẽ-bl, *a.* Capable of being
DIGESTION, dẽ-jẽs'tshũn, *s.* The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chymical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
DIGESTIVE, dẽ-jẽs'tĩv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; disposing, methodising.
DIGESTIVE, dẽ-jẽs'tĩv, *s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.
DIGGER, dĩg'gũr, *s.* One that opens the ground with a spade. [adorn. Not in use.
To DIGHT, dĩte, *v. a.* To dress, to deck, to
DIGIT, dĩd'jĩt, *s.* The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.
DIGITATED, dĩd'jẽ-tũ-tẽd, *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers.
DIGLADIATION, dẽ-glũ-dẽ-ũ'shũn, *s.* A combat with swords, any quarrel.
DIGNIFIED, dĩg'nẽ-fĩde, *a.* Invested with some dignity. [tation.
DIGNIFICATION, dĩg'nẽ-fẽ-kũ'shũn, *s.* Exalt
To DIGNIFY, dĩg'nẽ-fĩ, *v. a.* To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.
DIGNITARY, dĩg'nẽ-tũ-rẽ, *s.* A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.
DIGNITY, dĩg'nẽ-tẽ, *s.* Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiasticks,

that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.
To DIGRESS, dẽ-grẽs', *v. n.* To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatiate.
DIGRESSION, dẽ-grẽsh'ũn, *s.* A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.
DIJUDICATION, dĩ-jũ-dẽ-kũ'shũn, *s.* Judicial distinction.
DIKE, dĩke, *s.* A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.
To DILACERATE, dẽ-lũs'sẽ-rũte, *v. a.* To tear, to rend.
DILACERATION, dẽ-lũs-sẽ-rũ'shũn, *s.* The act of rending in two.
To DILANIATE, dẽ-lũ-nẽ-ũte, *v. a.* To ruin, to throw down.
DILAPIDATION, dẽ-lũp-ẽ-dũ'shũn, *s.* The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.
DILATABILITY, dẽ-lũ-tũ-blĩ'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* The quality of admitting extension. [sion.
DILATABLE, dẽ-lũ-tũ-bl, *a.* Capable of extension.
DILATATION, dĩl-lũ-tũ'shũn, *s.* The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.
To DILATE, dẽ-lũte', *v. a.* To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.
To DILATE, dẽ-lũte', *v. n.* To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.
DILATOR, dẽ-lũ'tũr, *s.* That which widens or extends.
DILATORINESS, dĩl'lũ-tũr-ẽ-nẽs, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness. [gish.
DILATORY, dĩl'lũ-tũr-ẽ, *a.* Tardy, slow, sluggish.
DILECTION, dẽ-lẽk'shũn, *s.* The act of loving.
DILEMMA, dĩ-lẽm'mũ, *s.* An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.
DILIGENCE, dĩl'ẽ-jẽnse, *s.* Industry, assiduity
DILIGENT, dĩl'ẽ-jẽnt, *a.* Constant in application, assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.
DILIGENTLY, dĩl'ẽ-jẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.
DILL, dĩl, *s.* An herb.
DILUCID, dẽ-lũ'sĩd, *a.* Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.
To DILUCIDATE, dẽ-lũ'sẽ-dũte, *v. a.* To make clear or plain, to explain.
DILUCIDATION, dẽ-lũ-sẽ-dũ'shũn, *s.* The act of making clear.
DILUENT, dĩl'lũ-ẽnt, *a.* Having the power to thin other matter. [matter.
DILUENT, dĩl'lũ-ẽnt, *s.* That which thins other
To DILUTE, dẽ-lũte', *v. a.* To make thin; to make weak.
DILUTER, dẽ-lũ'tũr, *s.* That which makes any thing else thin.
DILUTION, dẽ-lũ'shũn, *s.* The act of making any thing thin or weak. [deluge.
DILUVIAN, dẽ-lũ-vẽ-ũn, *a.* Relating to the
DIM, dĩm, *a.* Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.
To DIM, dĩm, *v. a.* To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.
DIMENSION, dẽ-mẽn'shũn, *s.* Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.
DIMENSIONLESS, dẽ-mẽn'shũn-lẽs, *a.* Without any definite bulk.

Fate, fãr, fãll, fãt. . . . mè, mêt. . . . phue, pin. . . . nõ, mỏe, nõr, nõt. . . .

DIMENSIVE, dẻ-mẻn'sẻiv, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines. [of halving.
DIMIDIATION, dẻ-mẻd-dẻ-ả'sẻhủn, *s.* The act
To DIMINISH, dẻ-mẻn'ẻsh, *v. a.* To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to Add.
To DIMINISH, dẻ-mẻn'ẻsh, *v. n.* To grow less, to be impaired.
DIMINISHINGLY, dẻ-mẻn'ẻsh-ẻng-ẻlẻ, *ad.* In a manner tending to vilify.
DIMINUTION, dẻ-mẻn'ẻnủ'sẻhủn, *s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.
DIMINUTIVE, dẻ-mẻn'ẻnủ-tẻiv, *a.* Small, little.
DIMINUTIVE, dẻ-mẻn'ẻnủ-tẻiv, *s.* A word formed to express littleness, as manikin, in English, a little man; a small thing.
DIMINUTIVELY, dẻ-mẻn'ẻnủ-tẻiv-ẻlẻ, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.
DIMINUTIVENESS, dẻ-mẻn'ẻnủ-tẻiv-nẻs, *s.* Smallness, littleness, pettiness.
DIMISH, dẻm'ẻsh, *a.* Somewhat dim.
DIMISSORY, dẻm'ẻs-sẻr-rẻ, *a.* That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.
DIMITY, dẻm'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.
DIMLY, dẻm'ẻlẻ, *ad.* Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.
DIMNESS, dẻm'ẻnẻs, *s.* Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.
DIMPLE, dẻm'ẻpl, *s.* Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.
To DIMPLE, dẻm'ẻpl, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.
DIMPLED, dẻm'ẻplẻ, *a.* Set with dimples.
DIMPLY, dẻm'ẻplẻ, *a.* Full of dimples.
DIN, dẻn, *s.* A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.
To DIN, dẻn, *v. a.* To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.
To DINE, dẻne, *v. n.* To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. [feed.
To DINE, dẻne, *v. a.* To give a dinner to, to
DINETICAL, dẻ-nẻt'ẻ-kẻ, *a.* Whirling round, vertiginous.
To DING, dẻng, *v. a.* To dash with violence; to impress with force. [to huff.
To DING, dẻng, *v. n.* To bluster, to bounce,
DING-DONG, dẻng-dẻng', *s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.
DINGLE, dẻng'ẻgl, *s.* A hollow between hills.
DINING-ROOM, dẻ'ẻng-rẻỏm, *s.* The principal apartment of the house.
DINNER, dẻn'ẻnủ, *s.* The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
DINNER-TIME, dẻn'ẻnủ-tẻime, *s.* The time of dining.
DINT, dẻnt, *s.* A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.
To DINT, dẻnt, *v. a.* To mark with a cavity by a blow.
DINUMERATION, dẻ-nẻnủ-mẻr-ả'sẻhủn, *s.* The act of numbering out singly.
DIOCESAN, dẻ-ỏs'ẻ-sẻn, *s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.
DIOCESS, dẻ'ỏ-sẻs, *s.* The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, dẻ-ỏp'tẻrẻ-kẻ, } *a.* Affording a
DIOPTRICK, dẻ-ỏp'tẻrik, }
medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.
DIOPTRICKS, dẻ-ỏp'tẻriks, *s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of light.
DIORTHROSIS, dẻ-ỏr-thẻrẻ-sẻs, *s.* An operation by which crooked members are made even.
To DID, dẻp, *v. a.* To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.
To DIP, dẻp, *v. n.* To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to choose by chance.
DIPCHICK, dẻp'tẻhẻik, *s.* The name of a bird.
DIPETALOUS, dẻ-pẻt'ẻ-lẻs, *a.* Having two flower leaves. [vowels to form one sound.
DIPHTHONG, dẻp'ẻthẻng, *s.* A coalition of two
DIPLOMA, dẻ-plẻỏ-mẻ, *s.* A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
DIPLOMACY, dẻp'ẻỏ-mẻ-sẻ, *s.* The state of acting by a diploma. [diploma.
DIPLOMATIC, dẻp'ẻỏ-mẻt'ẻik, *a.* Relating to a
DIPPER, dẻp'ẻpẻr, *s.* One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging into the water.
DIPPING-NEEDLE, dẻp'ẻpẻng-nẻẻ-dẻ, *s.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle.
DIPSAS, dẻp'sẻs, *s.* A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.
DIPTOTE, dẻp'tẻtẻ, *s.* A noun consisting of two cases only. [martyrs.
DIPTICK, dẻp'tẻik, *s.* A register of bishops and
DIRE, dẻre, *a.* Dreadful, dismal, horrible.
DIRECT, dẻ-rẻkt, *a.* Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.
To DIRECT, dẻ-rẻkt', *v. a.* To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measures, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.
DIRECTER, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻtẻr, *s.* One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
DIRECTION, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻshủn, *s.* Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.
DIRECTIVE, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻtẻiv, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.
DIRECTLY, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻlẻ, *ad.* In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.
DIRECTNESS, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻnẻs, *s.* Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.
DIRECTOR, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻtẻr, *s.* One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.
DIRECTORY, dẻ-rẻkt'ẻtẻr-ẻ, *s.* The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.
DIREFUL, dẻre'ẻfủl, *a.* Dire, dreadful.
DIRENESS, dẻre'ẻnẻs, *s.* Dismalness, horror, heinousness. [dering.
DIREPTION, dẻ-rẻp'ẻshủn, *s.* The act of plun-

tùbe, túb, búll....ôl....pôund....thin, THIS.

DIRGE, dârje, *s.* A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.

DIRK, dârk, *s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dârt, *s.* Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.

To DIRT, dârt, *v. a.* To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dârt-pl', *s.* Forms of clay moulded by children. [didly.

DIRTILY, dârt'è-lè, *ad.* Nastily; meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dârt'è-nés, *s.* Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness. [picable.

DIRTY, dârt'è, *a.* Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.

To DIRTY, dârt'è, *v. a.* To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dl-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of bursting, or breaking; the state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS, dîs, or dîz. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to arm, to disarm; to join, to disjoin, &c.

DISABILITY, dîs-â-bîl'è-tè, *s.* Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dîz-â-bl, *v. a.* To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dîs-â-bûze', *v. a.* To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dîs-âk-kôm-mô-dâ'shûn, *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dîs-âk-kûs'tûm, *v. a.* To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice. [Disuse of familiarity.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dîs-âk-kwân'tânse, *s.*

DISADVANTAGE, dîs-âd-vân'tâje, *s.* Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dîs-âd-vân'tâ-jâ-bl, *a.* Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dîs-âd-vân-tâ'jûs, *a.* Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dîs-âd-vân-tâ'jûs-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dîs-âd-vân-tâ'jûs-nés, *s.* Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dîs-âd-vên'tshû-rûs, *a.* Unhappy, unprosperous.

To DISAFFECT, dîs-âf-fèkt', *v. a.* To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, dîs-âf-fèk'tèd, *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dîs-âf-fèk'tèd-lè, *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dîs-âf-fèk'tèd-nés, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dîs-âf-fèk'shûn, *s.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dîs-âf-fèr'mânse, *s.* Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dîs-âf-fôr'rèst, *v. a.* To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGREE, dîs-â-grèè', *v. n.* To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dîs-â-grèè'â-bl, *a.* Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dîs-â-grèè'â-bl-nés, *s.* Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness, offensiveness. [disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEABLY, dîs-â-grèè'â-blè, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEMENT, dîs-â-grèè'mènt, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dîs-âl-lôû', *v. a.* To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

To DISALLOW, dîs-âl-lôû', *v. n.* To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dîs-âl-lôû'â-bl, *a.* Not allowable. [tion.

DISALLOWANCE, dîs-âl-lôû'ânse, *s.* Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dîz-ângk'kûr, *v. a.* To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dîz-ân'è-mâte, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dîz-ân-è-mâ'shûn, *s.* Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dîs-ân-nûl', *v. a.* To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dîs-ân-nûl'mènt, *s.* The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dîs-âp-père', *v. n.* To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, dîs-âp-pôint', *v. a.* To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dîs-âp-pôint'mènt, *s.* Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dîs-âp-prô-bâ'shûn, *s.* Censure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dîs-âp-prôôv', *v. a.* To dislike, to censure. [vest of arms.

To DISARM, dîz-ârm', *v. a.* To spoil, or disarm.

To DISARRANGE, dîs-âr-rânje', *v. a.* To put out of order; to derange.

To DISARRAY, dîs-âr-râ, *v. a.* To undress any one. [sion; undress.

DISARRAY, dîs-âr-râ', *s.* Disorder, confusion.

DISASTER, dîz-âs'tûr, *s.* The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.

To DISASTER, dîz-âs'tûr, *v. a.* To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.

DISASTROUS, dîz-âs'trûs, *a.* Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune. [mal manner.

DISASTROUSLY, dîz-âs'trûs-lè, *ad.* In a disastrous manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dîz-âs'trûs-nés, *s.* Unluckiness, unfortunateness.

To DISAVOUCH, dîs-â-vôûtsh', *v. a.* To retract profession, to disown.

To DISAVOW, dîs-â-vôû', *v. a.* To disown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dîs-â-vôû'âl, *s.* Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dîs-â-vôû'mènt, *s.* Denial.

To DISAUTHORISE, dîs-âw'thó-rîze, *v. a.* To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dîz-bând', *v. a.* To dismiss from military service.

To DISBAND, dîz-bând', *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate.

To DISBARK, dîz-bârk', *v. a.* To land from a ship.

DISBELIEF, dîs-bè-lèèf', *s.* Refusal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIEVE, dîs-bè-lèèv', *v. a.* Not to credit, not to hold true.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

DISBELIEVER, dīs-bē-lē'vūr, *s.* One who refuses belief. [from a seat.
To DISBENCH, dīz-bēnsh', *v. a.* To drive
To DISBRANCH, dīz-brānsh', *v. a.* To separate, to break off.
To DISBUD, dīz-būd', *v. a.* To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
To DISBURDEN, dīz-būr'dn, *v. a.* To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.
To DISBURDEN, dīz-būr'dn, *v. n.* To ease the mind. [lay out money.
To DISBURSE, dīz-būrse', *v. a.* To spend or
DISBURSEMENT, dīz-būrsmēt, *s.* A disbursing or laying out.
DISBURSER, dīz-būr'sūr, *s.* One that disburses. [ped of shoes.
DISCALCEATED, dīs-kāl'shē-ā-tēd, *a.* Stripped.
DISCALCEATION, dīs-kāl'shē-ā'shūn, *s.* The act of pulling off the shoes.
To DISCANDY, dīs-kān'dē, *v. n.* To dissolve, to melt.
To DISCARD, dīs-kārd', *v. a.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.
DISCARNATE, dīs-kār'nāte, *a.* Stripped of flesh.
To DISCASE, dīs-kāse', *v. a.* To strip, to undress.
To DISCERN, dīz-zēr'n', *v. a.* To descry, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to mark the difference between.
To DISCERN, dīz-zēr'n', *v. n.* To make distinction.
DISCERNER, dīz-zēr'nūr, *s.* Discoverer, he that descries; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.
DISCERNIBLE, dīz-zēr'nē-bl, *a.* Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.
DISCERNIBLENESS, dīz-zēr'nē-bl-nēs, *s.* Visibleness.
DISCERNIBLY, dīz-zēr'nē-blē, *ad.* Perceptibly, apparently.
DISCERNING, dīz-zēr'nīng, *part. a.* Judicious, knowing.
DISCERNINGLY, dīz-zēr'nīng-lē, *ad.* Judiciously, rationally, acutely.
DISCERNMENT, dīz-zēr'nment, *s.* Judgment, power of distinguishing.
To DISCERP, dīs-sērp', *v. a.* To tear in pieces.
DISCRIPTIBLE, dīs-sērp'tē-bl, *a.* Frangible, separable.
DISCRIPTIBILITY, dīs-sērp-tē-bl'ē-tē, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. [pulling to pieces.
DISCRIPTION, dīs-sērp'shūn, *s.* The act of
To DISCHARGE, dīs-tshārje', *v. a.* To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.
To DISCHARGE, dīs-tshārje', *v. n.* To dismiss itself, to break up.
DISCHARGE, dīs-tshārje', *s.* Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dīs-tshār'jūr, *s.* He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.
DISCINCT, dīs-sīnkt', *a.* Ungirded, loosely dressed. [in pieces.
To DISCIND, dīs-sīnd', *v. a.* To divide, to cut
DISCIPLE, dīs-sl'pl, *s.* A scholar.
DISCIPLESHIP, dīs-sl'pi-shīp, *s.* The state or function of a disciple.
DISCIPLINABLE, dīs'sē-plīn-ā-bl, *a.* Capable of instruction. [Capacity of instruction.
DISCIPLINABLENESS, dīs'sē-plīn-ā-bl-nēs, *s.*
DISCIPLINARIAN, dīs-sē-plīn-ā-rē-ān, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
DISCIPLINARIAN, dīs-sē-plīn-ā-rē-ān, *s.* One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.
DISCIPLINARY, dīs'sē-plīn-ā-rē, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
DISCIPLINE, dīs'sē-plīn, *s.* Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation, a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.
To DISCIPLINE, dīs'sē-plīn, *v. a.* To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.
To DISCLAIM, dīs-klāme', *v. a.* To disown, to deny any knowledge of.
DISCLAIMER, dīs-klāmūr, *s.* One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
To DISCLOSE, dīs-klōze', *v. a.* To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.
DISCLOSER, dīs-klō'zūr, *s.* One that reveals or discovers.
DISCLOSURE, dīs-klō'zhūr, *s.* Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.
DISCOLORATION, dīs-kōl-ō-rā'shūn, *s.* The act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.
To DISCOLOUR, dīs-kōl'lūr, *v. a.* To change from the natural hue, to stain.
To DISCOMFIT, dīs-kūm'fīt, *v. a.* To defeat, to vanquish. [throw.
DISCOMFIT, dīs-kūm'fīt, *s.* Defeat, over-
DISCOMFITURE, dīs-kūm'fīt-yūr, *s.* Defeat, rout, overthrow.
DISCOMFORT, dīs-kūm'fūrt, *s.* Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
To DISCOMFORT, dīs-kūm'fūrt, *v. a.* To grieve, to sadden, to deject.
DISCOMFORTABLE, dīs-kūm'fūr-tā-bl, *a.* One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.
To DISCOMMEND, dīs-kōm-mēnd', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.
DISCOMMENDABLE, dīs-kōm'mēn-dā-bl, *a.* Blameable, censurable.
DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dīs-kōm'mēn-dā-bl-nēs, *s.* Blameableness, liableness to censure.
DISCOMMENDATION, dīs-kōm'mēn-dā'shūn, *s.* Blame, censure.
DISCOMMENDER, dīs-kōm'mēn'dūr, *s.* One that discommends.
To DISCOMMODE, dīs-kōm-mōde', *v. a.* To put to inconvenience, to molest.
DISCOMMODIOUS, dīs-kōm-mō'dē-ūs, or dīs-kōm-mō'jē-ūs, *a.* Inconvenient, troublesome.

tube, tub, bull . . . oil . . . pound . . . thin, this.

DISCOMMODITY, dīs-kōm-mōd'è-tè, *s.* Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
To DISCOMPOSE, dīs-kōm-pōze', *v. a.* To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.
DISCOMPOSURE, dīs-kōm-pō'zhure, *s.* Disorder, perturbation.
To DISCONCERT, dīs-kōn-sért', *v. a.* To unsettle the mind, to discompose.
DISCONFORMITY, dīs-kōn-fōr'mè-tè, *s.* Want of agreement.
DISCONGRUITY, dīs-kōn-grù'è-tè, *s.* Disagreement, inconsistency.
DISCONSOLATE, dīs-kōn'sò-làte, *a.* Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.
DISCONSOLATELY, dīs-kōn'sò-làte-lè, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.
DISCONSOLATENESS, dīs-kōn'sò-làte-nès, *s.* The state of being disconsolate.
DISCONTENT, dīs-kōn-tènt', *s.* Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
DISCONTENT, dīs-kōn-tènt', *a.* Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.
To DISCONTENT, dīs-kōn-tènt', *v. a.* To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.
DISCONTENTED, dīs-kōn-tènt'téd, *part. a.* Uneasy, dissatisfied.
DISCONTENTEDNESS, dīs-kōn-tènt'téd-nès, *s.* Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.
DISCONTENTMENT, dīs-kōn-tènt'mènt, *s.* The state of discontent.
DISCONTINUANCE, dīs-kōn-tín'ù-ânse, *s.* Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.
DISCONTINUATION, dīs-kōn-tín'ù-à'shùn, *s.* Disruption of continuity, separation.
To DISCONTINUE, dīs-kōn-tín'ù, *v. n.* To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.
To DISCONTINUE, dīs-kōn-tín'ù, *v. a.* To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.
DISCONTINUITY, dīs-kōn-tè-nù'è-tè, *s.* Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.
DISCONVENIENCE, dīs-kōn-vè'nè-ênse, *s.* Incongruity, disagreement.
DISCORD, dīs'kōrd, *s.* Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in musick, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. [not to suit with.
To DISCORD, dīs'kōrd', *v. n.* To disagree,
DISCORDANCE, dīs-kōr'dânse, } *s.* Disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.
DISCORDANCY, dīs-kōr'dân-sè, }
DISCORDANT, dīs-kōr'dânt, *a.* Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.
DISCORDANTLY, dīs-kōr'dânt-lè, *ad.* Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.
To DISCOVER, dīs-kûv'ûr, *v. a.* To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to espy.
DISCOVERABLE, dīs-kûv'ûr-â-bl, *a.* That may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.
DISCOVERER, dīs-kûv'ûr'ûr, *s.* One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.
DISCOVERY, dīs-kûv'ûr-è, *s.* The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret. [a bargain.
DISCOUNT, dīs'kōunt, *s.* The sum refunded in

To DISCOUNT, dīs-kōunt', *v. a.* To count back, to pay back again.
To DISCOURTENANCE, dīs-kōun'tè-nânse, *v. a.* To discourage by cold treatment; to abash; to put to shame.
DISCOURTENANCE, dīs-kōun'tè-nânse, *s.* Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.
DISCOURTENANCER, dīs-kōun'tè-nân-sûr, *s.* One that discourages by cold treatment.
To DISCOURAGE, dīs-kûr'îdje, *v. a.* To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.
DISCOURAGER, dīs-kûr'îdje-ûr, *s.* One that impresses diffidence and terror.
DISCOURAGEMENT, dīs-kûr'îdje-mènt, *s.* The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.
DISCOURSE, dīs-kōrse', *s.* The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.
To DISCOURSE, dīs-kōrse', *v. n.* To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.
DISCOURSER, dīs-kōr'sûr, *s.* A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.
DISCOURSIVE, dīs-kōr'sîv, *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.
DISCOURTEOUS, dīs-kûr'tshûs, *a.* Uncivil, uncomplaisant.
DISCOURTEOUSLY, dīs-kûr'tshûs-lè, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely. [rudeness.
DISCOURTESY, dīs-kûr'tù-sè, *s.* Incivility,
DISCOUS, dīs'kûs, *a.* Broad, flat, wide.
DISCREDIT, dīs-kréd'ît, *s.* Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.
To DISCREDIT, dīs-kréd'ît, *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.
DISCREET, dīs-krèèt', *a.* Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.
DISCREETLY, dīs-krèèt'lè, *ad.* Prudently, cautiously.
DISCREETNESS, dīs-krèèt'nès, *s.* The quality of being discreet.
DISCREPANCE, dīs'krè-pânse, *s.* Difference, contrariety. [agreeing.
DISCREPANT, dīs'krè-pânt, *a.* Different, dis-
DISCRETE, dīs-krète', *a.* Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.
DISCRETION, dīs-krèsh'ûn, *s.* Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.
DISCRETIONARY, dīs-krèsh'ûn-âr-è, *a.* Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained. [crete.
DISCRETIVE, dīs-krè'tîv, *a.* The same as Dis-
DISCRIMINABLE, dīs-krîm'è-nâ-bl, *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.
To DISCRIMINATE, dīs-krîm'è-nâte, *v. a.* To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.
DISCRIMINATENESS, dīs-krîm'è-nâte-nès, *s.* Distinctness.
DISCRIMINATION, dīs-krîm-è-nâ'shùn, *s.* The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mê, mêt . . . pine pln . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

DISCRIMINATIVE, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-tîv, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dîs-krim'ê-nâs, *a.* Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dîs-kû'bê-tûr-ê, *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dîs-kûm'bên-sê, *s.* The act of leaning at meat.

To **DISCUMBER**, dîs-kûm'bûr, *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dîs-kûr'sîv, *a.* Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dîs-kûr'sîv-lê, *ad.* By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dîs-kûr'sûr-ê, *a.* Argumental.

DISCUS, dîs'kûs, *s.* A quoit.

To **DISCUSS**, dîs-kûs', *v. a.* To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSE, dîs-kûs'sûr, *s.* He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dîs-kûs'shûn, *s.* Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dîs-kûs'sîv, *a.* Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dîs-kû'shênt, *s.* A medicine that has power to repel.

To **DISDAIN**, dîz-dâne', *v. a.* To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dîz-dâne', *s.* Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dîz-dâne'fûl, *a.* Haughty, scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dîz-dâne'fûl-lê, *ad.* With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dîz-dâne'fûl-nê, *s.* Haughty scorn. [sickness.]

DISEASE, dîz-êze', *s.* Distemper, malady,

To **DISEASE**, dîz-êze', *v. a.* To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, dîz-ê'zêd-nê, *s.* Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, dîz-êdjêd', *a.* Blunted, dulled.

To **DISEMBARK**, dîs-êm-bârk', *v. a.* To carry to land.

To **DISEMBARK**, dîs-êm-bârk', *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

To **DISEMBITTER**, dîs-êm-bît'tûr, *v. a.* To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dîs-êm-bôd'id, *a.* Divested of the body.

To **DISEMBOGUE**, dîs-êm-bôgue', *v. a.* To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To **DISEMBOGUE**, dîs-êm-bôgue', *v. n.* To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dîs-êm-bôû'êld, *part. a.* Taken from out the bowels.

To **DISEMBROIL**, dîs-êm-brôil', *v. a.* To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To **DISENABLE**, dîs-ên-â'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of power.

To **DISENCHANT**, dîs-ên-tshânt', *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment.

To **DISENCUMBER**, dîs-ên-kûm'bûr, *v. a.* To discharge from encumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dîs-ên-kûm'brânse, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance.

To **DISENGAGE**, dîs-ên-gâje', *v. a.* To separate from any thing with which it is in union;

to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To **DISENGAGE**, dîs-ên-gâje', *v. n.* To set one's self free from. [at leisure.]

DISENGAGED, dîs-ên-gâjd', *part. a.* Vacant,

DISENGAGEDNESS, dîs-ên-gâjd'nê, *s.* The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dîs-ên-gâje'mênt, *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To **DISENTANGLE**, dîs-ên-tâng'gl, *v. a.* To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

To **DISENTERRE**, dîs-ên-têr', *v. a.* To unbury.

To **DISENTHRAL**, dîs-ên-thrâwl', *v. a.* To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To **DISENTHRONE**, dîs-ên-thrône', *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty.

To **DISENTRANCE**, dîs-ên-trânse', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To **DISESPOUSE**, dîs-ê-spôûze', *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dîs-ê-steêm', *s.* Slight, dislike.

To **DISESTEEM**, dîs-ê-steêm', *v. a.* To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, dîs-ês-tê-mâ'shûn, *s.* Disrespect, disesteem.

DISFAVOUR, dîs-fâ'vûr, *s.* Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To **DISFAVOUR**, dîs-fâ'vûr, *v. a.* To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFIGURATION, dîs-fîg-û-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To **DISFIGURE**, dîs-fîg'ûre, *v. a.* To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dîs-fîg'ûre-mênt, *s.* De-facement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.

DISFOREST, dîs-fôr'rêst, *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To **DISFRANCHISE**, dîs-frân'tshîz, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dîs-frân'tshîz-mênt, *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To **DISFURNISH**, dîs-fûr'nîsh, *v. a.* To unfurnish, to strip.

To **DISGARNISH**, dîz-gâr'nîsh, *v. a.* To strip of ornament; to take guns from a fortress.

To **DISGLORIFY**, dîz-glô'rê-fî, *v. a.* To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To **DISGORGE**, dîz-gôrje', *v. a.* To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dîz-grâse', *s.* Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.

To **DISGRACE**, dîz-grâse', *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour. [ignominious.]

DISGRACEFUL, dîz-grâse'fûl, *a.* Shameful,

DISGRACEFULLY, dîz-grâse'fûl-lê, *ad.* In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dîz-grâse'fûl-nê, *s.* Ignominy.

tube, tub, ball . . . oil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

DISGRACER, dīz-grā'sūr, *s.* One that exposes to shame. [favourable.

DISGRACIOUS, dīz-grā'shūs, *a.* Unkind. un-

To DISGUISE, dīzg-yīse', *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dīzg-ylze', *s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, dīzg-ylze'mēnt, *s.* Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, dīzg-yl'zūr, *s.* One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, dīz-gūst', *s.* Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dīz-gūst', *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, dīz-gūst'fūl, *a.* Nauseous.

DISH, dīsh, *s.* A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dīsh, *v. a.* To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, dīsh'klōūt, *s.* The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dīsh'wōsh-ūr, *s.* The name of a bird. [dress.

DISHABILLE, dīs-ā-bīl', *s.* Undress, loose

To DISHABIT, dīs-hāb'īt, *v. a.* To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dīs-hārt'n, *v. a.* To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dīs-hēr'ē-zn, *s.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dīs-hēr'īt, *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, dīsh-shév'vél, *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, dīz-ōn'īst, *a.* Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dīz-ōn-īst-lè, *ad.* Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dīz-ōn'īs-tè, *s.* Want of probity, faithlessness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dīz-ōn'nūr, *s.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, dīz-ōn'nūr, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dīz-ōn'nūr-ā-bl, *a.* Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dīz-ōn'nūr-ūr, *s.* One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity. [horns.

To DISHORN, dīs-hōrn', *v. a.* To strip of **DISHUMOUR**, dīs-ū'mūr, *s.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dīs-īm-prōv'mēnt, *s.* Reduction of a better to a worse state.

To DISINCARCERATE, dīs-īn-kār'sè-rāte, *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dīs-īn-klè-nā'shūn, *s.* Want of affection, slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, dīs-īn-klīne', *v. a.* To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dīs-īn-jè-nū'è-tè, *s.* Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

DISINGENUOUS, dīs-īn-jèn'ū-ūs, *a.* Unfair, meanly, artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dīs-īn-jèn'ū-ūs-lè, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dīs-īn-jèn'ū-ūs-nēs, *s.* Mean subtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dīs-īn-hēr'ē-zn, *s.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dīs-īn-hēr'īt, *v. a.* To cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dīs-īn-tēr', *v. a.* To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESTED, dīz-īn'tēr-ēs-séd, *a.* Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

DISINTERESSMENT, dīz-īn'tēr-ēs-mēnt, *s.* Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

DISINTEREST, dīz-īn'tēr'ēst, *s.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dīs-īn'tēr-ēs-téd, *a.* Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dīz-īn'tēr-ēs-téd-lè, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dīz-īn'tēr-ēs-téd-nēs, *s.* Contempt of private interest.

To DISINTRICATE, dīz-īn'trè-kāte, *v. a.* To disentangle. [an invitation.

To DISINVITE, dīs-īn-vīte', *v. a.* To retract

To DISJOIN, dīz-jōīn', *v. a.* To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.

To DISJOINT, dīz-jōīnt', *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dīz-jōīnt', *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to separate. [rate.

DISJUNCT, dīz-jūngkt', *a.* Disjointed, sepa-

DISJUNCTION, dīz-jūngk'shūn, *s.* Disunion, separation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dīz-jūngk'tīv, *a.* Incapable of union; that marks separation or opposition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dīz-jūngk'tīv-lè, *ad.* Distinctly, separately.

DISK, dīsk, *s.* The face of the sun or plane, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, dīsk'yīnd'nēs, *s.* Want of kindness, want of affection; ill turn, injury.

DISLIKE, dīz-līke', *s.* Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.

To DISLIKE, dīz-līke', *v. a.* To disapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, dīz-līke'fūl, *a.* Disaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dīz-lī'kn, *v. a.* To make unlike. [unlikeness.

DISLIKENESS, dīz'līke'nēs, *s.* Dissimilitude,

DISLIKER, dīz-lī'kūr, *s.* A disapprover, one that is not pleased.

To DISLIMB, dīz'līm', *v. a.* To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dīz-līm', *v. a.* To unpaint. Not used.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nò, mòve, nêr, nôt....

To DISLOCATE, dîs'lob-kâte, *v. a.* To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.
DISLOCATION, dîs-lo-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.
To DISLODGE, dîz-lôdje', *v. a.* To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.
To DISLODGE, dîz-lôdje', *v. n.* To go away to another place.
DISLOYAL, dîz-lôe'âi, *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; not true to the marriage bed; false in love, not constant.
DISLOYALLY, dîz-lôe'âl-lê, *ad.* Not faithfully, disobediently.
DISLOYALTY, dîz-lôe'âl-tê, *s.* Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.
DISMAL, dîz'mâl, *a.* Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy. [fully].
DISMALLY, dîz'mâl-lê, *ad.* Horribly, sorrowful.
DISMALNESS, dîz'mâl-nês, *s.* Horror, sorrow.
To DISMANTLE, dîz-mân'tl, *v. a.* To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external. [mask].
To DISMASK, dîz-mâsk', *v. a.* To divest of a mask.
To DISMAY, dîz-mâ', *v. a.* To terrify, to discourage, to affright.
DISMAY, dîz-mâ', *s.* Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.
DISMAYEDNESS, dîz-mâ'êd-nês, *s.* Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.
To DISMEMBER, dîz-mêm'bûr, *v. a.* To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.
To DISMISS, dîz-mîs', *v. a.* To send away; to discard.
DISMISSION, dîz-mîsh'ûn, *s.* Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.
To DISMORTGAGE, dîz-môr'gâje, *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage.
To DISMOUNT, dîz-môunt', *v. a.* To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.
To DISMOUNT, dîz-môunt', *v. n.* To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.
To DISNATURALIZE, dîz-nâtsh'û-râ-lîze, *v. a.* To alienate, to make alien.
DISNATURED, dîz-nâ'tshûred, *a.* Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.
DISOBEDIENCE, dîs-ô-bê'dê-ênse, *s.* Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incomppliance. [want of lawful authority].
DISOBEDIENT, dîs-ô-bê'dê-ênt, *a.* Not obedient.
To DISOBEY, dîs-ô-bâ', *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions.
DISOBLIGATION, dîs-ôb-lê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Offence, cause of disgust.
To DISOBLIGE, { dîs-ô-blîje', } *v. a.* To offend, disgust, to give offence to.
DISOBLIGING, dîs-ô-blî'jîng, *part. a.* Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.
DISOBLIGINGLY, dîs-ô-blî'jîng-lê, *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.
DISOBLIGINGNESS, dîs-ô-blî'jîng-nês, *s.* Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, dîz-ôrbd', *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.
DISORDER, dîz-ôr'dûr, *s.* Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; neglect of rule; sickness; distemper; discomposure of mind.
To DISORDER, dîz-ôr'dûr, *v. a.* To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.
DISORDERED, dîz-ôr'dûrd, *a.* Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.
DISORDERLY, dîz-ôr'dûr-lê, *a.* Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.
DISORDERLY, dîz-ôr'dûr-lê, *ad.* Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.
DISORDINATE, dîz-ôr'dê-nâte, *a.* Not living by the rules of virtue.
DISORDINATELY, dîz-ôr'dê-nâte-lê, *ad.* Inordinately, viciously. [nounce].
To DISOWN, dîz-ône', *v. a.* To deny, to retract.
To DISPARAGE, dîs-pâr'ridje, *v. a.* To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.
DISPARAGEMENT, dîs-pâr'ridje-mênt, *s.* Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. [disgraces].
DISPARAGER, dîs-pâr'ridje-ûr, *s.* One that disparages.
DISPARITY, dîs-pâr'ê-tê, *s.* Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.
To DISPARK, dîs-pârk', *v. a.* To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.
To DISPART, dîs-pârt', *v. a.* To divide into two, to separate, to break.
DISPASSION, dîs-pâsh'ûn, *s.* Freedom from mental perturbation. [calm, temperate].
DISPASSIONATE, dîs-pâsh'ûn-âte, *a.* Cool.
To DISPEL, dîs-pél', *v. a.* To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
DISPENSARY, dîs-pên'sâ-rê, *s.* The place where medicines are dispensed.
DISPENSATION, dîs-pên-sâ'shûn, *s.* Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.
DISPENSATOR, dîs-pên-sâ'tûr, *s.* One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.
DISPENSATORY, dîs-pên'sâ-tûr-ê, *s.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.
To DISPENSE, dîs-pênse', *v. a.* To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.
DISPENSE, dîs-pênse', *s.* Dispensation, exemption.
DISPENSER, dîs-pên'sûr, *s.* One that dispenses, a distributor.
To DISPEOPLE, dîs-pé'pl, *v. a.* To depopulate, to empty of people.
DISPEOPLER, dîs-pé'pl-ûr, *s.* A depopulator.
To DISPERGE, dîs-pêrdje', *v. a.* To sprinkle.
To DISPERSE, dîs-pêrse', *v. a.* To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.
DISPERSEDLY, dîs-pêr'sêd-lê, *ad.* In a dispersed manner. [ness, scatteredness].
DISPERSEDNESS, dîs-pêr'sêd-nês, *s.* Thinness.
DISPERSER, dîs-pêr'sûr, *s.* A scatterer, a spreader.
DISPERSION, dîs-pêr'shûn, *s.* The act of scat-

tube, túb, búll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

tering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT, dís-plr'ít, *v. a.* To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-plr'ít-téd-nés, *s.* Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dís-pláse', *v. a.* To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, dís-plá'sén-sè, *s.* Incivility, disobligation; any thing displeasing.

To DISPLANT, dís-plánt', *v. a.* To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dís-plán-tá'shún, *s.* The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dís-plá', *v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, dís-plá', *s.* An exhibition of any thing to view. [offensive.

DISPLEASANT, dís-pléz'ánt, *a.* Unpleasing,

To DISPLEASE, dís-pléze', *v. a.* To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dís-plé'zing-nés, *s.* Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dís-plézh'úre, *s.* Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASE, dís-plézh'úre, *v. a.* To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dís-plóde', *v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dís-pló'zhún, *s.* The act of exploding, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dís-pórt', *s.* Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, dís-pórt', *v. a.* To divert.

To DISPORT, dís-pórt', *v. n.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dís-pó'zál, *s.* The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, dís-póse', *v. a.* To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell: to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dís-póse', *s.* Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dís-pó'zúr, *s.* Distributer, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dís-pó-zísh'ún, *s.* Order, method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill will; predominant inclination. [disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVE, dís-póz'é-tív, *a.* That implies

DISPOSITIVELY, dís-póz'é-tív-lè, *ad.* Distributively. [of possession, to deprive, to disseize

To DISPOSSESS, dís-póz'zés', *v. a.* To put out

DISPOSURE, dís-pó'zhúre, *s.* Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dís-práze', *s.* Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dís-práze', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dís-prá'zúr, *s.* A censurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dís-prá'zé-bl, *a.* Unworthy of commendation. [blame.

DISPRAISINGLY, dís-prá'zing-lè, *ad.* With

To DISPREAD, dís-spréd', *v. a.* To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dís-próof', *s.* Confutation, conviction of error, or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dís-prò-pòr'shún, *s.* Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dís-prò-pòr'shún, *v. a.* To mismatch, to join things unsuitably.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dís-prò-pòr'shún-á-bl, *a.* Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dís-prò-pòr'shún-á-bl-nés, *s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dís-prò-pòr'shún-á-blè, *ad.* Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dís-prò-pòr'shún-ál, *a.* Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dís-prò-pòr'shún-ál-lè, *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dís-prò-pòr'shún-áte, *a.* Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dís-prò-pòr'shún-áte-lè, *ad.* Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dís-prò-pòr'shún-áte-nés, *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dís-próove', *v. a.* To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dís-próov'úr, *s.* One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dís-pún'ísh-á-bl, *a.* Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, dís'pù-tá-bl, or dís-pù'tá-bl, *a.* Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, dís'pù-tánt, *s.* Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner. [ed in controversy.

DISPUTANT, dís'pù-tánt, *s.* Disputing, engag-

DISPUTATION, dís-pù-tá'shún, *s.* The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dís-pù-tá'shús, *a.* Inclined to dispute, cavilling. [debate.

DISPUTATIVE, dís-pù'tá-tív, *a.* Disposed to

To DISPUTE, dís-pùte', *v. n.* To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dís-pùte', *v. a.* To contend for to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dís-pùte', *s.* Contest, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dís-pùte'lès, *a.* Undisputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dís-pù'túr, *s.* A controvertist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dís-kwól-è-fè-ká'shún, *s.* That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dís-kwól'è-fl, *v. a.* To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dís-kwl'èt, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness, vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dís-kwl'èt, *v. a.* To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dís-kwl'èt-úr, *s.* A disturber, a harasser. [anxiously.

DISQUIETLY, dís-kwl'èt-lè, *ad.* Without rest,

DISQUIETNESS, dís-kwl'èt-nés, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety. [anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dís-kwl'è-túde, *s.* Uneasiness.

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môvc, nôr, nôt....

DISQUISITION, dîs-kwê-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Examination, disputative inquiry.
 DISREGARD, dîs-rê-gârd', *s.* Slight notice, neglect.
 To DISREGARD, dîs-rê-gârd', *v. a.* To slight, to contemn.
 DISREGARDFUL, dîs-rê-gârd'fûl, *a.* Negligent, contemptuous.
 DISREGARDFULLY, dîs-rê-gârd'fûl-lê, *ad.* Contemptuously.
 DISRELISH, dîz-rêl'îsh, *s.* Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.
 To DISRELISH, dîz-rêl'îsh, *v. a.* To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.
 DISREPUTATION, dîs-rép-ù-tâ'shûn, *s.* Disgrace, dishonour.
 DISREPUTE, dîs-rê-pûte', *s.* Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.
 DISRESPECT, dîs-rê-spêkt', *s.* Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.
 DISRESPECTFUL, dîs-rê-spêkt'fûl, *a.* Irreverent, uncivil.
 DISRESPECTFULLY, dîs-rê-spêkt'fûl-lê, *ad.* Irreverently. [uncover.
 To DISROBE, dîz-rôbe', *v. a.* To undress, to
 DISRUPTION, dîz-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.
 DISSATISFACTION, dîs-sât-îs-fâk'shûn, *s.* The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.
 DISSATISFACTORINESS, dîs-sât-îs-fâk'tûr-ê-nês, *s.* Inability to give content.
 DISSATISFACTORY, dîs-sât-îs-fâk'tûr-ê, *a.* Unable to give content.
 To DISSATISFY, dîs-sât'îs-flî, *v. a.* To discontent, to displease.
 To DISSECT, dîs-sêkt', *v. a.* To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.
 DISSECTION, dîs-sêk'shûn, *s.* The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.
 DISSEISIN, dîs-sê'zîn, *s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.
 To DISSEIZE, dîs-sêze', *v. a.* To dispossess, to deprive. [another.
 DISSEIZOR, dîs-sê'zôr, *s.* He that dispossesses
 To DISSEMBLE, dîs-sêm'bl, *v. a.* To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.
 To DISSEMBLE, dîs-sêm'bl, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.
 DISSEMBLER, dîs-sêm'blûr, *s.* A hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.
 DISSEMBLINGLY, dîs-sêm'blîng-lê, *ad.* With dissimulation, hypocritically.
 To DISSEMINATE, dîs-sêm'ê-nâte, *v. a.* To scatter as seed, to spread every way.
 DISSEMINATION, dîs-sêm'ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of scattering like seed.
 DISSEMINATOR, dîs-sêm'ê-nâ-tûr, *s.* He that scatters, a spreader.
 DISSENSION, dîs-sên'shûn, *s.* Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.
 DISSENSIOUS, dîs-sên'shûs, *a.* Disposed to Discord, contentious.
 To DISSENT, dîs-sênt', *v. n.* To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.
 DISSENT, dîs-sênt', *s.* Disagreement; difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.
 DISSENTANEOUS, dîs-sên-tâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dîs-sên'tûr, *s.* One that disagrees or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.
 DISSENTIENT, dîs-sên'shênt, *a.* Declaring dissent.
 DISSERTATION, dîs-sêr-tâ'shûn, *s.* A discourse
 To DISSERVE, dîs-sêrv', *v. a.* To do injury to, to harm.
 DISSERVICE, dîs-sêr'vîs, *s.* Injury, mischief.
 DISSERVICEABLE, dîs-sêr'vîs-â-bl, *a.* Injurious, mischievous.
 DISSERVICEABLENESS, dîs-sêr'vîs-â-bl-nês, *s.* Injury, harm, hurt.
 To DISSETTLE, dîs-sêt-tl, *v. a.* To unsettle.
 To DISSEVER, dîs-sév'ûr, *v. a.* To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.
 DISSIDENCE, dîs'sê-dênsê, *s.* Discord, disagreement. [starting asunder.
 DISSILIENCE, dîs-sîl'yênsê, *s.* The act of
 DISSILIENT, dîs-sîl'yênt, *a.* Starting asunder, bursting in two.
 DISSILITION, dîs-sîl-îsh'ûn, *s.* The act of bursting in two, of starting different ways; the opposite to Coalition. [rogeneous.
 DISSIMILAR, dîs-sîm'ê-lûr, *a.* Unlike, heterogeneous.
 DISSIMILARITY, dîs-sîm'ê-lâr-ê-tê, *s.* Unlikeness, dissimilitude.
 DISSIMILITUDE, dîs-sîm-mîl'ê-tûde, *s.* Unlikeness, want of resemblance.
 DISSIMULATION, dîs-sîm-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.
 DISSIPABLE, dîs'sê-pâ-bl, *a.* Easily scattered.
 To DISSIPATE, dîs'sê-pâte, *v. a.* To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.
 DISSIPATION, dîs-sê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.
 To DISSOCIATE, dîs-sô'shê-âte, *v. a.* To separate, to disunite, to part.
 DISSOLVABLE, dîz-zôl'vâ-bl, *a.* Capable of dissolution.
 DISSOLUBLE, dîs'sô-lû-bl, *a.* Capable of separation of one part from another.
 DISSOLUBILITY, dîs-sôl-lû-blîl'ê-tê, *s.* Liability to suffer a disunion of parts.
 To DISSOLVE, dîz-zôlv', *v. a.* To dissolve the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.
 To DISSOLVE, dîz-zôlv', *v. n.* To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.
 DISSOLVENT, dîz-zôl'vênt, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting.
 DISSOLVENT, dîz-zôl'vênt, *s.* The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.
 DISSOLVER, dîz-zôl'vûr, *s.* That which has the power of dissolving.
 DISSOLVIBLE, dîz-zôl'vê-bl, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.
 DISSOLUTE, dîs'sô-lûte, *a.* Loose, wanton, debauched. [debauchery.
 DISSOLUTELY, dîs'sô-lûte-lê, *ad.* Loosely in
 DISSOLUTENESS, dîs'sô-lûte-nês, *s.* Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.
 DISSOLUTION, dîs-sô-lû'shûn, *s.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the

tube, túb, búll . . . ðll . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, dís'sò-nánsé, *s.* A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dís'sò-nánt, *a.* Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To DISSUADE, dís-swáde', *v. a.* To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dís-swá'dúr, *s.* He that dissuades

DISSUASION, dís-swá'zhún, *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dís-swá'slv, *a.* Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, dís-swá'slv, *s.* Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, dís'síl-lá-bl, *s.* A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dís'táf, *s.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To DISTAIN, dís-táne', *v. a.* To stain; to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dís'tánsé, *s.* Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour, retraction of kindness, reserve.

To DISTANCE, dís'tánsé, *v. a.* To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, dís'tánt, *a.* Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved, not obvious.

DISTASTE, dís-taste', *s.* Disgust, dislike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dís-tásté', *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, dís-tásté'fúl, *a.* Nauseous to the palate, disgusting, offensive, unpleasing.

DISTEMPER, dís-tém'púr, *s.* A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneasiness.

To DISTEMPER, dís-tém'púr, *v. a.* To disease, to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation. [derate.

DISTEMPERATE, dís-tém'púr-áte, *a.* Immo-

DISTEMPERATURE, dís-tém'púr-á-tshùre, *s.* Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold, perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dís-ténd', *v. a.* To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dís-tént', *s.* The space through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, dís-tén'shún, *s.* The act of stretching in breadth; space occupied.

DISTICH, dís'tík, *s.* A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, dís-tíl', *v. n.* To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

To DISTIL, dís-tíl', *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dís-tíl-lá'shún, *s.* The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dís-tíl'lá-túr-è, *a.* Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dís-tíl'lúr, *s.* One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT, dís-tíl'mént, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dís-tíngkt', *a.* Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dís-tíngk'shún, *s.* Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dís-tíngk'tív, *a.* That makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish. [order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTIVELY, dís-tíngk'tív-lè, *ad.* In right

DISTINCTLY, dís-tíngkt'lè, *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dís-tíngkt'nès, *s.* Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, dís-tíng'gwísh, *v. a.* To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge: to constitute difference; to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dís-tíng'gwísh, *v. n.* To make distinction, to find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dís-tíng'gwísh-á-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dís-tíng'gwísh-t, *part. a.* Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dís-tíng'gwísh-úr, *s.* A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. [ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dís-tíng'gwísh-íng-lè, *ad.* With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dís-tíng'gwísh-mént, *s.* Distinction, observation of difference.

To DISTORT, dís-tórt', *v. a.* To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dís-tór'shún, *s.* Irregular motion, by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

To DISTRACT, dís-trákt', *v. a. part. pass.* Distracted, anciently Distraught. To pull different ways at once; to separate; to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dís-trákt'téd-lè, *ad.* Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dís-trákt'téd-nès, *s.* The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dís-trákt'shún, *s.* Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

To DISTRAIN, dís-tráne', *v. a.* To seize.

To DISTRAIN, dís-tráne', *v. n.* To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dís-trá'núr, *s.* He that seizes.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

DISTRAINT, dîs-trànt', *s.* Seizure.
DISTRAUGHT, dîs-tràwt, *part. a.* Distracted.
 Little used.
DISTRESS, dîs-très', *s.* The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.
To DISTRESS, dîs-très', *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable. [full of misery.
DISTRESSFUL, dîs-très'fùl, *a.* Full of trouble.
To DISTRIBUTE, dîs-trib'ùte, *v. a.* To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.
DISTRIBUTION, dîs-trè-bù'shùn, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.
DISTRIBUTIVE, dîs-trib'ù-tív, *a.* Assigning to others their proper portions.
DISTRIBUTIVELY, dîs-trib'ù-tív-lè, *ad.* By distribution; singly, particularly.
DISTRICT, dîs'trìkt, *s.* The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.
To DISTRUST, dîs-trùst', *v. a.* To regard with diffidence, not to trust.
DISTRUST, dîs-trùst', *s.* Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.
DISTRUSTFUL, dîs-trùst'fùl, *a.* Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.
DISTRUSTFULLY, dîs-trùst'fùl-lè, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.
DISTRUSTFULNESS, dîs-trùst'fùl-nès, *s.* The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.
DISTRUSTLESS, dîs-trùst'lès, *a.* Void of distrust.
To DISTURB, dîs-tùrb', *v. a.* To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.
DISTURBANCE, dîs-tùr'bânse, *s.* Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder, tumult.
DISTURBER, dîs-tùr'bàr, *s.* A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind. [Not used.
To DISTURN, dîs-tùrn', *v. a.* To turn off.
DISVALUATION, dîz-vál-ù-à'shùn, *s.* Disgrace, diminution of reputation.
To DISVALUE, dîz-vál'ù, *v. a.* To undervalue.
DISUNION, dîs-ù-nè-ùn, *s.* Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.
To DISUNITE, dîs-ù-nìte', *v. a.* To separate, to divide; to part friends.
To DISUNITE, dîs-ù-nìte', *v. n.* To fall asunder, to become separate.
DISUNITY, dîs-ù-nè-tè, *s.* A state of actual separation. [tion of use or custom.
DISUSAGE, dîs-ù'zàje, *s.* The gradual cessation.
DISUSE, dîs-ùse', *s.* Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.
To DISUSE, dîs-ùze', *v. a.* To cease to make use of, to disaccustom.
To DISVOUCH, dîz-vòùtsh', *v. a.* To destroy the credit of, to contradict.
DITCH, dîtsh, *s.* A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water, the moat with which a town is surrounded.
To DITCH, dîtsh, *v. a.* To make a ditch.
DITCHER, dîtsh'ùr, *s.* One who digs ditches.
DITHYRAMBICK, dîth-è râm'bík, *s.* A song

in honour of Bacchus; any poem written, with wildness.

DITTANY, dît'tà-nè, *s.* An herb.

DITTIED, dît'tîd, *a.* Sung, adapted to music.

DITTY, dît'tè, *s.* A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dè-vân', *s.* The council of the Oriental Princes; any council assembled.

To DIVARICATE, dî-vâr'è-kàte, *v. n.* To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, dè-vâr-è-kà'shùn, *s.* Partition into two; division of opinions.

To DIVE, dlve, *v. n.* To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question of science.

DIVER, dl'vûr, *s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To DIVERGE, dl'verje', *v. n.* To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dl'ver'jènt, *a.* Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dl'verz, *a.* Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dl'verse, *a.* Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dè-vèr-sè-fè-kà'shùn, *s.* The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dè-vèr'sè-fl, *v. a.* To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dè-vèr'shùn, *s.* The act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act of purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dè-vèr'sè-tè, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSELY, dl'vers-lè, *ad.* In different ways, variously.

To DIVERT, dè-vèrt', *v. a.* To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please; to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, dè-vèr'tùr, *s.* Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To DIVERTISE, dè-vèr'tîz, *v. n.* To sport, to amuse, to divert. [sion, delight,

DIVERTISEMENT, dè-vèr'tîz-mènt, *s.* Divest

DIVERTIVE, dè-vèr'tív, *a.* Recreative, amusive

To DIVEST, dè-vèst', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked. [ting off.

DIVESTURE, dè-vès'tshùre, *s.* The act of put-

DIVIDABLE, dè-vl'dà-bl, *a.* That may be separated. [ate. Not used.

DIVIDANT, dè-vl'dànt, *a.* Different, separ-

To DIVIDE, dè-vlde', *v. a.* To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, dè-vlde', *v. n.* To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, dlv'è-dènd, *s.* A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pðund . . . thin, THIS.

DIVIDER, dè-vl'dûr, *s.* That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, dè-vld'ù-âl, or dè-vld'jù-âl, *a.* Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [foretelling of future things.

DIVINATION, dlv-è-nà'shûn, *s.* Prediction or

DIVINE, dè-vlne', *a.* Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; presageful.

DIVINE, dè-vlne', *s.* A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian. [foreknow.

To DIVINE, dè-vlne', *v. a.* To foretell, to

To DIVINE, dè-vlne', *v. n.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dè-vlne'le, *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dè-vlne'nês, *s.* Divinity, participation of the Divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dè-vl'nûr, *s.* One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, dè-vlne'rês, *s.* A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dè-vln'è-tè, *s.* Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things, theology. [divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBLE, dè-vl'z'è-bl, *a.* Capable of being

DIVISIBILITY, dè-vl'z-è-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting division. [bility.

DIVISIBLENESS, dè-vl'z'è-bl-nês, *s.* Divisi-

DIVISION, dè-vlzh'ûn, *s.* The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dè-vl'zûr, *s.* The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dè-vôrse', *s.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, dè-vôrse', *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dè-vôrse'mênt, *s.* Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dè-vôr'sûr, *s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETIC, dl-ù rê't'ik, *a.* Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dl-ûr'nâl, *a.* Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, dl-ûr'nâl, *s.* A journal, a day-book

DIURNALLY, dl-ûr'nâl-è, *ad.* Daily, every day

DIUTURNITY, dl-ù-tûr'nè-tè, *s.* Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dè-vûlje', *v. a.* To publish, to make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dè-vûl'jûr, *s.* A publisher.

DIVULSION, dè-vûl'shûn, *s.* The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dl'zn, *v. a.* To dress, to deck.

DIZZARD, dlz'zûrd, *s.* A blockhead, a fool.

DIZZINESS, dlz'zè-nês, *s.* Giddiness.

DIZZY, dlz'zè, *a.* Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless. [make giddy.

To DIZZY, dlz'zè, *v. a.* To whirl round, to

To DO, dôô, *v. a.* To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dôô, *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, How do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, Help me, do! Make haste, do!

DOCIBLE, dôs'è-bl, *a.* Tractable, docile, easy to be taught. [ness, docility.

DOCIBLENESS, dôs'è-bl-nês, *s.* Teachable-

DOCILE, dôs'sîl, *a.* Teachable, easy instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dô-sîl'è-tè, *s.* Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dôk, *s.* An herb.

DOCK, dôk, *s.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dôk, *s.* A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dôk, *v. a.* To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dôk'ît, *s.* A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

To DOCKET, dôk'ît, *v. a.* To mark with a docket.

DOCTOR, dôk'tûr, *s.* One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DOCTOR, dôk'tûr, *v. a.* To physick, to cure

DOCTORAL, dôk'tò-râl, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dôk'tò-râl-è, *ad.* In manner of a doctor. [doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dôk'tûr-shîp, *s.* The rank of a

DOCTRINAL, dôk'trè-nâl, *a.* Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dôk'trè-nâl-è, *ad.* In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dôk'trîn, *s.* The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dôk'ù-mênt, *s.* Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dôd'dûr, *s.* A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them. [sides.

DODECAGON, dô dêk'û gôn, *s.* A figure of twelve

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt...

To DODGE, dôdje, *v. n.* To use craft ; to shift place as another approaches ; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dôd'mân, *s.* The name of a fish.

DOE, dô, *s.* A she deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dôô'ûr, *s.* One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dûz. The third person from Do, familiarly used for Doth, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete.

To DOFF, dôf, *v. a.* To strip, to put away, to get rid of ; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, dôg, *s.* A domestick animal remarkably various in his species ; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days ; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dôg, *v. a.* To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-BANE, dôg'bâne, *s.* An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dôg'bri-ûr, *s.* The briar that bears the hip. [meat.

DOG-CHEAP, dôg'tsheep, *a.* Cheap as dog's

DOG-DAYS, dôg'dâze, *s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dôje, *s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dôg'fish, *s.* A shark.

DOG-FLY, dôg'fli, *s.* A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dôg'gêd, *a.* Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy. [ily.

DOGGEDLY, dôg'gêd-lê, *ad.* Sullenly, gloom-

DOGGEDNESS, dôg'gêd-nês, *s.* Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, dôg'gûr, *s.* A small ship with one mast. [verses.

DOGGEREL, dôg'grêl, *s.* Mean, worthless

DOGGISH, dôg'gish, *a.* Currish, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dôg'hârt-êd, *a.* Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dôg'hôle, *s.* A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dôg'kên-nêl, *s.* A little hut or house for dogs. [bours on dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dôg'lôuse, *s.* An insect that har-

DOGMA, dôg'mâ, *s.* Established principle, settled notion. [sertion.

DOGMATISM, dôg'mâ-tîzm, *s.* Dogmatical as-

DOGMATICAL, dôg-mât'ê-kâl, } *a.* Authorita-

DOGMATICK, dôg-mât'ik, } tive, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, dôg-mât'ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dôg-mât'ê-kâl-nês, *s.* Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dôg'mâ-tîst, *s.* A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATISE, dôg'mâ-tîze, *v. n.* To assert positively ; to teach magisterially.

DOGMATISER, dôg-mâ-tî-zûr, *s.* An assertor, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dôg'rôze, *s.* The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dôg'sleep, *s.* Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dôgz'mête, *s.* Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dôg'stâr, *s.* The star which gives name to the dog-days.

DOGSTOOTH, dôgz-tôôth, *s.* A plant.

DOG-TEETH, dôg'têeth, *s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dôg'trik, *s.* An ill turn, surly or brutal treatment. [of a dog.

DOGTROT, dôg'trôt, *s.* A gentle trot like that

DOGWEARY, dôg-wê'rê, *a.* Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dôg'wûd, *s.*—See *Cornelian Cherry*.

DOILY, dôl'lê, *s.* A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dôô'ingz, *s.* Things done, events transactions ; feats, actions good or bad stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, dôlt, *s.* A small piece of money.

DOLE, dôle, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing ; any thing dealt out or distributed provisions or money distributed in charity ; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dôle, *v. a.* To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dôle'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, expressing grief ; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dôle'fûl-lê, *ad.* In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dôle'fûl-nês, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy ; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dôle'sûm, *a.* Melancholy, gloomy, dismal. [manner.

DOLESOMELY, dôle'sûm-lê, *ad.* In a dolesome

DOLESOMENESS, dôle'sûm-nês, *s.* Gloom, melancholy.

DOLICHURUS, dô-lîk'û-rûs, *a.* In poetry, having a syllable too much at the end.

DOLL, dôl, *s.* A little girl's puppet.

DOLLAR, dôl'lûr, *s.* A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and six-pence to four shillings and six-pence

DOLORIFICK, dôl-ô-rîf'ik, *a.* That causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dôl'ô-rûs, *a.* Sorrowful, doleful, dismal ; painful. [tion, complaint.

DOLOUR, dô'lûr, *s.* Grief, sorrow ; lamenta-

DOLPHIN, dôl'fin, *s.* A fish.

DOLT, dôlt, *s.* A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dôlt'ish, *a.* Stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, dô-mâne', *s.* Dominion, empire ; possession, estate.

DOME, dôme, *s.* A building, a house, a fabric ; an hemispherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dô-mês'tê-kâl, } *a.* Belonging

DOMESTICK, dô-mês'tik, } to the house, not relating to things publick ; private, not open ; inhabiting the house ; not wild ; not foreign, intestine.

To DOMESTICATE, dô-mês'tê-kâte, *v. a.* To make domestick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMICILIARY, dôm-ê-sîl'yâ-rê, *a.* Intruding into private houses under pretence of searching for enemies or contraband goods.

DOMINANT, dôm'ê-nânt, *a.* Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

To DOMINATE, dôm'ê-nâte, *v. a.* To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

DOMINATION, dôm-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Power, dominion ; tyranny, insolent authority ; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings. [power.

DOMINATOR, dôm'ê-nâ-tôr, *s.* The presiding

To DOMINEER, dôm-ê-nêér', *v. n.* To rule with insolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dô-min'ê-kâl, *a.* That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dô-min'yûn, *s.* Sovereign authority ; right of possession or use, without being accountable ; territory ; region, dis

tube, tub, bull . . . oil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

trict; predominance, ascendant, an order of angels.

[man.

DON, dôn, *s*. The Spanish title for a gentle-

To DON, dôn, *v. a.* To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dôn'â-rê, *s*. A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dôn'â'shûn, *s*. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dôn'â-tiv, *s*. A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

DONE, dôn. Part. pass. of the verb *Do*.

DONE, dôn, *interj.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.

DONOR, dôn'ôr, *s*. A giver, a bestower.

DOODLE, dōō'dl, *s*. A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dōōm, *v. a.* To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dōōm, *s*. Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dâ, *s*. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dâ-bōōk, *s*. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, dōre, *s*. The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

[the door is enclosed.

DOORCASE, dōre'kâse, *s*. The frame in which

DOORKEEPER, dōre-kêep'ûr, *s*. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dōk'ît, *s*. A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dōr'ik, *a*. Relating to the Dorick architecture; a species of architecture invented by the Dorians, the inhabitants of Doria, a province or district in ancient Greece.

DORMANT, dōr'mânt, *a*. Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dōr'mê-tûr-ê, *s*. A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial place.

DORMOUSE, dōr'mōûse, *s*. A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dōrn, *s*. The name of a fish.

DORR, dōr, *s*. A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chafer.

DORSEL, dōr'sîl, } *s* A pannier, a basket

DORSER, dōr'sûr, } or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dōr-sîf'fê-rûs, } *a* Having

DORSIPAROUS, dōr-sîp'pâ-rûs, } the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DOSE, dôse, *s*. So much of any medicine as

is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE, dôse, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dôs'sîl, *s*. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dûst. The second person of *Do*.

DOT, dôt, *s*. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dôt, *v. a.* To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dô'tâdje, *s*. Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dô'tâl, *a*. Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTARD, dô'târd, *s*. A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dôte, *v. n.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity; to dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, dô'tûr, *s*. One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DOTH, dûth, The third person of *Do*.

DOTINGLY, dô'tîng-lê, *ad.* Fondly. [ting.

DOTTARD, dô'târd, *s*. A tree kept low by cut-

DOTTEREL, dô'tûr-îl, *s*. The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dûb'bl, *a*. Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

To DOUBLE, dûb'bl, *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dûb'bl, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dûb'bl, *s*. Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick, a shift, an artifice.

DOUBLE-BITING, dûb-bl-bî'tîng, *a*. Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dûb-bl-bû'tnd, *a*. Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dûb-bl-dê'lâr, *s*. A deceitful, subtle insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dûb-bl-dê'lîng, *s*. Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dûb-bl-dî', *v. n.* To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dûb-bl-hêd'êd, *a*. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dûb-bl-lôk', *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice.

[ful, insidious.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dûb-bl-mînd'êd, *a*. Deceitful, double-minded.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dûb'bl-plê, *s*. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dûb-bl-tûngd', *a*. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

[ing double.

DOUBLENESS, dûb'bl-nês, *s*. The state of being double.

DOUBLER, dûb'bl-ûr, *s*. He that doubles any thing.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât...mê, mât... plne, pîn...nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

- DOUBLET**, dũb'bl-êt, *s.* The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.
- DOUBLON**, dũb-bl-ôn', *s. French.* A Spanish coin, containing the value of two pistoles.
- DOUBLY**, dũb'bl-ê, *ad.* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.
- To DOUBT**, dũt, *v. a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.
- To DOUBT**, dũt, *v. n.* To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect; to distrust.
- DOUBT**, dũt, *s.* Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected. [scruples.]
- DOUBTER**, dũt'âr, *s.* One who entertains
- DOUBTFUL**, dũt'ũl, *a.* Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure, not confident.
- DOUBTFULLY**, dũt'ũl-ê, *ad.* Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning. [ambiguity.]
- DOUBTFULNESS**, dũt'ũl-nês, *s.* Dubiousness,
- DOUBTINGLY**, dũt'ĩng-lê, *ad.* In a doubting manner, dubiously.
- DOUBTLESS**, dũt'lês, *a.* Without fear, without apprehension of danger. [questionably.]
- DOUBTLESS**, dũt'lês, *ad.* Without doubt, un-
- DOVE**, dũv, *s.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.
- DOVECOT**, dũv'kôt, *s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.
- DOVEHOUSE**, dũv'hôuse, *s.* A house for pigeons.
- DOVETAIL**, dũv'tâle, *s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.
- DOUGH**, dũ, *s.* The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked.
- DOUGHTY**, dũt'tê, *a.* Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.
- DOUGHY**, dũ'ê, *a.* Unsound, soft, unhardened.
- To DOUSE**, dũse, *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water. [the water.]
- To DOUSE**, dũse, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into
- DOWAGER**, dũ'ũ-jũr, *s.* A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands. [inelegant woman.]
- DOWDY**, dũ'dê, *s.* An awkward, ill-dressed,
- DOWER**, dũ'ũr, *s.* That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.
- DOWERED**, dũ'ũrd, *a.* Portioned, supplied with a portion. [tune.]
- DOWERLESS**, dũ'ũr-lês, *a.* Without a for-
- DOWLAS**, dũ'lâs, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.
- DOWN**, dũn, *s.* Soft feathers; any thing that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.
- DOWN**, dũn, *s.* A large open plain or valley.
- DOWN**, dũn, *prep.* Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.
- DOWN**, dũn, *ad.* On the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.
- DOWN**, dũn, *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition.
- DOWNCAST**, dũn'kâst, *a.* Bent down, directed to the ground.
- DOWNFAL**, dũn'fâll, *s.* Ruin, fall from state; a body of things falling; destruction of fabricks. [fallen,]
- DOWNFALLEN**, dũn'fâln, *part. a.* Ruined,
- DOWNHILL**, dũn'hĩl, *s.* Declivity, descent.
- DOWNLOOKED**, dũn'lôôkt, *a.* Having a dejected countenance, fallen, melancholy.
- DOWNLYING**, dũn-lĩ'ĩng, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.
- DOWNRIGHT**, dũn-rĩte', *ad.* Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.
- DOWNRIGHT**, dũn'rĩte, *a.* Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly, surly; plain, without palliation.
- DOWNSITTING**, dũn-sĩt'tĩng, *s.* Rest, repose.
- DOWNWARD**, dũn'wũrd, *s.* Towards
- DOWNWARDS**, dũn'wũrdz, *ad.* Towards the centre; from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent.
- DOWNWARD**, dũn'wũrd, *a.* Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.
- DOWNY**, dũ'nê, *a.* Covered with down or nap, made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing.
- DOWRE**, dũ'r, *s.* A portion given with
- DOWRY**, dũ'rê, *s.* A wife; a reward paid for a wife.
- DOXOLOGY**, dôk-sôl'ô-jê, *s.* A form of giving glory to God.
- DOXY**, dôk'sê, *s.* A whore, a loose wench.
- To DOZE**, dôze, *v. n.* To slumber, to be half asleep.
- To DOZE**, dôze, *v. a.* To stupify, to dull.
- DOZEN**, dũz'zn, *s.* The number of twelve.
- DOZINESS**, dô'zê-nês, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.
- DOZY**, dô'zê, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.
- DRAB**, drâb, *s.* A whore, a strumpet.
- DRACHM**, drâm, *s.* An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.
- DRACHMA**, drâk'mâ, *s.* The drachm; the name of an old Roman coin.
- DRAFF**, drâf, *s.* Any thing thrown away.
- DRAFFY**, drâf'fê, *a.* Worthless, dreggy.
- DRAFT**, drâft, *a.* Corrupted from *Draught*.
- To DRAG**, drâg, *v. a.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthen-some; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.
- To DRAG**, drâg, *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
- DRAG**, drâg, *s.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.
- DRAGNET**, drâg'nêt, *s.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
- To DRAGGLE**, drâg'gl, *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
- To DRAGGLE**, drâg'gl, *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
- DRAGON**, drâg'ũn, *s.* A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North Pole.
- DRAGONET**, drâg'ũn-êt, *s.* A little dragon.

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIs.

DRAGONFLY, drág'ûn-flî, *s.* A fierce stinging fly. [form of a dragon.

DRAGONISH, drág'ûn-îsh, *a.* Having the

DRAGONLIKE, drág'ûn-lîke, *a.* Furious, fiery.

DRAGONS BLOOD, drág'ûnz-blûd, *s.* A kind of resin.

DRAGONS HEAD, drág'ûnz-hêd, *s.* A plant.

DRAGON TREE, drág'ûn-trêe, *s.* Palm-tree.

DRAGOON, drâ-gôon', *s.* A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or on horseback.

To **DRAGOON**, drâ-gôon', *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers

To **DRAIN**, drâne, *v. a.* To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drâne, *s.* The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drake, *s.* The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.

DRAM, drâm, *s.* In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once; spirits, distilled liquors. [spirits.

To **DRAM**, drâm, *v. n.* To drink distilled

DRAMA, drâ'mâ, or drâm'mâ, *s.* A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; play, a comedy, a tragedy.

DRAMATICAL, drâ-mât'è-kâl, *a.* Represent-

DRAMATICK, drâ-mât'îk, *a.* Represented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drâ-mât'è-kâl-ê, *ad.* Representatively, by representation.

DRAMATIST, drâm'â-tîst, *s.* The author of dramattick compositions.

DRANK, drânk, *The pret. of Drink.*

DRAPER, drâ'pûr, *s.* One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drâ'pûr-ê, *s.* Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.

DRAUGH, drâf, *s.* Refuse, swill.

DRAUGHT, drâft, *s.* The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drâft'hôûse, *s.* A house in which filth is deposited.

To **DRAW**, drâw, *v. a. pret. DREW, part. pass. DRAWN.* To pull along, to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to unclothe or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose. to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel: To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; To

draw on; to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; To draw over; to persuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To **DRAW**, drâw, *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move to unsheath a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a sore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drâw'bâk, *s.* Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drâw'brîdje, *s.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, drâw'ûr, *s.* One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drâw'ûr, *s.* A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches. [sentation.

DRAWING, drâw'îng, *s.* Delineation, repre-

DRAWING-ROOM, drâw'îng-rôôm, *s.* The room in which company assemble at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, drâwn, *part. from Draw.* Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAW WELL, drâw'wêl, *s.* A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To **DRAWL**, drâwl, *v. n.* To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, drê, *s.* The car on which

DRAYCART, drâ'kârt, *s.* beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drâ'hôrse, *s.* A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drâ'mân, *s.* One that attends a dray. [wretch. Not used.

DRAZEL, drâz'zl, *s.* A low, mean, worthless

DREAD, drêd, *s.* Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, drêd, *a.* Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To **DREAD**, drêd, *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree.

To **DREAD**, drêd, *v. n.* To be in fear.

DREADER, drêd'ûr, *s.* One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, drêd'fûl, *a.* Terrible, frightful,

DREADFULNESS, drêd'fûl-nêss, *s.* Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, drêd'fûl-ê, *ad.* Terribly, frightfully. [ness, intrepidity.

DREADLESSNESS, drêd'lêss-nêss, *s.* Fearless-

DREADLESS, drêd'lêss, *a.* Fearless, unfrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drême, *s.* A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To **DREAM**, drême, *v. n.* To have the representation of something in sleep; to think. to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To **DREAM**, drême, *v. a.* To see in a dream.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

DREAMER, drē'mūr, *s.* One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.
DREAMLESS, drēme'lēs, *a.* Without dreams.
DREAR, drēre, *a.* Mournful, dismal.
DREARY, drē'rē, *a.* Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.
DREDGE, drédje, *s.* A kind of net.
To DREDGE, drédje, *v. a.* To gather with a dredge. [dredge.
DREDGER, dréd'jūr, *s.* One who fishes with a dredge.
DREGGINESS, drég'gē-nēs, *s.* Fulness of dregs or lees, feculence. [feculent.
DREGGISH, drég'gīsh, *a.* Foul with lees.
DREGGY, drég'gē, *a.* Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.
DREGS, drégz, *s.* The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse. [written *Drain*.
To DREIN, drâne, *v. a.* To empty: better
To DRENCH, drēnsh, *v. a.* To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.
DRENCH, drēnsh, *s.* A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.
DRENCHER, drēnsh'ūr, *s.* One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physick by force.
To DRESS, drēs, *v. a.* To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.
DRESS, drēs, *s.* Clothes, garments; the skill of adjusting dress.
DRESSER, drēs'sūr, *s.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.
DRESSING, drēs'sīng, *s.* The application made to a sore.
DRESSING-ROOM, drēs'sīng-rōōm, *s.* The room in which clothes are put on.
DRESSY, drēs'sē, *a.* Showy in dress.
DREST, drēst, *part.* from *Dress*, properly *Dressed*. [cant word.
To DRIB, drīb, *v. a.* To crop, to cut off. *A*
To DRIBBLE, drīb'bl, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.
To DRIBBLE, drīb'bl, *v. a.* To throw down in drops. [money in a sum.
DRIBLET, drīb'lēt, *s.* A small sum, odd
DRIER, drī'ūr, *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
DRIFT, drīft, *s.* Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.
To DRIFT, drīft, *v. a.* To drive, to urge along; to throw together in heaps.
To DRILL, drīl, *v. a.* To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.

DRILL, drīl, *s.* An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.
To DRINK, drīnk, *v. n.* Pret. *Drank*, or *Drunk*; part. pass. *Drunk*, or *Drunken*. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking. [to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.
To DRINK, drīnk, *v. a.* To swallow, applied
DRINK, drīnk, *s.* Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.
DRINKMONEY, drīnk'mūn-ē, *s.* Money given to buy liquor. [drunk.
DRINKABLE, drīnk'ā-bl, *a.* That may be
DRINKER, drīnk'ūr, *s.* One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.
To DRIP, drīp, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.
To DRIP, drīp, *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.
DRIP, drīp, *s.* That which falls in drops.
DRIPPING, drīp'īng, *s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.
DRIPPING-PAN, drīp'īng-pān, *s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.
To DRIVE, drīve, *v. a.* Pret. *Drove*, anciently *Drave*; part. pass. *Driven* or *Drove*. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.
To DRIVE, drīve, *v. n.* To go as impelled by an external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.
To DRIVE, drīv'vl, *v. n.* To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.
DRIVE, drīv'vl, *s.* Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.
DRIVELLER, drīv'vl-ūr, *s.* A fool, an idiot.
DRIVEN, drīv'vn, *part.* of *Drive*.
DRIVER, drīv'ūr, *s.* The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts, one who drives a carriage.
To DRIZZLE, drīz'zl, *v. a.* To shed in small slow drops. [slow drops.
To DRIZZLE, drīz'zl, *v. n.* To fall in short
DRIZZLY, drīz'zl-ē, *s.* Shedding small rain.
DROLL, drōle, *s.* One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon: a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.
DROLL, drōle, *a.* Comic, farcical.
To DROLL, drōle, *v. n.* To jest, to play the buffoon. [foonery.
DROLLERY, drō'lār-ē, *s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery.
DROMEDARY, drōm'ē-dā-rē, *s.* A sort of camel.
DRONE, drōne, *s.* The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler, the hum, or instrument of humming.
To DRONE, drōne, *v. n.* To live idly.
DRONISH, drō'nīsh, *a.* Idle, sluggish.
To DROOP, drōōp, *v. n.* To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

DROP, dróp, *s.* A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear. [the eye.]
DROP-SERENE, dróp-sè-rène', *s.* A disease of
To DROP, dróp, *v. a.* To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant or companion; to suffer to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to bespeckle, to variegate.
To DROP, dróp, *v. n.* To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.
DROPPING, dróp'píng, *s.* That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
DROPLET, dróp'lét, *s.* A little drop.
DROPSTONE, dróp'stòne, *s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.
DROPSICAL, dróp'sè-kál, *z a.* Diseased with
DROPSIED, dróp'síd, *z a dropsy.*
DROPSY, dróp'sè, *s.* A collection of water in the body.
DROPWORT, dróp'wúrt, *s.* A plant.
DROSS, drós, *s.* The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.
DROSSINESS, drós'sè-nès, *s.* Foulness, feculence, rust.
ROSSY, drós'sè, *a.* Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.
DROVE, dròve, *s.* A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.
DROVE, dròve. *Pret. of Drive.*
DROVEN, drò'vn, *part. a. from Drive.* Not in use.
DROVER, drò'vúr, *s.* One that fates oxen for sale, and drives them to market.
DROUGHT, dròút, *s.* Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.
DROUGHTINESS, dròú'tè-nès, *s.* The state of wanting rain.
DROUGHTY, dròú'tè, *a.* Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.
To DROWN, dròún, *v. a.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.
To DROWN, dròún, *v. n.* To be suffocated by water. [sleep.]
To DROWSE, dròúz, *v. a.* To make heavy with
To DROWSE, dròúz, *v. n.* To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.
DROWSILY, dròú'zè-lè, *ad.* Sleepily, heavily, sluggishly, slothfully.
DROWSINESS, dròú'zè-nès, *s.* Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.
DROWSIHEAD, dròú'zè-hèd, *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.
DROWSY, dròú'zè, *a.* Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull. [bang.]
To DRUB, drúb, *v. a.* To thresh, to beat, to

DRUB, drúb, *s.* A thump, a blow.
To DRUDGE, drúdje, *v. n.* To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.
DRUDGE, drúdje, *s.* One employed in mean labour.
DRUDGER, drúdje'úr, *s.* A mean labourer, the box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.
DRUDGERY, drúdje'úr-è, *s.* Mean labour ignoble toil.
DRUDGING-BOX, drúdje'íng-bòks, *s.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.
DRUDGINGLY, drúdje'íng-lè, *ad.* Laboriously, toilsomely.
DRUG, drúg, *s.* An ingredient used in physic, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.
To DRUG, drúg, *v. a.* To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.
DRUGGET, drúg'gít, *s.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth. [cal drugs.]
DRUGGIST, drúg'gíst, *s.* One who sells physic.
DRUGSTER, drúg'stár, *s.* One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.
DRUID, drú'íd, *s.* A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.
DRUM, drúm, *s.* An instrument of military musick; the tympanum of the ear.
To DRUM, drúm, *v. n.* To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.
To DRUMBLE, drúm'bl, *v. n.* To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.
DRUMFISH, drúm'físh, *s.* The name of a fish.
DRUMMAJOR, drúm-má'júr, *s.* The chief drummer of a regiment. [in drums.]
DRUMMAKER, drúm'má-kúr, *s.* He who deals
DRUMMER, drúm'múr, *s.* He whose office is to beat the drum.
DRUMSTICK, drúm'stík, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.
DRUNK, drúngk, *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.
DRUNKARD, drúngk'úrd, *s.* One given to excessive use of strong liquors.
DRUNKEN, drúng'kn, *a.* Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation. [manner.]
DRUNKENLY, drúng'kn-lè, *ad.* In a drunken
DRUNKENNESS, drúng'kn-nès, *s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.
DRY, drí, *a.* Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.
To DRY, drí, *v. a.* To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.
To DRY, drí, *v. n.* To grow dry, to lose moisture.
DRYAD, drí'ád, *s.* A wood nymph.
DRYADS, drí'áds, *s.* The English plural of *Dryad*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . m., mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

DRYADES, drî'â-dêz, *s.* The Latin plural of the same word.

DRYER, drî'âr, *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. [weeping.]

DRYEYED, drî'ide, *a.* Without tears, without

DRYLY, drî'lê, *ad.* Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejune, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drî'nês, *s.* Want of moisture, want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos, want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drî'nurse, *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.

To **DRYNURSE**, drî'nurse, *v. a.* To feed without the breast.

DRYSHOD, drî'shød, *a.* Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.

DUAL, dù'âl, *a.* Expressing the number two.

To **DUB**, dùb, *v. a.* To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dùb, *s.* A blow, a knock. Not in use.

DUBIOUS, dù'bê-ûs, *a.* Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dù'bê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dù'bê-ûs-nês, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE, dù'bê-tâ-bl, *a.* Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dù'bê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dù'kâl, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dùk'ît, *s.* A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold about nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCK, dùk, *s.* The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water.

To **DUCK**, dùk, *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To **DUCK**, dùk, *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER, dùk'âr, *s.* A diver, a cringer.

DUCKING-STOOL, dùk'king-stòl, *s.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dùk'lêgd, *a.* Short-legged.

DUCKLING, dùk'lîng, *s.* A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dùk'mête, *s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dùks'fût, *s.* Black snake-root, or May-apple.

DUCKWEED, dùk'wêde, *s.* Duckmeat.

DUCT, dùkt, *s.* Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dùk'tîl, *a.* Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into length; tractable, obsequious, complying. [tility.]

DUCTILENESS, dùk'tîl-nês, *s.* Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dùk-tîl'ê-tê, *s.* Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.

DUDGEON, dùd'jûn, *s.* A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill will.

DUE, dù, *a.* Owed, that one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dù, *ad.* Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dù, *s.* That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.

DUEL, dù'il, *s.* A combat between two, a single fight.

To **DUEL**, dù'il, *v. n.* To fight a single combat.

DUELLER, dù'il-âr, *s.* A single combatant.

DUELLING, dù'il-lîng, *s.* The act of fighting a duel.

DUELLIST, dù'il-lîst, *s.* A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dù-êl'lò, *s.* The duel, the rule of duelling. [guard a younger.]

DUENNA, dù-ên'nâ, *s.* An old woman kept to

DUG, dùg, *s.* A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dùg, *Pret. and part. pass. of Dig.*

DUKE, dùke, *s.* One of the highest order of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, dùke'dôm, *s.* The possession of a duke; the title or quality of duke.

DULBRAINED, dùl'brând, *a.* Stupid, doltish, foolish.

DULCET, dùl'sêt, *a.* Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dùl-sê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

To **DULCIFY**, dùl'sê-fl, *v. a.* To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dùl'sê-mûr, *s.* A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

To **DULCORATE**, dùl'kò-râte, *v. a.* To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dùl-kò-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of sweetening.

DULHEAD, dùl'hêd, *s.* A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid. [inferior adoration.]

DULIA, dù'lê-â, *s.* A kind of inferior worship;

DULL, dùl, *a.* Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.

To **DULL**, dùl, *v. a.* To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to sully brightness.

DULLARD, dùl'lârd, *s.* A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

DULLY, dùl'lê, *ad.* Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gayly, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dùl'nês, *s.* Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre. [exactly.]

DULY, dù'lê, *ad.* Properly, fitly; regularly.

DUMB, dûm, *a.* Mute, incapable of speech, deprived of speech; mute, not using words, silent, refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, dûm'lê, *ad.* Mutely, silently.

DUMBNESS, dûm'nês, *s.* Incapacity to speak, omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence. [to strike dumb.]

To **DUMFOUND**, dûm'fòund, *v. a.* To confuse.

DUMP, dûmp, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural; as, to be in the dumps.

DUMPISH, dûmp'ish, *a.* Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.

tube, túb, búll. . . . búll. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

DUMPLING, dŭmp'ling, *s.* A sort of pudding.

DUN, dún, *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To DUN, dún, *v. a.* To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dún, *s.* A clamorous, troublesome creditor. [skull.

DUNCE, dúnse, *s.* A dullard, a dolt, a thick-

DUNG, dŭng, *s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

To DUNG, dŭng, *v. a.* To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dún'jŭn, *s.* A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dŭng'fórk, *s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables.

DUNGHILL, dŭng'híl, *s.* A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DUNGHILL, dŭng'híl, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill, mean, low.

DUNGY, dŭng'é, *a.* Full of dung, mean, vile, base. [dunghill.

DUNGYARD, dŭng'yárd, *s.* The place of the

DUNNER, dún'núr, *s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dú-ó-dēs'sè-mò, *s.* A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves. [of twelve.

DUODECUPLE, dú-ó-dék'kù-pl, *a.* Consisting

DUPE, dúpe, *s.* A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

To DUPE, dúpe, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dú'plè-káte, *v. a.* To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dú'plè-káte, *s.* Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dú-plè-ká'shŭn, *s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATION, dú'plè-ká-tshŭre, *s.* A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dú-plís'è-tè, *s.* Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, dú-rá-blí'è-tè, *s.* The power of lasting, endurance.

DURABLE, dú'rá-bl, *a.* Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, dú-rá-bl-nēs, *s.* Power of lasting.

DURABLY, dú'rá-blè, *ad.* In a lasting manner.

DURANCE, dú'ránse, *s.* Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dú-rá'shŭn, *s.* Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dúre, *v. n.* To last, to continue. Not in use.

DUREFUL, dúre'fŭl, *a.* Lasting of long continuance.

DURELESS, dúre'lēs, *a.* Without continuance, fading. [strait.

DURESSE, dú'rēs, *s.* Imprisonment, con-

DURING, dú'ríng, *prep.* For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dú'rè-tè, *s.* Hardness, firmness.

DURST, dúrst, The *pret.* of Dare.

DUSK, dúsk, *a.* Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DUSK, dúsk, *s.* Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To DUSK, dúsk, *v. a.* To make dusky.

To DUSK, dúsk, *v. n.* To grow dark, to begin to lose light. [darkness.

DUSKILY, dúsk'è-lè, *ad.* With a tendency to

DUSKISH, dúsk'ish, *a.* Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.

DUSKISHLY, dúsk'ish-lè, *ad.* Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dúsk'è, *a.* Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dúst, *s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.

To DUST, dúst, *v. a.* To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN, dúst'mán, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, dúst'è, *a.* Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCHESS, dútsh'ēs, *s.* The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom. [title to a duke.

DUTCHY, dútsh'è, *s.* A territory which gives

DUTCHYCOURT, dútsh'è-kòrt, *s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dú'tè-ŭs, or dú'tshè-ŭs, *a.* Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dú'tè-fŭl, *a.* Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dú'tè-fŭl-è, *ad.* Obediently; submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dú'tè-fŭl-nēs, *s.* Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dú'tè, *s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwórf, *s.* A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwórf, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwórf'ish, *a.* Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwórf'ish-lè, *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwórf'ish-nēs, *s.* Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To DWELL, dwél, *v. n.* *Pret.* Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have an habitation; to be in any state or condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, dwél'lŭr, *s.* An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwél'ling, *s.* Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwél'ling-hóuse, *s.* The house at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwínd'l, *v. n.* To shrink, to

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pine, pin. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

lose bulk, to grow little ; to degenerate, to sink ; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble ; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dî'ing. The *part.* of *Die*. Expiring, giving up the ghost ; tinging, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dl'nâs-tê, or dîn'âs-tê, *s.* Government, sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, dîs'krâ-sê, *s.* An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dîs'sên-têr-ê, *s.* A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, dîs'pép-sê, *s.* A difficulty of digestion. [speaking.

DYSPHONY, dîs'fô-nê, *s.* A difficulty in

DYSPNOEA, dîsp-nê'â, *s.* A difficulty of breathing. [ing urine.

DYSURY, dîzh'û-rê, *s.* A difficulty in mak-

E

EACH, êtsh, *pron.* Either of two ; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, ê'gûr, *a.* Struck with desire, ardently wishing ; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent ; quick, busy ; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, ê'gûr-lê, *ad.* Ardently, hotly ; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, ê'gûr-nês, *s.* Ardour of inclination ; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ê'gl, *s.* A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted ; the standard of the ancient Romans. [an eagle.

EAGLE-EYED, ê'gl-îde, *a.* Sharp-sighted as

EAGLESTONE, ê'gl-stône, *s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, ê'glêt, *s.* A young eagle.

EAR, èer, *s.* The whole organ of audition or hearing ; that part of the ear that stands prominent ; power of judging of harmony ; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds ; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle ; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, èer'lês, *a.* Without any ears.

EAR-RING, èer'rîng, *s.* Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EAR-SHOT, èer'shôt, *s.* Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, èer'wâks, *s.* The cerumen, or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, èer'wîg, *s.* A sheath-winged insect ; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, èer-wît'nês, *s.* One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To EAR, èer, *v. a.* To plow, to till.

To EAR, èer, *v. n.* To shoot into ears.

EARED, èerd, *a.* Having ears or organs of hearing ; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, êrl, *s.* A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, êrl-mâr'shâl, *s.* He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, êrl'dôm, *s.* The seigniorship of an earl.

EARLINESS, êr'lê-nês, *s.* Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, êr'lê, *s.* Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, êr'lê, *ad.* Soon, betimes.

To EARN, êrn, *v. a.* To gain as the reward or wages of labour ; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, êr'nêst, *a.* Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous ; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, êr'nêst, *s.* Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest ; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, êr'nêst-lê, *ad.* Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately ; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, êr'nêst-nês, *s.* Eagerness, warmth, vehemence ; solicitude.

EARTH, êrth, *s.* The element distinct from air, fire, or water ; the terraqueous globe, the world. [cover with earth.

To EARTH, êrth, *v. a.* To hide in earth ; to

To EARTH, êrth, *v. n.* To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, êrth'bôrd, *s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, êrth'bôrn, *a.* Born of the earth ; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, êrth'bôund, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. [of clay.

EARTHEN, êr'thn, *a.* Made of earth, made

EARTHFLAX, êrth'flâks, *s.* A kind of fibrous fossil. [containing earth ; grossness.

EARTHINESS, êrth'ê-nês, *s.* The quality of

EARTHLING, êrth'lîng, *s.* An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, êrth'lê, *a.* Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid, belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTH-NUT, êrth'nût, *s.* A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, êrth'kwâke, *s.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, êrth'shâ'kîng, *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, êrth'wûrm, *s.* A worm bred under ground ; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, êrth'ê, *a.* Consisting of earth ; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial ; relating to earth, not mental ; gross, not refined.

EASE, êze, *s.* Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity ; freedom from pain ; facility ; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, êze, *v. a.* To free from pain ; relieve ; to assuage, to mitigate ; to relieve from labour ; to set free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, êze'fûl, *a.* Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, êze'mênt, *s.* Assistance, support.

EASILY, ê'zê-lê, *ad.* Without difficulty ; without pain, without disturbance ; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ê'sê-nês, *s.* Freedom from difficulty ; flexibility ; readiness ; freedom from constraint ; rest ; tranquillity.

EAST, èest, *s.* The quarter where the sun rises ; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, èes'tûr, *s.* The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, èes'tûr-lê, *a.* Coming from the parts towards the East ; lying towards the East ; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, èes'tûrn, *a.* Dwelling or found in the East, oriental ; going or looking towards the East

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pònd . . . thín, THIS.

EASTWARD, èst'wúrd, *ad.* Towards the East.

EASY, è'zè, *a.* Not difficult, quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To EAT, ète, *v. a.* Pret. *Ate* or *Eat*. Part. *Eat* or *Eaten*. To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ète, *v. n.* To go to meals, to take meals; to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, è'tá-bl, *s.* Any thing that may be eaten. [corrosive.

EATER, è'túr, *s.* One that eats any thing; a

EATING-HOUSE, è'ting-hóuse, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, èvz, *s.* The edges of the roof which overhang the houses.

To EAVESDROP, èvz'dròp, *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, èvz'dròp-púr, *s.* A listener under windows.

EBB, èb, *s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

To EBB, èb, *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.

EBEN, èb'bèn, } *s.* A hard, heavy, black,
EBON, èb'ùn, }
EBONY, èb'ò-nè, } valuable wood.

EBRIETY, è-brí'è-tè, *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors. [enness.

EBRIOSITY, è-brè-òs'è-tè, *s.* Habitual drunk-

EBULLITION, èb-ùl-lìsh'ùn, *s.* The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, èk-sèn'trè-kál, } *a.* Deviat-
ECCENTRICK, èk-sèn'trìk, } ing from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, èk-sèn-trìs'è-tè, *s.* Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSES, èk-kè-mò'sìs, *s.* Livid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, èk-klè-zhè-às'tè-kál, } *a.*
ECCLESIASTICK, èk-klè-zhè-às'tìk, } Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, èk-klè-zhè-às'tìk, *s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

ECHINUS, è-kl'nús, *s.* A hedgehog; a shellfish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving.

ECHO, èk'kò, *s.* The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.

To ECHO, èk'kò, *v. n.* To resound, to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back

To ECHO, èk'kò, *v. a.* To send back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, èk-klàre'siz-mènt *s.* Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

ÉCLAT, è-klàw', *s.* French. Splendour, show, lustre. [ing at will.

ECLECTICK, èk-lèk'tìk, *a.* Selecting, choos-

ECLIPSE, è-klìps', *s.* An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration.

To ECLIPSE, è-klìps, *v. a.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTIC, è-klìp'tìk, *s.* A great circle of the sphere.

ECLOGUE, èk'lóg, *s.* A pastoral poem.

ECONOMY, è-kòn'ò-me, *s.* The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expense; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, èk-kò-nòm'ìk, } *a.* Pertain-

ECONOMICAL, èk-kò-nòm'è-kál, } ing to the regulation of a household; frugal.

ECSTASY, èks-tá-sè, *s.* Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy, rapture; enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind; madness, distraction.

ECSTASIED, èks'tá-sìd, *a.* Ravished, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, èks-tát'è kál, } *a.* Ravished,

ECSTATICK, èks-tát'ìk, } raptured, elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, è-dá'shús, *a.* Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy. [ousness.

EDACITY, è-dás'è-tè, *s.* Voraciousness, raven-

EDDER, èd'dúr, *s.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, èd'dè, *s.* The water that, by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion. [mours.

EDEMATOSE, è-dèm-á-tòse', *a.* Full of hu-

EDEMATOUS, è-dèm'á-tús, *a.* Full of humours.

EDENTATED, è-dèn'tá-tèa, *s.* Deprived of teeth

EDGE, èdje, *s.* The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; keenness, acrimony; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, èdje, *v. a.* To sharpen, to enable to cut; to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to imbitter.

To EDGE, èdje, *v. n.* To move against any power. [blunt.

EDGED, èdjd, or èd'jèd, *part. a.* Sharp, not

EDGING, èd'jìng, *s.* What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, èdje'lès, *a.* Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut. [to cut.

EDGETOOL, èdje'tòl', *s.* A tool made sharp

EDGEWISE, èdje'wìze, *ad.* With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, èd'è-bl, *a.* Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, èd'ìkt, *s.* A proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDIFICATION, èd-è-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction.

EDIFICE, èd'è-fis, *s.* A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, èd'è-fl-úr, *s.* One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, èd'è-fl, *v. a.* To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.

EDILE, èd'ìle, *s.* The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDITION, è-dìsh'ùn, *s.* Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revisal.

EDITOR, èd'è-túr, *s.* Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, èd'jù-káte, *v. a.* To breed, to bring up.

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . . .

EDUCATION, ẽd-jũ-ká'shũn, *s.* Formation of manners in youth. [extract.
To **EDUCE**, ẽ-dũse', *v. a.* To bring out, to
EDUCTION, ẽ-dũk'shũn, *s.* The act of bringing any thing into view.
To **EDULCORATE**, ẽ-dũl'kò-ráte, *v. a.* To sweeten.
EDULCORATION, ẽ-dũl-kò-rá'shũn, *s.* The act of sweetening.
To **EEK**, ẽek, *v. a.* To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.—See *Eke*.
EEL, ẽel, *s.* A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.
E'EN, ẽen, *ad.* Contracted from Even.
EFFABLE, ẽf'fá-bl, *a.* Expressive, utterable.
To **EFFACE**, ẽf-fáse', *v. a.* To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to destroy, to wear away.
EFFECT, ẽf-fěkt', *s.* That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.
To **EFFECT**, ẽf-fěkt', *v. a.* To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause. [practicable.
EFFECTIBLE, ẽf-fěk'tě-bl, *a.* Performable,
EFFECTIVE, ẽf-fěk'tív, *a.* Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.
EFFECTIVELY, ẽf-fěk'tív-lě, *ad.* Powerfully, with real operation.
EFFECTLESS, ẽf-fěkt'lěs, *a.* Without effect, impotent, useless. [any effect.
EFFECTOR, ẽf-fěk'tũr, *s.* He that produces
EFFECTUAL, ẽf-fěk'tshũ-ál, *a.* Productive of effects, powerful to a degree, adequate to the occasion, efficacious.
EFFECTUALLY, ẽf-fěk'tshũ-ál-lě, *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously.
To **EFFECTUATE**, ẽf-fěk'tshũ-áte, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to fulfil.
EFFEMINACY, ẽf-fěm'ě-ná-sě, *s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure.
EFFEMINATE, ẽf-fěm'ě-náte, *a.* Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.
To **EFFEMINATE**, ẽf-fěm'ě-náte, *v. a.* To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.
To **EFFEMINATE**, ẽf-fěm'ě-náte, *v. u.* To soften, to melt into weakness.
EFFEMINATION, ẽf-fěm'ě-ná'shũn, *s.* The state of one grown womanish, the state of one emasculated or unmanned.
To **EFFERVESCE**, ẽf-fěr-věs', *v. n.* To generate heat by intestine motion.
EFFERVESCENCE, ẽf-fěr-věs'sěnsē, *s.* The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.
EFFICACIOUS, ẽf'fě-ká'shũs, *a.* Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.
EFFICACIOUSLY, ẽf-fě-ká'shũs-lě, *ad.* Effectually.
EFFICACY, ẽf'fě-ká-sě, *s.* Production of the consequence intended.
EFFICIENCE, ẽf-físh'yěnsē, } *s.* The act of
EFFICIENCY, ẽf-físh'yěnsē, } producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ẽf-físh'yěnt, *s.* The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.
EFFICIENT, ẽf-físh'yěnt, *a.* Causing effects.
EFFIGIES, ẽf-fíd'jěs, } *s.* Resemblance,
EFFIGY, ẽf'fě-jě, } image in painting or sculpture.
EFFLORESCENCE, ẽf-flò-rěs'sěnsē, } *s.* Pro-
EFFLORESCENCY, ẽf-flò-rěs'sěnsē, } duction of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in physick, the breaking out of some humours in the skin.
EFFLORESCENT, ẽf-flò-rěs'sěnt, *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.
EFFLUENCE, ẽf'flũ-ěnsē, *s.* That which issues from some other principle.
EFFLUVIA, ẽf-flũ'vě-á, *s.* The plural of
EFFLUVIUM, ẽf-flũ'vě-ũm, *s.* Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
EFFLUX, ẽf'flũks, *s.* The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else; emanation.
To **EFFLUX**, ẽf-flũks', *v. n.* To run out.
EFFLUXION, ẽf-flũk'shũn, *s.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation. [vour.
EFFORT, ẽf'fòrt, *s.* Struggle, laborious endeavour.
EFFOSSION, ẽf-fòsh'ũn, *s.* The act of digging up from the ground.
EFFRONTERY, ẽf-frũn'těr-ě, *s.* Impudence, shamelessness.
EFFULGENCE, ẽf-fũl'jěnsē, *s.* Lustre, brightness, splendour.
EFFULGENT, ẽf-fũl'jěnt, *a.* Shining, bright, luminous.
EFFUMABILITY, ẽf-fũ-má-bĩ'ě-tě, *s.* The quality of flying away in fumes. [spill.
To **EFFUSE**, ẽf-fũze', *v. a.* To pour out, to
EFFUSION, ẽf-fũ'zhũn, *s.* The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out. [ing.
EFFUSIVE, ẽf-fũ'sív, *a.* Pouring out, dispersing.
EFT, ẽft, *s.* A newt, an evet.
EFTSOONS, ẽft-sòonz', *ad.* Soon afterwards.
To **EGEST**, ẽ-jěst', *v. a.* To throw out food at the natural vents.
EGESTION, ẽ-jěs'tshũn, *s.* The act of throwing out the digested food.
EGG, ẽg, *s.* That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.
To **EGG**, ẽg, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.
EGLANTINE, ẽg'lán-tĩn, *s.* A species of rose; sweetbriar.
EGOTISM, ẽgò-tĩzm, *s.* Too frequent mention of a man's self.
EGOTIST, ẽgò-tĩst, *s.* One that is always talking of himself. one's self.
To **EGOTIZE**, ẽgò-tĩze, *v. n.* To talk much of
EGREGIOUS, ẽ-grě'jě-ũs, *a.* Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious. [ly, shamefully.
EGREGIOUSLY, ẽ-grě'jě-ũs-lě, *ad.* Eminent-
EGRESS, ẽgrěs, *s.* The act of going out of any place, departure. [out
EGRESSION, ẽ-grěsh'ũn, *s.* The act of going
EGRET, ẽgrět, *s.* A fowl of the heron kind.
EGRIOT, ẽgrě-òt, *s.* A species of cherry.
To **EJACULATE**, ẽ-ják'ũ-láte, *v. a.* To throw to shoot out.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . t/in, THIS.

EJACULATION, è-ják-ù-lá'shún, *s.* A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.
EJACULATORY, è-ják'ù-lá-túr-è, *a.* Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.
To EJECT, è-jékt, *v. a.* To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession. [out, expulsion.
EJECTION, è-jék'shún, *s.* The act of casting
EJECTMENT, è-jékt'mént, *s.* A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
EIGHT, áyt, *a.* Twice four. A word of number
EIGHTH, áyth, *a.* Next in order after the seventh.
EIGHTEEN, áy'tèen, *a.* Twice nine.
EIGHTEENTH, áy'tèenth, *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.
EIGHTFOLD, áyt'fòld, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTHLY, áyth'lè, *ad.* In the eighth place.
EIGHTIETH, áy'tè'èth, *a.* The next in order after the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.
EIGHTSCORE, áyt'skòre, *a.* Eight times twenty
EIGHTY, áy'tè, *a.* Eight times ten.
EISEL, è'síl, *s.* Vinegar, verjuice.
EITHER, è'thúr, *pron. distrib.* Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.
EITHER, è'thúr, *conj.* A distributive conjunction, answered by Or: either the one or the other.
EJULATION, èd-jù-lá'shún, *s.* Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.
EKE, èke, *ad.* Also, likewise, besides.
To EKE, èke, *v. a.* To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.
To ELABORATE, è-láb'ò-ráte, *v. a.* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.
ELABORATE, è-láb'ò-ráte, *a.* Finished with great diligence.
ELABORATELY, è-láb'ò-ráte-lè, *ad.* Laboriously, diligently, with great study.
ELABORATION, è-láb'ò-rá'shún, *s.* Improvement by successive operations.
To ELANCE, è-lánse', *v. a.* To throw out, to dart. [glide away.
To ELAPSE, è-lápsè', *v. n.* To pass away, to
ELASTICAL, è-lás'tè-kál, } *a.* Having the
ELASTICK, è-lás'tík, } power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.
ELASTICITY, è-lás-tís'è-tè, *s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves. [lofty, haughty.
ELATE, è-láte', *a.* Flushed with success,
To ELATE, è-láte, *v. a.* To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.
ELATION, è-lá'shún, *s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success.
ELBOW, èl'bò, *s.* The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle. [arms.
ELBOWCHAIR, èl-bò-tsháre, *s.* A chair with
ELBOWROOM, èl'bò-ròòm, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.
To ELBOW, èl'bò, *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to a distance.
To ELBOW, èl'bò, *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD, èld, *s.* Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.
ELDER, èl'dúr, *s.* Surpassing another in years.
ELDERS, èl'dúrz, *s.* Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.
ELDER, èl'dúr, *s.* The name of a tree.
ELDERLY, èl'dúr-lè, *a.* No longer young.
ELDERSHIP, èl'dúr-shíp, *s.* Seniority, primogeniture.
ELDEST, èl'dèst, *a.* Oldest; that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.
ELECAMPANE, èl-è-kám-páne', *s.* A plant, named also starwort.
To ELECT, è-lékt', *v. a.* To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.
ELECT, è-lékt', *a.* Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal misery.
ELECTARY, è-lékt'tá-rè, *s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.
ELECTION, è-lékt'shún, *s.* The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God, by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.
ELECTIONEERING, è-lékt-shún-èér'ing, *s.* Concern in parliamentary elections.
ELECTIVE, è-lékt'tív, *a.* Exerting the power of choice. [preference of one to another
ELECTIVELY, è-lékt'tív-lè, *ad.* By choice, with
ELECTOR, è-lékt'túr, *s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.
ELECTORAL, è-lékt'tò-rál, *a.* Having the dignity of an elector.
ELECTORATE, è-lékt'tò-ráte, *s.* The territory of an elector. [metal.
ELECTRE, è-lékt'túr, *s.* Amber; a mixed
ELECTRICAL, è-lékt'trè-kál, } *a.* Attractive
ELECTRICK, è-lékt'trík, } without magnetism; produced by an electrick body.
ELECTRICITY, è-lékt-trís'è-tè, *s.* A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit electrick sparks.
ELECTROMETER, è-lékt-tròm'è-tèr, *s.* An instrument to measure the power of electrick attraction.
ELECTUARY, è-lékt'tshù-ár-è, *s.* — See *Electary*
ELEEMOSYNARY, èl-è-mòz'è-nár-è, *a.* Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.
ELEGANCE, èl'è-gánse, } *s.* Beauty without
ELEGANCY, èl'è-gán-sè, } grandeur.
ELEGANT, èl'è-gánt, *a.* Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.
ELEGANTLY, èl'è-gánt-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to please without elevation.
ELEGIACK, èl-è-jí'ák, *a.* Used in elegies; mournful, sorrowful.
ELEGIST, èl'è-gíst, *s.* A writer of elegies.
ELEGY, èl'è-iè, *s.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, with points or turns.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . me, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

ELEMENT, ɛl'è-mènt, *s.* The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, ɛl'è-mèn'tàl, *a.* Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ɛl'è-mèn-tàr'è-tè, *s.* Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, ɛl'è-mèn'tàr-è, *a.* Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, ɛl'è-fànt, *s.* The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ɛl'è-fàn'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, ɛl'è-vàte, *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions. [ed aloft.

ELEVATE, ɛl'è-vàte, *part. a.* Exalted, raised.

ELEVATION, ɛl'è-và'shùn, *s.* The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. [up.

ELEVATOR, ɛl'è-và-tûr, *s.* A raiser or lifter.

ELEVEN, ɛl'è-vn, *a.* Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ɛl'è-vnth, *a.* The next in order after the tenth.

ELF, ɛlf, *s.* Plural, *Elves*. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil. [by elves.

ELFLOCK, ɛlf'lòk, *s.* Knots of hair twisted.

To ELICIT, ɛl'è-lis'sit, *v. a.* To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ɛl'è-lis'sit, *a.* Brought into action.

ELICITATION, ɛl'è-lis-sè-tà'shùn, *s.* A deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, ɛl'è-lide', *v. a.* To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ɛl'è-jè-bl'è-tè, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen. [preferable.

ELIGIBLE, ɛl'è-jè-bl, *a.* Fit to be chosen.

ELIGIBLENESS, ɛl'è-jè-bl-nès, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

ELIMINATION, ɛl'è-lim-è-nà'shùn, *s.* The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, ɛl'è-lizh'ùn, *s.* The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts. [ing.

ELIXATION, ɛl'è-lìk-sà'shùn, *s.* The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ɛl'è-lìk'sûr, *s.* A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which alchymists pretend to transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

ELK, ɛlk, *s.* The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, ɛl, *s.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, ɛl'è-lip'sis, *s.* A figure of rhetorick by which something is left out: in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ɛl'è-lip'tè-kál, } *a.* Having the

ELLIPTICK, ɛl'è-lip'tik, } form of an ellipsis.

ELM, ɛlm, *s.* The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ɛl'è-lòk'shùn, *s.* The power of

fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

ELOGY, ɛl'ò-jè, *s.* Praise, panegyric.

To ELONGATE, ɛl'òng'gàte, *v. a.* To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, ɛl'òng'gàte, *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ɛl'òng-gà'shùn, *s.* The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOPE, ɛl'òpe', *v. a.* To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, ɛl'òpe'mènt, *s.* Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, ɛ'lòps, *s.* A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, ɛl'ò-kwènsè, *s.* The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ɛl'ò-kwènt, *a.* Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ɛlse, *pron.* Other, one besides.

ELSE, ɛlse, *ad.* Otherwise; besides, except.

ELSEWHERE, ɛlse'whère, *ad.* In any other place; in other places, in some other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ɛl'ù'sè-dàte, *v. a.* To explain, to clear. [tion, exposition.

ELUCIDATION, ɛl'ù-sè-dà'shùn, *s.* Explanation.

ELUCIDATOR, ɛl'ù'sè-dà-tûr, *s.* Explainer, expositor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ɛl'ùde', *v. a.* To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ɛl'ù-dè-bl, *a.* Possible to be eluded.

ELVES, ɛlvz, *s.* The plural of *Elf*.

ELVELOCK, *s.* Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, ɛl'vish, *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUMBATED, ɛl'ùm'bà-tèd, *a.* Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ɛl'ùzh'ùn, *s.* An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ɛl'ù'siv, *a.* Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

ELUSORY, ɛl'ù'sûr-è, *a.* Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ɛl'ùte', *v. a.* To wash off.

To ELUTRIATE, ɛl'ù-trè-àte, *v. a.* To decant, to strain out.

ELYSIAN, ɛl'izh'è-àn, *a.* Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ɛl'izh'è-ùm, *s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMACIATE, ɛm'á'shè-àte, *v. a.* To waste, to deprive of flesh. [flesh, to pine.

To EMACIATE, ɛm'á'shè-àte, *v. n.* To lose.

EMACIATION, ɛm'á'shè-à'shùn, *s.* The act of making lean, the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ɛm'ák-ù-là'shùn, *s.* The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, ɛm'á-nànt, *a.* Issuing from something else.

To EMANATE, ɛm'á-nàte, *v. n.* To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, ɛm'á-nà'shùn, *s.* The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance. [another.

EMANATIVE, ɛm'án-à-tiv, *a.* Issuing from

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pöúnd . . . thín, THIS.

To EMANCIPATE, é-mán'sè-páte, *v. a.* To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, é-mán-sè-pá'shún, *s.* The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

To EMARGINATE, é-már'jè-náte, *v. a.* To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, é-más'ká-láte, *v. a.* To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATION, é-más-ká-lá'shún, *s.* Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.

To EMBALE, ém-bále', *v. a.* To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to enclose.

To EMBALM, ém-bám', *v. a.* To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

EMBALMER, ém-bám'ér, *s.* One that practises the art of embalming and preserving dead bodies.

To EMBAR, ém-bár', *v. a.* To shut, to enclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARKATION, ém-bár-ká'shún, *s.* The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard. [pass, a stop put to trade.

EMBARGO, ém-bár'gó, *s.* A prohibition to

To EMBARK, ém-bárk', *v. a.* To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ém-bárk', *v. n.* To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ém bár'rás, *v. a.* To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ém-bár'rás-mént, *s.* Perplexity, entanglement. [degrade, to vilify.

To EMBASE, ém-báse', *v. a.* To vitiate; to

EMBASEMENT, ém-báse'mént, *s.* Depravation

EMBASSADOR, ém-bás'sá-dúr, *s.* One sent on a publick message

EMBASSADRESS, ém-bás'sá-drés, *s.* A woman sent on a publick message.

EMBASSAGE, ém'bás-sáje, } *s.* A publick

EMBASSY, ém'bás sè, } message; any solemn message.

To EMBATTLE, ém-bát'tl, *v. a.* To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ém-bá', *v. a.* To bathe, to wet, to wash; to enclose in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, ém-bél'lísh, *v. a.* To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ém-bél'lísh-mént, *s.* Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ém'búr, *s.* Without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ém'búr-wèek, *s.* A week in which an ember-day falls. The ember-days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ém-béz'zl, *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ém-béz'zl-mént, *s.* The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriation.

To EMBLAZE, ém-bláze', *v. n.* To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ém-blá'zn, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ém'blém, *s.* Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To EMBLEM, ém'blém, *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ém-blè mât'è-kál, } *a.*

EMBLEMATICK, ém-blè-mât'ík, } Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ém-blè-mât'è-kál-è, *ad.* In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém'á-tíst, *s.* Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ém'bò-lízm, *s.* Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ém'bò-lús, *s.* Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, ém-bôs', *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to enclose, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ém-bôs'mént, *s.* Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To EMBOTTLE, ém-bót'tl, *v. a.* To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ém-bôú'él, *v. a.* To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, ém-bráse, *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to enclose, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ém-bráse', *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ém-bráse', *s.* Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ém-bráse'mént, *s.* Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, enclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ém-brá'súr, *s.* The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ém-brá'zhúre, *s.* An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATÉ, ém'brò-káte, *v. a.* To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROICATION, ém-brò-ká'shún, *s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To EMBROIDER, ém-bròé'dúr, *v. a.* To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured works.

EMBROIDERER, ém-bròé'dúr-úr, *s.* One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, ém-bròé'dúr-è, *s.* Figure, raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work, variegation, diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL, ém-bròll', *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

To EMBROTHEL, ém-bròTH'él, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ém'brè-ò, } *s.* The offspring yet

EMBRYON, ém'brè-ón, } unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, é-mén'dá-bl, *a.* Capable of emendation, corrigible.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

EMENDATION, ẽm-ẽn-dà'shũn, *s.* Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, ẽm-ẽn-dà'tôr, *s.* A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ẽm'ẽ-râld, *s.* A green precious stone.

To EMERGE, ẽ-mẽrje', *v. n.* To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of depression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, ẽ-mẽr'jẽnse, } *s.* The act of
EMERGENCY, ẽ-mẽr'jẽn-sẻ, } rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, ẽ-mẽr'jẽnt, *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERITED, ẽ-mẽr'it-ẻd, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMEROIDS, ẽm'ẻr-ỏldz, *s.* Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *Hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, ẽ-mẻr'shũn, *s.* The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, ẽm'ẻr-ẻ, *s.* Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, ẽ-mẻt'ẻ-kâl, } *a.* Having the
EMETICK, ẽ-mẻt'ẻk, } quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ẽ-mẻt'ẻ kâl-ẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ẽm-ẻ-kâ'shũn, *s.* Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, ẻ-mẻk'shũn, *s.* Urine.

EMIGRANT, ẽm'ẻ-grânt, *s.* One that emigrates

To EMIGRATE, ẽm'mẻ-grate, *v. n.* To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ẽm-ẻ-grâ'shũn, *s.* Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ẽm'ẻ-nẻnse, } *s.* Loftiness,
EMINENCY, ẽm'ẻ-nẻn-sẻ, } height; summit, highest part; exaltation,

conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ẽm'ẻ-nẻnt, *a.* High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ẽm'ẻ-nẻnt-ẻ, *ad.* Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ẽm'ẻs-sâr-rẻ, *s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, ẻ-mẻsh'ũn, *s.* The act of sending out, vent.

To EMIT, ẻ-mẻt', *v. a.* To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMENAGOGUE, ẽm-mẻn'ỏ-gỏg, *s.* A medicine to promote circulation in females.

EMMET, ẽm'mẻt, *s.* An ant, a pismire. [up.

To EMMEW, ẽm-mẻ', *v. a.* To mew or coop

EMOLLIENT, ẻ-mẻl'yẻnt, *a.* Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ẻ-mẻl'yẻnts, *s.* Such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, ẽm-mẻl-lẻsh'ũn, *s.* The act of softening. [vantage.

EMOLUMENT, ẻ-mẻl'ỏ-mẻnt, *s.* Profit, ad-

EMOTION, ẻ-mẻl'shũn, *s.* Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

To EMPALE, ẽm-pẻle', *v. a.* To fence with a pale; to fortify; to enclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ẽm-pẻn'ẻnẻl, *s.* The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ẽm-pẻn'ẻnẻl, *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ẽm-pẻsh'ũn, *v. a.* To move with passion, to affect strongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ẽm-pẻ'ẻpl, *v. a.* To form into a people or community.

EMPRESS, ẽm'ẻr-ẻs, *s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor

EMPEROR, ẽm'ẻr-ẻr, *s.* A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPERY, ẽm'ẻr-ẻ, *s.* Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, ẽm'ẻfỏ-sẻs, *s.* A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, ẽm-fỏt'ẻk-ỏl, } *a.* Forcible,
EMPHATICK, ẽm-fỏt'ẻk, } strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, ẽm-fỏt'ẻ kỏl-ẻ, *ad.* Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ẽm-pẻrse', *v. a.* To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulse.—See *Pierce*.

EMPIRE, ẽm'ẻpre, *s.* Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, ẽm'ẻrẻk, or ẽm-pẻr'ẻk, *s.* A trier or experimenter, such persons as venture upon observation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, ẽm-pẻr'ẻ-kỏl, } *a.* Versed in ex-
EMPIRICK, ẽm-pẻr'ẻk, } periments, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ẽm-pẻr'ẻ-kỏl-ẻ, *ad.* Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ẽm-pẻr'ẻ-sẻzm, *s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER, ẽm-plỏs'tỏr, *s.* An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ẽm-plỏs'tỏr, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster. [nous.

EMPLASTICK, ẽm-plỏs'tẻk, *a.* Viscous, glut-

To EMPLEAD, ẽm-plẻdẻ', *v. a.* To endict, to prefer a charge against.

To EMPLOY, ẽm-plẻẻ', *v. a.* To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; or to spend in business.

EMPLOY, ẽm-plẻẻ', *s.* Business, object of industry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ẽm-plẻẻ'ỏ-bl, *a.* Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, ẽm-plẻẻ'ẻr, *s.* One that uses, or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, ẽm-plẻẻ'mẻnt, *s.* Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

tube, túb, búli. . . . ðl. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

To EMPOISON, ém-pòé'zn, *v. a.* To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ém-pòé'zn-úr, *s.* One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, ém-pòé'zn-mént, *s.* The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, ém-pò-rét'ík, *a.* That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM, ém-pò-ré-úm, *s.* A place of merchandise, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, ém-pòv'ér-ísh, *v. a.* To make poor; to lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, ém-pòv'ér-ísh-úr, *s.* One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ém-pòv'ér-ísh-mént, *s.* Diminution, waste.

To EMPOWER, ém-pòú'úr, *v. a.* To authorize, to commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, ém-prés, *s.* The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign: properly *Emperess*.

EMPRISE, ém-príze', *s.* Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, ém'tè-úr, *s.* One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ém'tè-nés, *s.* The state of being empty, a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ém'shún, *s.* A purchasing.

EMPTY, ém'tè, *a.* Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful; without substance, without solidity, vain. [haust.

To EMPTY, ém'tè, *v. a.* To evacuate, to ex-

To EMPURPLE, ém-púr'pl, *v. a.* To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, ém-púz'zl, *v. a.* To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, ém-pl-è'má, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

EMPYREAL, ém-pír'è-ál, *a.* Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ém-pl-ré'án, or ém-pír'è-án, *s.*

The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

EMPYREUM, ém-pír'è-úm, } *s.* The burn-

EMPYREUMA, ém-pé-rú'má, } ing of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ém-pé-rú-mát'è-kál, *a.* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, ém-pé-rò'sís, *s.* Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, ém'ù-láte, *v. a.* To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with. [of superiority; contest.

EMULATION, ém'ù-lá'shún, *s.* Rivalry, desire

EMULATIVE, ém'ù-lá-tív, *a.* Inclined to emulation, rivalling. [titor.

EMULATOR, ém'ù-lá-túr, *s.* A rival, a compe-

To EMULGE, è-múl'je', *v. a.* To milk out.

EMULGENT, è-múl'jént, *a.* Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ém'ù-lús, *a.* Rivalling; engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ém'ù-lús-lè, *ad.* With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, è-múl'shún, *s.* A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, è-múngk'túr-íz, *s.* Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To ENABLE, èn-à'bl, *v. a.* To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, èn-àkt', *v. a.* To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

ENACTOR, èn-àk'túr, *s.* One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, èn-ál'lá-jè, *s.* A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, èn-ám'búsh, *v. a.* To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To ENAMEL, èn-ám'él, *v. a.* To inlay, to variegate with colours. [use of enamel.

To ENAMEL, èn-ám'él, *v. n.* To practise the

ENAMEL, èn-ám'él, *s.* Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, èn-ám'él-lúr, *s.* One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, èn-ám'úr, *v. a.* To inflame with love; to make fond. [tion.

ENARRATION, èn-nár-rá'shún, *s.* Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, èn-ár-thrò'sís, *s.* The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, è-ná-tá'shún, *s.* The act of swimming out.

To ENCAGE, èn-káje', *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, èn-kámp', *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, èn-kámp', *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, èn-kámp'mént, *s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order. [cave.

To ENCAVE, èn-káve', *v. a.* To hide as in a

To ENCHAFE, èn-tsháfe', *v. a.* To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, èn-tsháne', *v. a.* To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, èn-tshánt', *v. a.* To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, èn-tshán'túr, *s.* A magician, a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, èn-tshán'túng-lè, *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, èn-tshánt'mént, *s.* Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, èn-tshán'trés, *s.* A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellence gives irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, èn-tsháse', *v. a.* To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pin. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

To ENCIRCLE, ẻn-sẻr'kẻl, *v. a.* To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ẻn-sẻr'kẻlẻt, *s.* A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICAL, ẻn-kẻlẻt'ẻ-kẻl, *a.* Relating to encliticks.

ENCLITICKS, ẻn-kẻlẻt'ẻks, *s.* Particles which throw back the accent on the last syllable of the foregoing word.

o ENCLOSE, ẻn-kẻlẻze, *v. a.* To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ẻn-kẻlẻ'ẻr, *s.* One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ẻn-kẻlẻ'ẻhẻrẻ, *s.* The act of enclosing or environing any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed. [praiser.

ENCOMIAST, ẻn-kẻ'ẻmẻ-ẻst, *s.* A panegyrist, a

ENCOMIASTICAL, ẻn-kẻ'ẻmẻ-ẻs'tẻ-kẻl, { *a.*

ENCOMIASTICK, ẻn-kẻ'ẻmẻ-ẻs'tẻk, }

Panegyrical, containing praise, bestowing praise. [praise, elogy.

ENCOMIUM, ẻn-kẻ'ẻmẻ-ẻm, *s.* Panegyrick,

To ENCOMPASS, ẻn-kẻm'ẻpẻs, *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ẻn-kẻm'ẻpẻs-mẻnt, *s.* Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, ẻng-kẻẻrẻ, *ad.* Again, once more.

ENCOUNTER, ẻn-kẻẻn'tẻr, *s.* Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, ẻn-kẻẻn'tẻr, *v. a.* To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, ẻn-kẻẻn'tẻr, *v. n.* To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, ẻn-kẻẻn'tẻr-ẻr, *s.* Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To ENCOURAGE, ẻn-kẻẻr'ẻdẻ, *v. a.* To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ẻn-kẻẻr'ẻdẻ-mẻnt, *s.* Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, ẻn-kẻẻr'ẻdẻ-ẻr, *s.* One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, ẻn-kẻẻtẻsh', *v. n.* To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, ẻn-kẻẻtẻsh'ẻr, *s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, ẻn-kẻẻtẻsh'mẻnt, *s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, ẻn-kẻẻm'ẻbẻr, *v. a.* To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ẻn-kẻẻm'ẻbrẻnẻ, *s.* Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, ẻn-sẻk'ẻẻ-kẻl, *a.* Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ẻn-sẻ-kẻlẻ-pẻ'ẻẻ-ẻ, *s.* The circle of sciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, ẻn-sẻs'tẻẻ, *s.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, ẻnd, *s.* The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; On end, erect, as his hair stands on end.

To END, ẻnd, *v. a.* To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To END, ẻnd, *v. n.* To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To ENDAMAGE, ẻn-dẻm'ẻdẻ, *v. a.* To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

To ENDANGER, ẻn-dẻn'ẻr, *v. a.* To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, ẻn-dẻẻr', *v. a.* To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, ẻn-dẻẻr'mẻnt, *s.* The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, ẻn-dẻẻv'ẻr, *s.* Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, ẻn-dẻẻv'ẻr, *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. [to try.

To ENDEAVOUR, ẻn-dẻẻv'ẻr, *v. a.* To attempt,

ENDEAVOURER, ẻn-dẻẻv'ẻr-ẻr, *s.* One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, ẻn-dẻẻk'ẻẻ-gẻn, *s.* A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, ẻn-dẻẻmẻẻl, }

ENDEMICAL, ẻn-dẻẻm'ẻẻ-kẻl, } *a.* Peculiar to

ENDEMICK, ẻn-dẻẻm'ẻk, } a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDENIZE, ẻn-dẻẻn'ẻẻ, *v. a.* To make free, to enfranchise. [ralize.

To ENDENIZEN, ẻn-dẻẻn'ẻẻ-zẻ, *v. a.* To natu-

To ENDICT, { ẻn-dẻẻẻ', *v. a.* To charge any

To ENDITE, { man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was endicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dictate.

ENDICTMENT, { ẻn-dẻẻẻ'mẻnt, *s.* A bill or
ENDITEMENT, { declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ẻn'dẻẻv, *s.* An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, ẻnd'ẻẻẻ, *a.* Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ẻnd'ẻẻẻ-lẻẻ, *ad.* Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ẻnd'ẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ, *s.* Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ẻnd'ẻẻẻng, *ad.* In a straight line.

ENDMOST, ẻnd'ẻẻẻmẻt, *a.* Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ẻn-dẻẻẻẻ', *v. a.* To register on

tube, tûb, bûll....ôfl....pôund....thin, THis.

the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ên-dôrse'ment, *s.* Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ên-dôû', *v. a.* To enrich with a portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ên-dôû'ment, *s.* Wealth, bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ên-dû', *v. a.* To supply with mental excellencies. [lastingness.

ENDURANCE, ên-dû'rânse, *s.* Continuance,

To ENDURE, ên-dû're', *v. a.* To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To ENDURE, ên-dû're', *v. n.* To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ên-dû'rûr, *s.* One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, ênd'wlze, *ad.* Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ên'é-mé, *s.* A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ên-êr-jét'ik, *a.* Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious. [energy.

To ENERGIZE, ên-êr-jîze, *v. n.* To act with

ENERGY, ên-êr-jè, *s.* Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, ê-nér'vâte, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ên-êr-vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy. [break the force of, to crush.

To ENERVE, ê-nêrv', *v. a.* To weaken, to

To ENFEEBLE, ên-fé'bl, *v. a.* To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ên-fééf', *v. a.* To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ên-fééf'ment, *s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, ên-fét'tûr, *v. a.* To bind in fetters, to enchain.

ENFILADE, ên-lè-lâde', *s.* A strait passage.

To ENFORCE, ên-fôrse', *v. a.* To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ên-fôr'séd-lè, *ad.* By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, ên-fôrse'ment, *s.* An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, ên-fôr'sûr, *s.* Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, ên-frân'tshîz, *v. a.* To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to denizen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ên-frân'tshîz-ment, *s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison, or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ên-frô'zn, *part.* Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, ên-gâje', *v. a.* To impawn; to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack, to induce, to

win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

To ENGAGE, ên-gâje', *v. n.* To conflict, to fight, to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, ên-gâje'ment, *s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive. [confine.

To ENGAOL, ên-jâle', *v. a.* To imprison, to

To ENGARRISON, ên-gâr'rè-sn, *v. a.* To protect by a garrison.

To ENGENDER, ên-jên'dûr, *v. a.* To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth. [to be produced.

To ENGENDER, ên-jên'dûr, *v. n.* To be caused,

ENGINE, ên'jîn, *s.* Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, ên-je-nêr', *s.* One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEERY, ên'jîn-rè, *s.* The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, ên-gêrd, *v. a.* To encircle, to surround.

ENGLE, êng'gl, *s.* A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, ing'glîsh, *a.* Belonging to England.

To ENGLUT, ên-glût', *v. a.* To swallow up; to glut, to pamper. [devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, ên-gôrje', *v. a.* To swallow, to

To ENGORGE, ên-gôrje', *v. n.* To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, ên-grâne', *v. a.* To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, ên-grâp'pl, *v. n.* To close with, to contend with, to hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, ên-grâsp, *v. a.* To seize, to hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, ên-grâve', *v. a.* Pret. *Engraved*. Part. pass. *Engraved* or *Engraven*. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, ên-grâ'vûr, *s.* A cutter in stone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, ên-grôse', *v. a.* To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price; to copy in a large hand.—See *Gross*.

ENGROSSER, ên-grôs'sûr, *s.* He that purchases large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, ên-grôs'ment, *s.* Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

To ENGUARD, ên-gârd', *v. a.* To protect, to defend.

To ENHANCE, ên-hânse', *v. a.* To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mé, mêt....pine, pîn....nò, mòve, nòr, nôt....

ENHANCEMENT, ɛ̃n-hânse'ment, *s.* Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.
 ENIGMA, ɛ̃-nîg'mâ, *s.* A riddle, an obscure question. [ambiguously or darkly expressed.
 ENIGMATICAL, ɛ̃n-îg-mât'è-kâl, *a.* Obscure,
 ENIGMATICALLY, ɛ̃n-îg-mât'è-kâl-è, *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.
 ENIGMATIST, ɛ̃-nîg'mâ-tîst, *s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.
 To ENJOIN, ɛ̃n-jôin', *v. a.* To direct, to order, to prescribe.
 ENJOINER, ɛ̃n-jôin'ur, *s.* One who gives injunctions. [command.
 ENJOINMENT, ɛ̃n-jôin'ment, *s.* Direction,
 To ENJOY, ɛ̃n-jôe', *v. a.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.
 To ENJOY, ɛ̃n-jôe', *v. n.* To live in happiness.
 ENJOYER, ɛ̃n-jôe'ur, *s.* One who has fruition.
 ENJOYMENT, ɛ̃n-jôe'ment, *s.* Happiness, fruition.
 To ENKINDLE, ɛ̃n-kîn'dl, *v. a.* To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.
 To ENLARGE, ɛ̃n-lârje', *v. a.* To make greater in quantity, or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify, to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.
 To ENLARGE, ɛ̃n-lârje', *v. n.* To expatiate, to speak in many words.
 ENLARGEMENT, ɛ̃n-lârje'ment, *s.* Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.
 ENLARGER, ɛ̃n-lâr'jûr, *s.* Amplifier.
 To ENLIGHT, ɛ̃n-lîte', *v. a.* To illuminate, to supply with light.
 To ENLIGHTEN, ɛ̃n-lî'tn, *v. a.* To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with sight. [light; instructor.
 ENLIGHTENER, ɛ̃n-lî'tn-ur, *s.* One that gives
 To ENLINK, ɛ̃n-lînk', *v. a.* To chain to, to bind.
 To ENLIST, ɛ̃n-lîst', *v. a.* To enter into military service.
 To ENLIVEN, ɛ̃n-lî'vn, *v. a.* To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.
 ENLIVENER, ɛ̃n-lî'vn-ur, *s.* That which animates, that which invigorates.
 To ENLUMINE, ɛ̃n-lû'mîn, *v. a.* To illumine, to illuminate. [marble.
 To ENMARBLE, ɛ̃n-mâr'bl, *v. a.* To turn to
 To ENMESH, ɛ̃n-mêsh', *v. a.* To net, to entangle.
 ENMITY, ɛ̃n'mè-tè, *s.* Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.
 To ENNOBLE, ɛ̃n-nò'bl, *v. a.* To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify; to aggrandize; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.
 ENNOBLEMENT, ɛ̃n-nò'bl-ment, *s.* The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.
 ENODATION, ɛ̃n-ò-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.
 ENORMITY, ɛ̃-nòr'mè-tè, *s.* Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crime; flagitious villany.

ENORMOUS, ɛ̃-nòr'mûs, *a.* Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure. exceeding in bulk the common measure.
 ENORMOUSLY, ɛ̃-nòr'mûs-lè, *ad.* Beyond measure. [surable wickedness.
 ENORMOUSNESS, ɛ̃-nòr'mûs-nès, *s.* Immeasurable.
 ENOUGH, ɛ̃-nûf, *a.* Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.
 ENOUGH, ɛ̃-nûf, *s.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.
 ENOUGH, ɛ̃-nûf, *ad.* In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fulness or satiety.
 ENOW, ɛ̃-nôû, *a.* The plural of *Enough*. A sufficient number.
 To ENRAGE, ɛ̃n-râje', *v. a.* To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.
 To ENRANGE, ɛ̃n-rânje', *v. a.* To place regularly, to put into order. [derly ranks.
 To ENRANK, ɛ̃n-rângk', *v. a.* To place in order.
 To ENRAPT, ɛ̃n-râpt', *v. a.* To throw into an ecstasy, to transport into enthusiasm.
 To ENRAPTURE, ɛ̃n-râpt'tshûre, *v. a.* To transport with pleasure.
 To ENRAVISH, ɛ̃n-râv'îsh, *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy.
 ENRAVISHMENT, ɛ̃n-râv'îsh-ment, *s.* Ecstasy of delight.
 To ENRICH, ɛ̃n-rîsh', *v. a.* To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilize, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.
 ENRICHMENT, ɛ̃n-rîsh'ment, *s.* Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.
 To ENRIDGE, ɛ̃n-rîdje', *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
 To ENRING, ɛ̃n-rîng', *v. a.* To bind round, or encircle. [mature.
 To ENRIPEN, ɛ̃n-rl'pn, *v. a.* To ripen, to
 To ENROBE, ɛ̃n-ròbe', *v. a.* To dress, to clothe.
 To ENROL, ɛ̃n-ròle', *v. a.* To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.
 ENROLLER, ɛ̃n-ròl'lûr, *s.* He that enrolls, he that registers.
 ENROLMENT, ɛ̃n-ròl'ment, *s.* Register; writing in which any thing is recorded.
 To ENROOT, ɛ̃n-ròôt', *v. a.* To fix by the root.
 To ENROUND, ɛ̃n-ròûnd', *v. a.* To environ, to surround, to enclose.
 ENS, ɛ̃nz, *s.* Any being or existence.
 To ENSANGUINE, ɛ̃n-sâng'gwîn, *v. a.* To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.
 To ENSCHEDULE, ɛ̃n-séd'ûle, *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing.
 To ENSCONCE, ɛ̃n-skônse', *v. a.* To cover to with a fort.
 To ENSEAM, ɛ̃n-sème, *v. a.* To sew up, to enclose by a seam.
 To ENSEAR, ɛ̃n-sère', *v. a.* To cauterize, to stanch or stop with fire.
 To ENSHIELD, ɛ̃n-sheêld', *v. a.* To cover.
 To ENSHRINE, ɛ̃n-shrîne', *v. a.* To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred.
 ENSIFORM, ɛ̃n'sè-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a sword.
 ENSIGN, ɛ̃n'sîne, *s.* The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.
 ENSIGNBEARER, ɛ̃n'sîne-bâ-rûr, *s.* He that carries the flag.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

ENSIGNCY, ɛn'sín-sè, *s.* The office of an ensign.
To ENSLAVE, ɛn-slàve', *v. a.* To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, ɛn-slàve'mènt, *s.* The state of servitude, slavery.

ENSLAVER, ɛn-slà'vúr, *s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

To ENSNARE.—See *Insure*.

To ENSUE, ɛn-sù', *v. a.* To follow, to pursue.

To ENSUE, ɛn-sù', *v. n.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, ɛn-shù'rânse, *s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, ɛn-shù'rân-súr, *s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, ɛn-shù're', *v. a.* To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

ENSURER, ɛn-shù'rúr, *s.* One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTABLATURE, ɛn-táb'lá-tshùre, } *s.* In ar-

ENTABLEMENT, ɛn-tá'bl-mènt, } chitecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ɛn-tá'le', *s.* The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

To ENTAIL, ɛn-tá'le', *v. a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

To ENTAME, ɛn-tá'mè', *v. a.* To tame, to subjugate.

To ENTANGLE, ɛn-táng'gl, *v. a.* To enwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, ɛn-táng'gl-mènt, *s.* Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle. [tangles.

ENTANGLER, ɛn-táng'glúr, *s.* One that en-

To ENTER, ɛn'tér, *v. a.* To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, ɛn'tér, *v. n.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ɛn'tér-íng, *s.* Entrance, passage into a place. [termix.

To ENTERLACE, ɛn-tér-láse', *v. a.* To in-

ENTEROCELE, ɛn-tér'ò-sèle, *s.* A tumour formed by the prolapsion of the intestines into the scrotum.

ENTEROLOGY, ɛn-tè-ròl'ò-jè, *s.* The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ɛn'tér-príze, *s.* An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, ɛn'tér-príze, *v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, ɛn'tér-pri-zúr, *s.* A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, ɛn-tér-tàne', *v. a.* To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ɛn-tér-tà'núr, *s.* He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, ɛn-tér-tàne'mènt, *s.* Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants; amusement, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ɛn-tér-tísh'úde, *a.* Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONE, ɛn-thróne', *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ɛn-thù'zhè-ázm, *s.* A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, ɛn-thù'zhè-ást, *s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ɛn-thù-zhè-ás'tè-kál, } *a.*

ENTHUSIASTICK, ɛn-thù-zhè-ás'tík, } Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ɛn'thè-mème, *s.* An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, ɛn-tíse', *v. z.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ɛn-tíse'mènt, *s.* The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill; allurement.

ENTICER, ɛn-tí'súr, *s.* One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ɛn-tí'síng-lè, *ad.* Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ɛn-tíre', *a.* Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ɛn-tíre'lè, *ad.* In the whole, without division; completely, fully. [fulness.

ENTIRENESS, ɛn-tíre'nés, *s.* Completeness,

ENTIRETY, ɛn-tíre'tè, *s.* Completeness.

To ENTITLE, ɛn-tí'tl, *v. a.* To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ɛn'tè-tè, *s.* Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, ɛn-tòil', *v. a.* To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets. [tomb.

To ENTOMB, ɛn-tòòm', *v. a.* To put into a

ENTRAILS, ɛn'tríls, *s.* The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts; recesses, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ɛn'tránse, *s.* The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ɛn-tránse', *v. a.* To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into ecstasy.

To ENTRAP, ɛn-tráp', *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ɛn-trète', *v. a.* To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ɛn-trète', *v. n.* To offer a treaty

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.
ENTREATANCE, ên-trê'tânse, *s.* Petition, solicitation. [licitation.
ENTREATY, ên-trê'tê, *s.* Petition, prayer, so-
ENTRY, ên'trê, *s.* The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.
To ENUBILATE, ê-nû'bê-lâte, *v. a.* To clear from clouds. [to clear.
To ENUCLEATE, ê-nû'klê-âte, *v. a.* To solve,
To ENVELOP, ên-vêl'ûp, *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside. [ward case.
ENVELOPE, ên-vê-lôpe', *s.* A wrapper, an out-
To ENVENOM, ên-vên'ûm, *v. a.* To poison, to make odious; to enrage.
ENVIABLE, ên'vê-â-bl, *a.* Deserving envy.
ENVIER, ên'vê-ûr, *s.* One that envies another, a maligner.
ENVIOUS, ên'vê-ûs, *a.* Infected with envy.
ENVIOUSLY, ên'vê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.
To ENVIRON, ên-vî'rûn, *v. a.* To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.
ENVIRONS, ên-vê-rônz', or ên-vî'rûns, *s.* The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
To ENUMERATE, ê-nû'mê-râte, *v. a.* To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.
ENUMERATION, ê-nû-mê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of numbering or counting over.
To ENUNCIATE, ê-nûn'shê-âte, *v. a.* To declare, to proclaim.
ENUNCIATION, ê-nûn-shê-â'shûn, *s.* Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.
ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nûn'shê-â-tîv, *a.* Declarative, expressive.
ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nûn'shê-â-tîv-lê, *ad.* Declaratively.
ENVOY, ên'vôê, *s.* A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.
To ENVY, ên'vê, *v. a.* To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.
To ENVY, ên'vê, *v. n.* To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.
ENVY, ên'vê, *s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.
To ENWHEEL, ên-whêel', *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle.
To ENWOMB, ên-wôôm', *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.
EPACT, ê'pâkt, *s.* A number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.
EPAULET, êp'âw-lêt, *s.* A military shoulder-ornament.
EPAULMENT, ê-pâw!mênt, *s.* In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ê-pên'thê-sîs, *s.* The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.
EPHEMERA, ê-fêm'ê-râ, *s.* A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.
EPHEMERAL, ê-fêm'ê-râl, } *a.* Diurnal,
EPHEMERICK, ê-fêm'ê-rîk, } beginning and ending in a day.
EPHEMERIS, ê-fêm'ê-rîs, *s.* A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.
EPHEMERIST, ê-fêm'ê-rîst, *s.* One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.
EPHOD, ê'fôd, or ê'fôd, *s.* An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.
EPIC, êp'îk, *a.* Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick.
EPICEDUM, êp-ê-sê'dê-ûm, *s.* An elegy, a poem upon a funeral. [luxury.
EPICURE, êp'ê-kûre, *s.* A man given wholly to
EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-rê-ân, *s.* One who holds the principles of Epicurus.
EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-rê-ân, *a.* Luxurious, contributing to luxury.
EPICURISM, êp'ê-kû-rîzm, *s.* Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.
EPICURISM, êp'ê-kû-rîzm, *s.* The principles of Epicurus.
EPICYCLE, êp'ê-sî-kl, *s.* A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependant on a greater, as the moon on the earth.
EPICYCLOID, êp-ê-sî'klôîd, *s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.
EPIDEMICAL, êp-ê-dêm'ê-kâl, } *a.* That falls
EPIDEMICK, êp-ê-dêm'îk, } at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.
EPIDERMIS, êp-ê-dêr'mîs, *s.* The scarf-skin of a man's body. [nating in point.
EPIGRAM, êp'ê-grâm, *s.* A short poem termi-
EPIGRAMMATICAL, êp-ê-grâm-mât'ê-kâl, }
EPIGRAMMATICK, êp-ê-grâm-mât'îk, } *a.* Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.
EPIGRAMMATIST, êp-ê-grâm-mâ-tîst, *s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams.
EPILEPSY, êp'ê-lêp-sê, *s.* A convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense.
EPILEPTICK, êp-ê-lêp'tîk, *a.* Convulsed.
EPILOGUE, êp'ê-lôg, *s.* The poem or speech at the end of a play.
EPINICION, êp-ê-nîsh'ê-ôn, *s.* A song for victory; a festival to commemorate a victory (from the Greek ἐπι, upon, and νίκη, a victory).
EPIPHANY, ê-pîf'fâ-nê, *s.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day, after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.
EPIPHONEMA, êp-ê-fô nê'mâ, *s.* An exclamation, a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.
EPIPHORA, ê-pîf'fô-râ, *s.* An inflammation of any part.

tùbe, tùb, bùll. . . òil. . . pòund. . . thín, THIs.

EPIPHYSIS, è-pí'f'è-sís, *s.* Accretion, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, è-pís'kò-pá-sè, *s.* The government of bishops, established by the apostles.

EPISCOPAL, è-pís'kò-pál, *a.* Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, è-pís'kò-pàte, *s.* A bishoprick.

EPISODE, èp'è-sòde, *s.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPISODICAL, èp-è-sòd'è'kál, } *a.* Contained
EPISODICK, èp-è-sòd'ík, } in an episode.

EPISPASTICK, èp-è-spàs'tík, *a.* Drawing, blistering.

EPISTLE, è-pís'sl, *s.* A letter.

EPISTOLARY, è-pís'tò-lár-è, *a.* Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.

EPISTLER, è-pís'lúr, *s.* A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH, èp'è-táf, *s.* An inscription upon a tombstone.

EPITHALAMIUM, èp-è'thá-lá'mè-ùm, *s.* A nuptial song upon marriage.

EPITHEM, èp'è-thém, *s.* A liquid medication externally applied.

EPITHET, èp'è-thèt, *s.* An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. [viature.

EPITOME, è-pít'ò-mè, *s.* Abridgment, abbre-

To EPITOMISE, è-pít'ò-míze, *v. a.* To abstract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, è-pít'ò-mí-zúr, } *s.* An abridger,

EPITOMIST, è-pít'ò-míst, } an abstracter.

EPOCH, èp'òk, or è'pòk, } *s.* The time at

EPOCHA, èp'ò-ká, } which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

EPODE, èp'òde, or è'pòde, *s.* The stanza after the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE, èp-ò-pè', *s.* An epick or heroick poem

EPULATION, èp-ù-lá'shún, *s.* A feast.

EPULOTICK, èp-ù-lòt'ík, *s.* A cicatrizing medicament.

EQUABILITY, è-kwá-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity. [uniform.

EQUABLE, è'kwá-bl, *a.* Equal to itself, even,

EQUABLY, è'kwá-blè, *ad.* Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

EQUAL, è'kwál, *a.* Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable; advantageous alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

EQUAL, è'kwál, *s.* One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.

To EQUAL, è'kwál, *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully. [even; to be equal to.

To EQUALISE, è'kwál-lze, *v. a.* To make

EQUALITY, è-kwál'è-tè, *s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, è'kwál-le, *ad.* In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially. [of equal angles.

EQUANGULAR, è-qwáng'gú-lár, *a.* Consisting

EQUANIMITY, è kwá-ním'è-tè, *s.* Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, è-kwán'è-mús, *a.* Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, è-kwá'shún, *s.* The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUATOR, è-kwá'túr, *s.* A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, è-kwá-tò'rè-ál, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, è-kwès'trè-án, *a.* Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUERY, è-kwèr'è, *s.* Master of the horse.

EQUICRURAL, è-kwè-kroó'rál, *a.* Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, è-kwè-dís'tánt, *a.* At the same distance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, è-kwè-dís'tánt-lè, *ad.* At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, è-kwè-fór'mè-tè, *s.* Uniform equality. [sides equal.

EQUILATERAL, è-kwè-lát'èr-ál, *a.* Having all

To EQUILIBRATE, è-kwè-lí'bráte, *v. a.* To balance equally. [poise.

EQUILIBRATION, è-kwè-lí-brá'shún, *s.* Equi-

EQUILIBRIUM, è-kwè-líb'rè-ùm, *s.* Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, è-kwè-nès'sès-sár-ò, *a.* Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, è-kwè-nòk'shál, *s.* The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, è-kwè-nòk'shál, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, è-kwè-nòk'shál-è, *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, è'kwè-nòks, *s.* Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, è-kwè-nù'mè-ránt, *a.* Having the same number.

To EQUIP, è-kwíp', *v. a.* To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, èk'kwè-páje, *s.* Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, è-kwè-pén'dèn-sè, *s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, è-kwíp'mént, *s.* The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage. [equilibration.

EQUIPOISE, è'kwè-póize, *s.* Equality of weight,

EQUIPOLLENCE, è-kwè-pól'lènsè, *s.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, è-kwè-pól'lènt, *a.* Having equal power or force.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....plne, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

EQUIPONDERANCE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânse, }
EQUIPONDERANCY, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ân-sê, }
 s. Equality of weight.
EQUIPONDERANT, ê-kwê pôn'dêr-ânt, a. Being of the same weight.
To EQUIPONDERATE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-âte, v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.
EQUIPONDIOUS, ê-kwê-pôn'dê-ûs, a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.
EQUITABLE, êk'kwê-tâ-bl, a. Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.
EQUITABLY, êk'kwê-tâ-blê, ad. Justly, impartially.
EQUITY, êk'kwê-tê, s. Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.
EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênse, }
EQUIVALENCY, ê-kwiv'vâ-lên-sê, } s. Equality of power or worth.
EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênt, a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.
EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênt, s. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.
EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl, a. Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.
EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl-lê, ad. Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.
EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl-nês, s. Ambiguity, double meaning.
To EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwiv'vô-kâte, v. n. To use words of double meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.
EQUIVOCATION, ê-kwiv'vô-kâ'shûn, s. Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.
EQUIVOCATOR, ê-kwiv'vô-kâ-tûr, s. One who uses ambiguous language.
ERA, ê'ra, s. The account of time from any particular date or epoch. [radiance.
ERADIATION, ê-râ-dê-â'shûn, s. Emission of
To ERADICATE, ê-râd'ê-kâte, v. a. To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.
ERADICATION, ê-râd-ê-kâ'shûn, s. The act of tearing up by the root, destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.
ERADICATIVE, ê-râd'ê-kâ-tiv, a. That cures radically. [out; to expunge.
To ERASE, ê-râse', v. a. To destroy, to rub
ERASEMENT, ê-râse'mênt, s. Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.
ERASTIANISM, ê-râst'yûn-izm, s. The doctrine or principles of *Erastus*, a physician of Switzerland, who held that excommunication, in a christian state, was lodged in the hands of the civil magistrate.
ERE, âre, ad. Before, sooner than.
ERELONG, âre-lông', ad. Before a long time had elapsed.
ERENOW, âre-nôû', ad. Before this time.
EREWILE, âre-hwîlê', }
EREWILES, âre-hwîlz', } ad. Some time ago, before a little while.
To ERECT, ê-rêkt', v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt, to animate, to encourage.
To ERECT, ê-rêkt', v. n. To rise upright.
ERECT, ê-rêkt', a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ê-rêk'shûn, s. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices. [posture.
ERECTNESS, ê-rêkt'nês, s. Uprightness of
EREMITE, êr'ê-mîte, s. One who lives in a wilderness, a hermit.
EREMITICAL, êr-ê-mît'ê-kâl, a. Religiously solitary. [forth.
EREPTATION, ê-rêp-tâ'shûn, s. A creeping
EREPTION, ê-rêp'shûn, s. A snatching or taking away by force.
ERGOT, êr'gôt, s. A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.
ERINGO, ê-rîng'gô, s. Sea-holly, a plant.
ERISTICAL, ê-ris'tê-kâl, a. Controversial, relating to dispute.
ERMINE, êr'mîn, s. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.
ERMINED, êr'mînd, a. Clothed with ermine.
To ERODE, ê-rôde', v. a. To canker, or eat away.
EROGATION, êr-rô-gâ'shûn, s. The act of giving or bestowing.
EROSION, ê-rô'zhûn, s. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.
To ERR, êr, v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.
ERRAND, êr'rând, s. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.
ERRABLE, êr'râ-bl, a. Liable to err. [err.
ERRABLENESS, êr-râ-bl-nês, s. Liableness to
ERRANT, êr'rânt, a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
ERRANTRY, êr'rânt-rê, s. An errand state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight-errant.
ERRATA, êr-râ'tâ. The plural of *Erratum*. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
ERRATICK, êr-rât'ik, a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable. [rule, without method.
ERRATICALLY, êr-rât'ê-kâl-lê, ad. Without
ERRONEOUS, êr-rô'nê-ûs, a. Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.
ERRONEOUSLY, êr-rô'nê-ûs-lê, ad. By mistake, not rightly.
ERRONEOUSNESS, êr-rô'nê-ûs-nês, s. Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.
ERROUR, êr'rûr, s. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course. Better written *error*.
ERST, êrst, ad. First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.
ERUBESCENCE, êr-rû-bês'sênsê, }
ERUBESCENCY, êr-rû-bês'sên-sê, } s. The act of growing red, redness.
ERUBESCENT, êr-rû-bês'sênt, a. Reddish, somewhat red.
To ERUCT, ê-rûkt', v. a. To belch, to break wind from the stomach.
ERUCTATION, ê-rûk-tâ'shûn, s. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented.

tube, táb, búll . . . ðll . . . pòund, . . . thin. THIS.

ERUDITE, èr-ù-dl'te', *a.* Learned.
ERUDITION, èr-ù-dl'sh'ùn, *s.* Learning, knowledge. [nature of copper.
ERUGINOUS, è-rù'jè-nûs, *a.* Partaking of the
ERUPTION, è-rúp'shùn, *s.* The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of a hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.
ERUPTIVE, è-rúp'tlv, *a.* Bursting forth.
ERYSIPELAS, èr-è-síp'è-lâs, *s.* An eruption of a hot acrid humour.
ESCALADE, ès-kâ-lâde', *s.* The act of scaling the walls. [is indented.
ESCALOP, skôl'lûp, *s.* A shell fish, whose shell
To ESCAPE, è-skâpe', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.
To ESCAPE, è-skâpe', *v. n.* To fly, to get out of danger.
ESCAPE, è-skâpe', *s.* Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.
ESCHALOT, shâl'lôt', *s.* A plant.
ESCHAR, ès'kâr, *s.* A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.
ESCHAROTICK, ès-kâ-rôt'lk, *a.* Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.
ESCHEAT, ès-tshète', *s.* Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.
To ESCHEAT, ès-tshète', *v. a.* To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.
ESCHEATOR, ès-tshê'tûr, *s.* An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the country whereof he is escheator.
To ESCHEW, ès-tshôô', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid, to shun. [place to place.
ESCORT, ès'kôrt, *s.* Convoy, guard from
To ESCORT, ès-kôrt', *v. a.* To convoy, to guard from place to place.
ESCRITOIR, ès-krû-tôre', *s.* A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
ESCUAGE, ès'kû-âje, *s.* A kind of knight's service. [able.
ESCULENT, ès'kû-lênt, *a.* Good for food, eat-
ESCULENT, ès'kû-lênt, *s.* Something fit for food
ESCUTCHEON, ès-kûtsh'in, *s.* The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.
ESPALIER, ès-pâl'yêr, *s.* Trees planted and cut so as to join.
ESPECIAL, è-spêsh'âl, *a.* Principal, chief.
ESPECIALLY, è-spêsh'âl-ê, *ad.* Principally, chiefly.
ESPERANCE, ès-pê-rânse', *s.* French. Hope.
ESPIAL, è-spl'âl, *s.* A spy, a scout.
ESPIONAGE, ès-pê-ô-nâje, *s.* French. The practice of a spy.
SPLANADE, ès-plâ-nâde', *s.* The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.
ESPOUSALS, è-spôû'zâls, *s.* (Without a singular.) The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.
ESPOUSAL, è-spôû'zâl, *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.
To ESPOUSE, è-spôûze', *v. a.* To contract or betroth to another, to marry; to wed; to maintain, to defend.
To ESPY, è-spl', *v. a.* To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be

hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.
ESQUIRE, è-skwire', *s.* The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.
To ESSAY, ès-sâ', *v. n.* To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.
ESSAY, ès'sâ, *s.* Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy, free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.
ESSAYIST, ès-sâ'ist, *s.* One who makes essays.
ESSENCE, ès'sense, *s.* Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties of virtues of any simple, or composition, collected into a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent. [scent.
To ESSENCE, ès'sense, *v. a.* To perfume, to
ESSENTIAL, ès-sên'shâl, *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilely elaborated.
ESSENTIAL, ès-sên'shâl, *s.* Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.
ESSENTIALLY, ès-sên'shâl-lê, *ad.* By the constitution of nature.
ESSOINE, ès-sôin', *s.* Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.
To ESTABLISH, è-stâb'lîsh, *v. a.* To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immoveably; to make settlement of any inheritance.
ESTABLISHMENT, è-stâb'lîsh-mênt, *s.* Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.
ESTATE, è-stâte', *s.* The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.
To ESTEEM, è-steêm', *v. a.* To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine. [regard.
ESTEEM, è-steêm', *s.* High value, reverential
ESTEEMER, è-steêm'ûr, *s.* One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.
ESTIMABLE, ès'tê-mâ-bl, *a.* Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour. [quality of deserving regard.
ESTIMABLENESS, ès'tê-mâ-bl-nês, *s.* The
To ESTIMATE, ès'tê-mâte, *v. a.* To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.
ESTIMATR, ès'tê-mâte, *s.* Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.
ESTIMATION, ès'tê-mâ'shùn, *s.* The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem regard, honour.
ESTIMATIVE, ès'tê-mâ-tlv, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference
ESTIMATOR, ès'tê-mâ-tûr, *s.* A setter of rates.
ESTIVAL, ès'tê-vâl, *a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mêt, mêt . . . plne, pln . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

To **ESTRANGE**, ê-strânje', *v. a.* To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection. [tion, distance, removal.]
ESTRANGEMENT, ê-strânjê'mênt, *s.* Alienation.
ESTRAPADE, ês-trâ-pâde', *s.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, but rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
ESTREPEMENT, ê-strêep'mênt, *s.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. [properly *Ostrich*.]
ESTRICH, ês'trîts, *s.* The largest of birds;
ESTUARY, ês'tshû-â-rê, *s.* An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
ESTUATE, ês'tshû-â-te, *v. a.* To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.
ESTUATION, ês'tshû-â'shûn, *s.* The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.
ESURIENT, ê-zû'rê-ênt, *a.* Hungry, voracious.
ESURINE, êzh'û-rîne, *a.* Corroding, eating.
ETC. êt-sêt'ê-râ, &c. A contraction of the Latin words, *Et cetera*, which signifies *And so of the rest*.
ETCH, êtsh, *v. a.* A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.
ETCHING, êtsh'îng, *s.* An impression of a copper-plate, cited from Harris by Johnson, under the word *Etch*.
ETERNAL, ê-têr'nâl, *a.* Without beginning or end; unchangeable.
ETERNAL, ê-têr'nâl, *s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.
ETERNALIST, ê-têr'nâl-lîst, *s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.
ETERNALIZE, ê-têr'nâl-lîze, *v. a.* To make eternal.
ETERNALLY, ê-têr'nâl-lê, *ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.
ETERNE, ê-têrn', *a.* Eternal, perpetual.
ETERNITY, ê-têr'nê-tê, *s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.
ETERNIZE, ê-têr'nîze, *v. a.* To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.
ETHER, ê'thêr, *s.* An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.
ETHEREAL, ê-thê'rê-âl, *a.* Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly.
ETHEREOUS, ê-thê'rê-ûs, *a.* Formed of ether, heavenly. [morality.]
ETHICAL, êth'ê-kâl, *a.* Moral, treating on
ETHICALLY, êth'ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.
ETHICK, êth'îk, *a.* Moral, delivering precepts of morality.
ETHICKS, êth'îks, *s.* (Without the singular.) The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.
ETHNICK, êth'nîk, *a.* Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.
ETHNICKS, êth'nîks, *s.* Heathens.
ETHOLOGICAL, êth-ô-lôdje'ê-kâl, *a.* Treating of morality.
ETIOLOGY, ê-tê-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* An account of the causes of any thing, generally a distemper.
ETIQUETTE, êt-ê-kêt', *s.* The polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.

ETUI, êt-wê, *s.* French. A case for tweezers and such instruments. [lating to etymology.]
ETYMOLOGICAL, êt-ê-mô-lôdje'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to etymology.
ETYMOLOGIST, êt-ê-môl'ô-jîst, *s.* One who searches out the original of words.
ETYMOLOGY, êt-ê-môl'ô-jê, *s.* The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
EVACATE, ê-vâ'kâte, *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.
EVACUATE, ê-vâk'û-âte, *v. a.* To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.
EVACUANT, ê-vâk'û-ânt, *s.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.
EVACUATION, ê-vâk'û-â'shûn, *s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick: discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial. [to escape or elude by sophistry.]
EVADÉ, ê-vâde', *v. a.* To elude, to avoid;
EVADÉ, ê-vâde', *v. n.* To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasion.
EVAGATION, êv-â-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of wandering, deviation. [imperceptible.]
EVANESCENT, êv-â-nês'sênt, *a.* Vanishing,
EVANGELICAL, êv-ân-jêl'ê-kâl, *a.* Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.
EVANGELISM, ê-vân'jê-lîsm, *s.* The promulgation of the blessed gospel.
EVANGELIST, ê-vân'jê-lîst, *s.* A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.
EVANGELIZE, ê-vân'jê-lîze, *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.
EVANID, ê-vân'id, *a.* Faint, weak, evanescent.
EVAPORABLE, ê-vâp'ô-râ-bl, *a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.
EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'ô-râte, *v. n.* To fly away in fumes or vapours.
EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'ô-râte, *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.
EVAPORATION, ê-vâp'ô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.
EVASION, ê-vâ'zhûn, *s.* Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.
EVASIVE, ê-vâ'sîv, *a.* Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.
EUCCHARIST, yû'kâ-rîst, *s.* The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
EUCCHARISTICAL, yû-kâ-rîs'tê-kâl, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Supper of the Lord.
EUCHOLOGY, yû-kôl'ô-jê, *s.* A formulary of prayers.
EUCRASY, yû'krâ-sê, *s.* An agreeable, well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

tube, tub, ball . . . ðil . . . pòand . . . thin, THIS.

EVE, *ève*, } *s.* The close of the day ; the
EVEN, *e'vn*, }
 vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.
EVEN, *e'vn*, *a.* Level, not rugged ; uniform,
 smooth ; equal on both sides ; without any
 thing owed ; calm, not subject to elevation
 or depression ; capable to be divided into
 equal parts.
To EVEN, *e'vn*, *v. a.* To make even ; to make
 out of debt ; to make level.
EVEN, *e'vn*, *ad.* A word of strong assertions,
 verily ; supposing that ; notwithstanding.
EVENHANDED, *e'vn-hân'déd*, *a.* Impartial,
 equitable.
EVENING, *e'vn-ing*, *s.* The close of the day,
 the beginning of the night.
EVENLY, *e'vn-lè*, *ad.* Equally, uniformly ;
 smoothly ; impartially, without favour or
 enmity.
EVENNESS, *e'vn-nès*, *s.* State of being even ;
 uniformity, regularity ; equality of surface,
 levelness ; freedom from inclination to either
 side ; calmness, freedom from perturbation.
EVENTIDE, *e'vn-tide*, *s.* The time of evening.
EVENT, *e'vent'*, *s.* An incident, any thing
 that happens ; the consequence of an action.
To EVENTERATE, *e'ven'té-râte*, *v. a.* To rip
 up, to open the belly.
EVENTFUL, *e'vent'fûl*, *a.* Full of incidents.
To EVENTILATE, *e'ven'té-lâte*, *v. a.* To win-
 now, to sift out ; to examine, to discuss.
EVENTUAL, *e'ven'tshû-âl*, *a.* Happening in
 consequence of any thing, consequential.
EVENTUALLY, *e'ven'tshû-âl-lè*, *ad.* In the
 event, in the last result.
EVER, *év'ûr*, *ad.* At any time ; at all times ;
 for ever : a word of enforcement. As soon as
 ever he had done it : it is often contracted
 into *E'er*.
EVERBUBBLING, *év-êr-bûb'blîng*, *a.* Boiling
 up with perpetual murmurs.
EVERBURNING, *év-êr-bûr'nîng*, *a.* Unextin-
 guished.
EVERDURING, *év-êr-dû'rîng*, *a.* Eternal, en-
 during without end.
EVERGREEN, *év'êr-grèen*, *a.* Verdant
 throughout the year.
EVERGREEN, *év'êr-grèen*, *s.* A plant that re-
 tains its verdure through all the seasons.
EVERHONOURED, *év-êr-ôn'nârd*, *a.* Always
 held in honour.
EVERLASTING, *év-êr-lâs'tîng*, *a.* Lasting or
 enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.
EVERLASTING, *év-êr-lâs'tîng*, *s.* Eternity.
EVERLASTINGLY, *év-êr-lâs'tîng-lè*, *ad.* Eter-
 nally, without end.
EVERLASTINGNESS, *év-êr-lâs'tîng-nès*, *s.*
 Eternity, perpetuity.
EVERLIVING, *év-êr-lîv'îng*, *a.* Living with-
 out end.
EVERMORE, *év-êr-mòre'*, *ad.* Always, eter-
 nally. [subvert.
To EVERSE, *e'verse'*, *v. a.* To overthrow, to
To EVERT, *e'vert'*, *v. a.* To destroy.
EVERY, *év'ûr-è*, *a.* Each one of all.
EVERYDAY, *év'ûr-è-dâ*, *a.* Usual, happening
 every day.
EVEDROPPER, *évz'drôp-pûr*, *s.* Some mean
 fellow that sculks about the house in the
 night to listen. [search out.
To EVESTIGATE, *e-vès'tè-gâte*, *v. a.* To

EUGH, *yôô*, *s.* A tree.
To EVICT, *e-vîkt'*, *v. a.* To take away by a
 sentence of law ; to prove.
EVICITION, *e-vîk'shûn*, *s.* Dispossession of
 deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court
 of judicature ; proof, evidence.
EVIDENCE, *év'è-dênsè*, *s.* The state of being
 evident, clearness ; testimony, proof ; wit-
 ness, one that gives evidence.
To EVIDENCE, *év'è-dênsè*, *v. a.* To prove,
 to make discovery of.
EVIDENT, *év'è-dênt*, *a.* Plain, apparent, no
 torious. [certainly.
EVIDENTLY, *év'è-dênt-lè*, *ad.* Apparently,
EVIL, *è'vl*, *a.* Having bad qualities of any
 kind ; wicked, corrupt ; miserable ; mis-
 chievous, destructive.
EVIL, *è'vl*, *s.* Wickedness, a crime ; injury,
 mischief, malignity, corruption ; misfortune,
 calamity ; malady, disease.
EVIL, *è'vl*, *ad.* Not well in whatever re-
 spect ; injuriously, not kindly.
EVILAFECTED, *e-vl-âf-fèk'téd*, *a.* Not kind,
 not disposed to kindness.
EVILDOER, *e-vl-dô'ûr*, *s.* Malefactor.
EVILFAVOURED, *e-vl-fâ'vûrd*, *a.* Ill counte-
 nanced. [Deformity.
EVILFAVOUREDNESS, *e-vl-fâ'vûrd-nès*, *s.*
EVILMINDED, *e-vl-mînd'éd*, *a.* Malicious,
 mischievous.
EVILNESS, *è'vl-nès*, *s.* Contrariety to good-
 ness, badness of whatever kind.
EVILSPEAKING, *e-vl-spè'kîng*, *s.* Defama-
 tion, calumny.
EVILWISHING, *e-vl-wîsh'îng*, *a.* Wishing
 evil to, having no good will. [ill.
EVILWORKER, *e-vl-wûrk'ûr*, *s.* One who does
To EVINCE, *e-vînce'*, *v. a.* To prove, to show.
EVINCIBLE, *e-vîn'sè-bl*, *a.* Capable of proof,
 demonstrable.
EVINCIBLY, *e-vîn'sè-blè*, *ad.* In such a man-
 ner as to force conviction.
To EVISCERATE, *e-vîs'sè-râte*, *v. a.* To em-
 bowel, to deprive of the entrails.
EVITABLE, *év'è-tâ-bl*, *a.* Avoidable, that
 may be escaped or shunned.
To EVITATE, *év'è-tâte*, *v. a.* To avoid, to
 shun. [ing.
EVITATION, *év-è-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of avoid-
EULOGIUM, *yû-lô'jè-ûm*, } *s.* Praise, enco-
EULOGY, *yû-lô-jè*, } mium.
EUNUCH, *yû'nûk*, *s.* One that is castrated
EVOCATION, *év-ô-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of
 calling out. [away.
EVOLUTION, *év-ô-lâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of flying
To EVOLVE, *e-vôlv'*, *v. a.* To unfold, to dis-
 entangle.
To EVOLVE, *e-vôlv'*, *v. n.* To open itself, to
 disclose itself.
EVOLUTION, *év-ô-lû'shûn*, *s.* The act of un-
 rolling or unfolding ; the series of things
 unrolled or unfolded ; in tactics, the mo-
 tion made by a body of men in changing
 their posture, or form of drawing up.
EVOMITION, *év-ô-mîsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of
 vomiting out.
EUPEPSY, *yû'pèp-sè*, *s.* A good concoction,
 an easy digestion.
EUPEPTIC, *yû-pèp'tîk*, *a.* Easy of digestion.
EUPHONICAL, *yû-fôn'è-kâl*, *a.* Sounding
 agreeably.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

EUPHONY, yù'fò-nè, *s.* An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness. [gum.
EUPHORBIAUM, yù-fòr'bè-um, *s.* A plant, a
EUPHRASY, yù'frà-sè, *s.* The herb Eyebright.
EURIPUS, yù-rì'pus, *s.* (From *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day). Perpetual fluctuation.
EUROCLYDON, yù-ròk'lè-dôn, *s.* A wind which blows between East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.
EUROPEAN, yù-rò-pè'an, *a.* Belonging to Europe.
EURUS, yù'rùs, *s.* The east wind.
EURYTHMY, yù'rìth-mè, *s.* Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.
EUTHANASIA, yù-thàn-à'zhè-à, } *s.* An easy
EUTHANASY, yù-thàn-à-sè, } death.
EVULGATION, èv-ùl-gá'shùn, *s.* The act of divulging. [out.
EVULSION, è-vùl'shùn, *s.* The act of plucking
EWE, yù, *s.* The she sheep.
EWER, yù'ur, *s.* A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.
EWRY, yù're, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.
EX, èks, or ègs. A Latin preposition, often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out.
To EXACERBATE, ègz-às'èr-bàte, *v. a.* To imbitter, to exasperate.
EXACERBATION, ègz-às-èr-bá'shùn, *s.* Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity. [act of heaping up.
EXACERVATION, ègz-às-sèr-vá'shùn, *s.* The
EXACT, ègz-àkt', *a.* Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.
To EXACT, ègz-àkt', *v. a.* To require authoritatively; to demand of right. [tion.
To EXACT, ègz-àkt', *v. n.* To practise extor-
EXACTER, ègz-àk'túr, *s.* Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.
EXACTION, ègz-àkt'shùn, *s.* Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.
EXACTLY, ègz-àkt'lè, *ad.* Accurately, nicely.
EXACTNESS, ègz-àkt'nès, *s.* Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.
To EXAGGERATE, ègz-àdje'è-ràte, *v. a.* To heighten by representation.
EXAGGERATION, ègz-àdje-è-rá'shùn, *s.* The act of heaping together; hyperbolical amplification. [shake, to put in motion.
To EXAGITATE, ègz-àdje'è-tàte, *v. a.* To
EXAGITATION, ègz-àdje-è-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of shaking.
To EXALT, ègz-àlt', *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.
EXALTATION, ègz-àl-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity. [quisition.
EXAMEN, ègz-à'mèn, *s.* Examination, dis-
EXAMINATE, ègz-àm'è-nàte, *s.* The person examined.
EXAMINATION, ègz-àm-è-ná'shùn, *s.* The act of examining by questions or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, ègz-àm'è-ná-túr, *s.* An examiner, an inquirer.
To EXAMINE, ègz-àm'ín, *v. a.* To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make inquiry into, to search into, to scrutinize.
EXAMINER, ègz-àm'è-núr, *s.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.
EXAMPLE, ègz-àm'pl, *s.* Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application. [blood.
EXANGUIOUS, èk-sàng'gwè-ús, *a.* Having no
EXANIMATE, ègz-àn'è-màte, *a.* Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.
EXANIMATION, ègz-àn-è-má'shùn, *s.* Deprivation of life. [killed.
EXANIMOUS, ègz-àn'è-mús, *a.* Lifeless, dead,
EXANTHEMATA, èks-àn-thém'á-tá, *s.* Eruptions, pustules. [Pustulous, eruptive.
EXANTHEMATOUS, èks-àn-thém'á-tús, *a.*
To EXANTLATE, ègz-ànt'làte, *v. a.* To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.
EXANTLATION, èks-ànt-lá'shùn, *s.* The act of drawing out.
EXARTICULATION, èks-àr-tík-ù-lá'shùn, *s.* The dislocation of a joint.
To EXASPERATE, ègz-às'pèr-àte, *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to imbitter.
EXASPERATER, ègz-às'pèr-à-túr, *s.* He that exasperates or provokes.
EXASPERATION, ègz-às-pè-rá'shùn, *s.* Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation; irritation.
To EXAUCTORATE, ègz-àwk'tò-ràte, *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.
EXAUCTORATION, ègz-àwk-tò-rá'shùn, *s.* Dismission from service; deprivation, degradation.
EXCANDESCENCE, èks-kàn-dès'sènce, }
EXCANDESCENCY, èks-kàn-dès'sèn-sè, } *s.*
Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.
EXCANTATION, èks-kàn-tá'shùn, *s.* Disenchantment by a counter charm.
To EXCARNATE, èks-kàr'nàte, *v. a.* To clear from flesh.
EXCARNIFICATION, èks-kàr-nè-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of taking away the flesh.
To EXCAVATE, èks'ká-vàte, *v. a.* To hollow, to cut into hollows.
EXCAVATION, èks-ká-vá'shùn, *s.* The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.
To EXCEED, èk-sèéd', *v. a.* To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.
To EXCEED, èk-sèéd', *v. n.* To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.
EXCEEDING, èk-sèéd'íng, *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
EXCEEDINGLY, èk-sèéd'íng-lè, *ad.* To a great degree.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

To EXCEL, ɛk-sɛl', *v. a.* To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.
To EXCEL, ɛk-sɛl', *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree.
EXCELLENCE, ɛk-sɛl-lɛnse, } *s.* Dignity,
EXCELLENCY, ɛk-sɛl-lɛn-sɛ, } high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.
EXCELLENT, ɛk-sɛl-lɛnt, *a.* Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.
EXCELLENTLY, ɛk-sɛl-lɛnt-lɛ, *ad.* Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.
To EXCEPT, ɛk-sɛpt', *v. a.* To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position. [objections.
To EXCEPT, ɛk-sɛpt', *v. n.* To object, to make
EXCEPT, ɛk-sɛpt', *prep.* Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.
EXCEPTING, ɛk-sɛp'tɪŋ, *prep.* Without inclusion of, with exception of.
EXCEPTION, ɛk-sɛp'shən, *s.* Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted, or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken. [to objection.
EXCEPTIONABLE, ɛk-sɛp'shən-ə-bl, *a.* Liable
EXCEPTIOUS, ɛk-sɛp'shəs, *a.* Peevish, forward. [ception.
EXCEPTIVE, ɛk-sɛp'tɪv, *a.* Including an exception.
EXCEPTLESS, ɛk-sɛpt'lɛs, *a.* Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.
EXCEPTOR, ɛk-sɛp'tɔr, *s.* Objector.
To EXCERN, ɛk-sɛrn', *v. a.* To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.
EXCERPTION, ɛk-sɛrp'shən, *s.* The act of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.
EXCESS, ɛk-sɛs', *s.* More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.
EXCESSIVE, ɛk-sɛs'sɪv, *a.* Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.
EXCESSIVELY, ɛk-sɛs'sɪv-lɛ, *ad.* Exceedingly, eminently.
To EXCHANGE, ɛks-tʃæŋdʒ, *v. a.* To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.
EXCHANGE, ɛks-tʃæŋdʒ, *s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. [practises exchange.
EXCHANGER, ɛks-tʃæŋdʒə, *s.* One who
EXCHEQUER, ɛks-tʃɛk'wɜr, *s.* The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. [modities.
EXCISE, ɛk-sɪz, *s.* A tax levied upon commodities.
To EXCISE, ɛk-sɪz, *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing.
EXCISEMAN, ɛk-sɪz'mæn, *s.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates their excise.
EXCISION, ɛk-sɪzh'ən, *s.* Extirpation, destruction.
EXCITATION, ɛg-sɛ-tʃə'shən, *s.* The act of exciting or putting into motion.
To EXCITE, ɛk-sɪt, *v. a.* To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ɛk-sɪt'mɛnt, *s.* The motive by which one is stirred up.
EXCITER, ɛk-sɪ'tɜr, *s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.
To EXCLAIM, ɛks-kláme', *v. n.* To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.
EXCLAMATION, ɛks-klá-má'shən, *s.* Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus (!).
EXCLAIMER, ɛks-klá'mɜr, *s.* One that makes vehement outcries.
EXCLAMATORY, ɛks-klám'á-tɜr-ɪ, *a.* Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.
To EXCLUDE, ɛks-klúde', *v. a.* To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.
EXCLUSION, ɛks-klú'zhən, *s.* The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.
EXCLUSIVE, ɛks-klú'sɪv, *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.
EXCLUSIVELY, ɛks-klú'sɪv-lɛ, *ad.* Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.
To EXCOCT, ɛks-kókt', *v. a.* To boil up.
To EXCOGITATE, ɛks-kódʒe'ɛ-táte, *v. a.* To invent, to strike out by thinking.
To EXCOMMUNICATE, ɛks-kóm-mú'nɛ-káte, *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.
EXCOMMUNICATION, ɛks-kóm-mú'nɛ-ká'shən, *s.* An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
To EXCORIATE, ɛks-kó're-áte, *v. a.* To flay, to strip off the skin.
EXCORIATION, ɛks-kó-rɛ-á'shən, *s.* Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.
EXCORTICATION, ɛks-kór-tɛ-ká'shən, *s.* Pulling the bark off any thing.
EXCREMENT, ɛks'krɛ-mɛnt, *s.* That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.
EXCREMENTAL, ɛks-krɛ-mɛnt'ál, *a.* That is voided as excrement.
EXCREMENTITIOUS, ɛks-krɛ-mɛnt-tɪʃ'ʊs, *a.* Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.
EXCRESCENCE, ɛks-krɛs'sɛns, } *s.* Some-
EXCRESCENCY, ɛks-krɛs'sɛn-sɛ, } what growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.
EXCRESCENT, ɛks-krɛs'sɛnt, *a.* That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.
EXCRETION, ɛks-krɛ'shən, *s.* Separation of animal substance. [of ejecting excrements.
EXCRETIVE, ɛks'krɛ-tɪv, *a.* Having the power
EXCRETORY, ɛks'krɛ-tɜr-ɪ, *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. [to torment.
EXCRUCIABLE, ɛks-krúʃ'shɛ-ə-bl, *a.* Liable
To EXCRUCIATE, ɛks-krúʃ'shɛ-áte, *v. a.* To torture, to torment. [watching all night.
EXCUBATION, ɛks-kú-bá'shən, *s.* The act of
To EXCULPATE, ɛks-kúl'páte, *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.

Fate fār fāl, fāt. . . . mē, nāt. . . . plne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

EXCURSION, ěks-kūr'shūn, *s.* The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression. [dering, deviating.]
EXCURSIVE, ěks-kūr'sīv, *a.* Rambling, wandering.
EXCUSABLE, ěks-kū'zā-bl, *a.* Pardonable.
EXCUSABLENESS, ěks-kū'zā-bl-nēs, *s.* Pardonableness, capability to be excused.
EXCUSATION, ěks-kū-zā'shūn, *s.* Excuse, plea, apology. [excuse, apologetical.]
EXCUSATORY, ěks-kū'zā-tūr-ē, *a.* Pleading
To EXCUSE, ěks-kūze', *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.
EXCUSE, ěks-kūse', *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.
EXCUSELESS, ěks-kūse'lēs, *a.* That for which no excuse can be given.
EXCUSER, ěks-kū'zūr, *s.* One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.
To EXCUSS, ěks-kūs', *v. a.* To seize and detain by law.
EXCUSSION, ěks-kūsh'ūn, *s.* Seizure by law.
EXECRABLE, ěk'sē-krā-bl, *a.* Hateful, detestable, accursed. [abominably.]
EXECRABLY, ěk'sē-krā-blē, *ad.* Cursedly,
To EXECRATE, ěk'sē-kr-te, *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon.
EXECRATION, ěk-sē-krā'shūn, *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil.
To EXECUTE, ěk'sē-kūte, *v. a.* To put into act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.
EXECUTION, ěk-sē-kū'shūn, *s.* Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.
EXECUTIONER, ěk-sē-kū'shūn-ūr, *s.* He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.
EXECUTIVE, ěgz-ěk'ū-tīv, *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.
EXECUTOR, ěgz-ěk'ū-tūr, *s.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.
EXECUTORY, ěgz-ěk'ū-tō-rē, *a.* Performing official duties.
EXECUTORSHIP, ěgz-ěk'ū-tūr-shīp, *s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.
EXECUTRIX, ěkz-ěk'ū-trīks, *s.* A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.
EXEGESIS, ěks-ē-jē'sīs, *s.* An explanation.
EXEGETICAL, ěks-ē-jēt'ē-kāl, *a.* Explanatory, expository.
EXEMPLAR, ěks-ēm'plār, *s.* A pattern, an example to be imitated.
EXEMPLARILY, ěgz'ēm-plār-ē-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.
EXEMPLARINESS, ěgz'ēm-plār-ē-nēs, *s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied.
EXEMPLARY, ěgz'ēm-plār-ē, *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

EXEMPLIFICATION, ěgz-ēm-plē-fe-kā'shūn, *s.* A copy, a transcript: an illustration by example.
To EXEMPLIFY, ěgz-ēm'plē-fl, *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.
To EXEMPT, ěgz-ěmt', *v. a.* To privilege, to grant immunity from.
EXEMPT, ěgz-ěmt', *a.* Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.
EXEMPTION, ěgz-ēm'shūn, *s.* Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposts.
EXEMPTITIOUS, ěgz-ēm-tīsh'ūs, *a.* Separable, that may be taken from another.
To EXENTERATE, ěgz-ěn'tēr-āte, *v. a.* To embowel.
EXENTERATION, ěgz-ěn-tēr-ā'shūn, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.
EXEQUIAL, ěgz-ē'kwē-āl, *a.* Relating to funerals.
EXEQUIES, ěks'ē-kwīz, *s.* (Without a singular). Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.
EXERCENT, ěgz-ēr'sēnt, *a.* Practising, following any calling.
EXERCISE, ěks'ēr-slze, *s.* Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.
To EXERCISE, ěks'ēr-slze, *v. a.* To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.
To EXERCISE, ěks'ēr-slze, *v. n.* To use exercise, to labour for health.
EXERCISER, ěks'ēr-sl-zūr, *s.* He that directs or uses exercise. [cise; practice, use.]
EXERCITATION, ěkz-ēr-sē-tā'shūn, *s.* Exercise.
To EXERT, ěgz-ěrt', *v. a.* To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.
EXERTION, ěgz-ēr'shūn, *s.* The act of exerting, effort. [through.]
EXESION, ěgz-ē'zhūn, *s.* The act of eating
EXESTUATION, ěgz-ēs-tshū-ā'shūn, *s.* The state of boiling.
To EXFOLIATE, ěks-fō'lē-āte, *v. n.* To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.
EXFOLIATION, ěks-fō-lē-ā'shūn, *s.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.
EXFOLIATIVE, ěks-fō'lē-ā-tīv, *a.* That has power of procuring exfoliation.
EXHALABLE, ěgz-hā'lā-bl, *a.* That may be evaporated.
EXHALATION, ěks-hā-lā'shūn, *s.* The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.
To EXHALE, ěgz-hāle', *v. a.* To send or draw out vapours or fumes. [exhaled, vapour.]
EXHALEMENT, ěgz-hāle'mēnt, *s.* Matter
To EXHAUST, ěgz-hāwst', *v. a.* To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.
EXHAUSTION, ěgz-hāwst'tshūn, *s.* The act of drawing out or draining.
EXHAUSTLESS, ěgz-hāwst'lēs, *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.
To EXHIBIT, ěgz-hīb'īt, *v. a.* To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . /thin, THIS.

EXHIBITER, ɛgz-híb'ít-úr, *s.* He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ɛks-hè-bísh'ún, *s.* The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

To EXHILARATE, ɛgz-híl'á-ráte, *v. a.* To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ɛgz-híl-á-rá'shún, *s.* The act of giving gayety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ɛgz-hòrt', *v. a.* To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ɛks-hòr-tá'shún, *s.* The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATIVE, ɛgz-hòr'tá-tív, *a.* Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation.

EXHORTATORY, ɛgz-hòr'tá-túr-è, *a.* Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, ɛgz-hòr'túr, *s.* One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ɛk-sík'káte, *v. a.* To dry.

EXICCATION, ɛk-sík-ká'shún, *s.* Act of drying up, state of being dried up. [lity.

EXICCATIVE, ɛk-sík'ká-tív, *a.* Drying in qua-

EXIGENCE, ɛk'sè-jènsè, } *s.* Demand, want,

EXIGENCY, ɛk'sè-jèn-sè, } need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ɛk'sè-jènt, *s.* Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ɛks-è-gù'è-tè, *s.* Smallness, diminutiveness. [little.

EXIGUOUS, ɛgz-ìg'ù-ús, *a.* Small, diminutive,

EXILE, ɛks'lie, *s.* Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, ɛg-zlle', *a.* Small, slender, not full.

To EXILE, ɛg-zlle', *v. a.* To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ɛg-zlle'mènt, *s.* Banishment.

EXILITION, ɛks-è-lísh'ún, *s.* Slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, ɛg-zím è-ús, *a.* Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ɛg-zíst', *v. n.* To be, to have a being

EXISTENCE, ɛg-zís'tènsè, } *s.* State of being,

EXISTENCY, ɛg-zís'tèn-sè, } actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, ɛg-zís'tènt, *a.* In being, in possession of being.

EXISTIMATION, ɛg-zís-tè-má'shún, *s.* Opinion; esteem.

EXIT, ɛks'ít, *s.* The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ɛgz-ísh'yál, } *a.* Destructive, fa-

EXITIOUS, ɛgz-ísh'yús, } tal, mortal.

EXODUS, ɛks'ò-dús, } *s.* Departure, journey

EXODY, ɛks'ò-dè, } from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Isralites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, ɛks'ò-lète, *a.* Obsolete, out of use.

To EXOLVE, ɛgz-òlv', *v. a.* To loose, unbind; to free from a debt. [ture.

EXOMPHALOS, ɛgz-òm'fá-lòs, *s.* A navel rup-

To EXONERATE, ɛgz-òn'ér-áte, *v. a.* To unload, to disburden.

EXONERATION, ɛgz-òn-ér-á'shún, *s.* The act of disburdening.

EXOPTABLE, ɛgz-òp'tá-bl, *a.* Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, ɛks'ò-rá-bl, *a.* To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ɛgz-òr'bè-tánse, } *s.* Enor-

EXORBITANCY, ɛgz-òr'bè-tán-sè, } mity, gross deviation from rule or right; ex-

EXORBITANT, ɛgz-òr'bè tánt, *a.* Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

To EXORCISE, ɛks'òr-síze, *v. a.* To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, ɛks'òr-sí-zúr, *s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, ɛks'òr-sízm, *s.* The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ɛks'òr-síst, *s.* One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIUM, ɛgz-òr'dè-úm, *s.* A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, ɛks-òr-ná'shún, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXOSSATED, ɛgz-òs'sá-téd, *a.* Deprived of bones. [boneless.

EXOSSEUS, ɛgz-òsh'shè-ús, *a.* Wanting bones,

EXOSTOSIS, ɛks-òs-tò'sís, *s.* Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTERICK, ɛks-ò-tér'ík, *a.* Belonging to the lectures of Aristotle on rhetorick, and the more superficial parts of learning, which any one had liberty to hear; as opposed to the more serious parts of doctrine and instructions, to which none but his friends were admitted. [in our own country.

EXOTICK, ɛgz-òt'ík, *a.* Foreign, not produced

To EXPAND, ɛk-spánd', *v. a.* To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, ɛk-spánse', *s.* A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ɛk-spán-sè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ɛk-spán'sè-bl, *a.* Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ɛks-pán'shún, *s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, ɛks-pán'sív, *a.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATiate, ɛk-spá'shè-áte, *v. n.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ɛk-spèkt', *v. a.* To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming. [ed.

EXPECTABLE, ɛk-spèk'tá-bl, *a.* To be expect-

EXPECTANCE, ɛk-spèk'tánse, } *s.* The act or

EXPECTANCY, ɛk-spèk'tán-sè, } state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ɛk-spèk'tánt, *a.* Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ɛk-spèk'tánt, *s.* One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ɛk-spèk-tá'shún, *s.* The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of any thing good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ɛk-spèk'túr, *s.* One who has hope of something; one who waits for another.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt... mè, mèt... pîne, pîn... nô, môte, nôr, nôt...

To EXPECTORATE, êks-pêk'tò-ràte, *v. a.* To eject from the breast.
EXPECTORATION, êks-pêk-tò-rà'shûn, *s.* The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.
EXPECTORATIVE, êks-pêk'tò-rà-tív, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
EXPEDIENCE, êks-pè'dè-ênse, } *s.* Fitness,
EXPEDIENCY, êks-pè'dè-ên-sè, } propriety, suitableness to an end; expedition, adventure, haste, despatch.
EXPEDIENT, êks-pè'dè-ênt, *or* êx-pè'jè-ênt, *a.* Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.
EXPEDIENT, êks-pè'dè-ênt, *s.* That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.
EXPEDIENTLY, êks-pè'dè-ênt-lè, *ad.* Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.
To EXPEDITE, êks-pè-díte, *v. n.* To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to despatch, to issue from a public office.
EXPEDITE, êks-pè-díte, *a.* Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.
EXPEDITELY, êks-pè-díte-lè, *ad.* With quickness, readiness, haste.
EXPEDITION, êks-pè-dísh'ûn, *s.* Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions. [quick, swift.
EXPEDITIOUS, êks-pè-dísh'ûs, *a.* Speedy,
To EXPEL, êks-pèl', *v. a.* To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.
EXPELLER, êks-pèl'lûr, *s.* One that expels or drives away. [spend.
To EXPEND, êks-pènd', *v. a.* To lay out, to
EXPENSE, êks-pènsè', *s.* Cost, charges, money expended.
EXPENSEFUL, êks-pènsè'fûl, *a.* Costly, chargeable.
EXPENSELESS, êks-pènsè'lès, *a.* Without cost.
EXPENSIVE, êks-pén'sív, *a.* Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense. [expense.
EXPENSIVELY, êks-pén'sív-lè, *ad.* With great
EXPENSIVENESS, êks-pén'sív-nès, *s.* Addition to expense, extravagance; costliness.
EXPERIENCE, êks-pè'rè-ênse, *s.* Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.
To EXPERIENCE, êks-pè'rè-ênse, *v. a.* To try, to practise; to know by practice.
EXPERIENCED, êks-pè'rè-ênst, *part. a.* Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.
EXPERIENCER, êks-pè'rè-ên-sûr, *s.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments.
EXPERIMENT, êks-pèr'è-mènt, *s.* Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.
EXPERIMENTAL, êks-pèr-è-mèn'tál, *a.* Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.
EXPERIMENTALLY, êks-pèr-è-mèn'tál-lè, *ad.* By experience, by trial.
EXPERIMENTER, êks-pèr'è-mèn-tûr, *s.* One who makes experiments.
EXPERT, êks-pért', *a.* Skilful; ready, dexterous. [manner.
EXPERTLY, êks-pért'lè, *ad.* In a skilful ready

EXPERTNESS, êks-pért'nès, *s.* Skill, readiness. [piated.
EXPIABLE, êks-pè-â-bl, *a.* Capable to be ex-
To EXPIATE, êks-pè-âte, *v. a.* To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.
EXPIATION, êks-pè-â'shûn, *s.* The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.
EXPIATORY, êks-pè-â-tûr-è, *a.* Having the power of expiation.
EXPILATION, êks-pè-lá'shûn, *s.* Robbery.
EXPIRATION, êks-pè-rá'shûn, *s.* The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the conclusion of any limited time.
To EXPIRE, êk-spíre', *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.
To EXPIRE, êk-spíre', *v. n.* To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.
To EXPLAIN, êks-pláne', *v. a.* To expound, to illustrate, to clear.
EXPLAINABLE, êks-pláne'-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.
EXPLAINER, êks-pláne'ûr, *s.* Expositor, interpreter, commentator.
EXPLANATION, êks plá-ná'shûn, *s.* The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.
EXPLANATORY, êks-plán'-â-tûr-è, *a.* Containing explanations.
EXPLETIVE, êks-plè-tív, *s.* Something used only to take up room.
EXPLICABLE, êks-plè-ká-bl, *a.* Explainable, possible to be explained.
To EXPLICATE, êks-plè-káte, *v. a.* To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.
EXPLICATION, êks-plè-ká'shûn, *s.* The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding; the act of explaining, interpretation; explanation; the sense given by an explainer.
EXPLICATIVE, êks-plè-ká-tív, *a.* Having a tendency to explain.
EXPLICATOR, êks-plè-ká-tûr, *s.* Expounder, interpreter, explainer.
EXPLICIT, êks-plís'ít, *a.* Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.
EXPLICITLY, êks-plís'ít-lè, *ad.* Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.
To EXPLODE, êks-plòde', *v. a.* To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.
EXPLODER, êks-plò'dûr, *s.* A hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.
EXPLOIT, êks-plòít', *s.* A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.
To EXPLORATE, êks-plò'ràte, *v. a.* To search out. [examination.
EXPLORATION, êks-plò-rá'shûn, *s.* Search,
EXPLORATOR, êks-plò-rá'tûr, *s.* One who searches; an examiner.
EXPLORATORY, êks-plòr'-â-tûr-è, *a.* Searching, examining.
To EXPLORE, êks-plòre', *v. a.* To try, to search into, to examine by trial. [trial.
EXPLOREMENT, êks-plòre'mènt, *s.* Search,
EXPLOSION, êks-plò'zhûn, *s.* The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

tàbe, túb, búll. . . . ðh. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

EXPLOSIVE, èks-plò'sílv, *a.* Driving out with noise and violence.

To EXPORT, èks-pòrt', *v. a.* To carry out of a country. [in traffick.

EXPORT, èks'pòrt, *s.* Commodity carried out

EXPORTATION, èks-pòr-tá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, èks-pòze', *v. a.* To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

EXPOSITION, èks-pò-zísh'ún, *s.* The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, èks-pòz'è-túr, *s.* Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, èks-pòs'tshù-láte, *v. n.* To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, èks-pòs-tshù-lá'shún, *s.* Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR, èks-pòs'tshù-lá-túr, *s.* One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, èks-pòs'tshù-lá-túr-è, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, èks-pò'zhùre, *s.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.

To EXPOUND, èks-pòund', *v. a.* To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, èks-pòund'dúr, *s.* Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, èks-près', *v. a.* To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

EXPRESS, èks-près', *a.* Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, èks-près', *s.* A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

EXPRESSIBLE, èks-près'sé-bl, *a.* That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION, èks-prèsh'ún, *s.* The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE, èks-près'sílv, *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRESSIVELY, èks-près'sílv-lè, *ad.* In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, èks-près'sílv-nès, *s.* The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, èks-près'lè, *ad.* In direct terms, not by inclination.

EXPRESSURE, èks-prèsh'ùre, *s.* Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To EXPROBRATE, èks-prò'bráte, *v. a.* To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, èks-prò-brá'shún, *s.* Scornful charge, reproachful accusation. [ing.

EXPROBRATIVE, èks-prò-brá-tív, *a.* Upbraid-

To EXPROPRIATE, èks-prò'prè-áte, *v. a.* To relinquish one's property.

To EXPUGN, èks-pùne', *v. a.* To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, èks-pùg-ná'shún, *s.* Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To EXPULSE, èks-pùlse', *v. a.* To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, èks-pùl'shún, *s.* The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, èks-pùl'sílv, *a.* Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, èks-pùngk'shún, *s.* Absolution

To EXPUNGE, èks-púnje', *v. a.* To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, èks-pùr-gá'shún, *s.* The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, èks pùr'gá-túr-è, *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, èks'kwè-zít, *a.* Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, èks'kwè-zít-lè, *ad.* Perfectly, completely. [perfection.

EXQUISITENESS, èks'kwè-zít-nès, *s.* Nicety,

EXSCRIPT, èk'skrípt, *s.* A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, èk-sík'kánt, *a.* Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, èk-sík'káte, *v. a.* To dry.

EXSICCATION, èk-sík-ká'shún, *s.* The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, èk-sík'ká-tív, *a.* Having the power of drying. [by spitting.

EXSPUITION, èk-spù'ísh'ún, *s.* A discharge

EXSUCTION, èk-sùk'shún, *s.* The act of sucking out. [an extirpation.

EXSUDATION, èk-sù-dá'shún, *s.* A sweating,

EXSUFFLATION, èk-sùf-flá'shún, *s.* A blast working underneath.

To EXSUFFOLATE, èk-sùf'fò-láte, *v. a.* To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

To EXSUSCITATE, èk-sùs'sé-táte, *v. a.* To rouse up, to stir up.

EXTANCY, èk'stán-sé, *s.* Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, èk'stánt, *a.* Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, èk-stát'è-kál, } *a.* Rapturous.

EXTATICK, èk-stát'ík, }

EXTEMPORAL, èks-tém'pò-rál, *a.* Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden

EXTEMPORALLY, èks-tém'pò-rál-è, *ad.* Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, èks-tém'pò-rá'nè-ús, *a.* Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, èks-tém'pò-rár-è, *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, èks-tém'pò-rè, *ad.* Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINNESS, èks-tém'pò-rè-nès, *s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, èks-tém'pò-ríze, *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, èks-tènd', *v. a.* To stretch out to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pīne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

EXTENDER, ěks-tĕn'dūr, *s.* The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ěks-tĕn'dĕ-bl, *a.* Capable of extension.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ěks-tĕnd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, ěks-tĕn-sĕ-bl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, ěks-tĕn'sĕ-bl, *a.* Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ěks-tĕn'sĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ěks-tĕn'shūn, *s.* The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, ěks-tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, ěks-tĕn'sĭv-lĕ, *ad.* Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ěks-tĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Largeness, diffusiveness; wideness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, ěks-tĕn'sōr, *s.* The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, ěks-tĕnt', *s.* Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.

To EXTENUATE, ěks-tĕn'ū-āte, *v. a.* To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, ěks-tĕn-ū-ā'shūn, *s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, ěks-tĕ'rĕ-ūr, *a.* Outward, external, not intrinsic.

EXTERIORLY, ěks-tĕ'rĕ-ūr-lĕ, *ad.* Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, ěks-tĕr'mĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, ěks-tĕr-mĕ-nā'shūn, *s.* Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, ěks-tĕr'mĕ-nā-tūr, *s.* The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, ěks-tĕr'mĕ-nā-tūr-ĕ, *a.* Tending to extermination. [minate.

To EXTERMINE, ěks-tĕr'mĭn, *v. a.* To exterminate.

EXTERN, ěks-tĕrn', *a.* External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent; not intrinsic.

EXTERNAL, ěks-tĕr'nāl, *a.* Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, ěks-tĕr'nāl-ĕ, *ad.* Outwardly.

To EXTIL, ěk-stĭl', *v. n.* To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, ěk-stĭl-lā'shūn, *s.* The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, ěk-stĭm'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To prick, to incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULATION, ěk-stĭm-ū-lā'shūn, *s.* Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, ěk-stĭngkt', *a.* Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, ěk-stĭngk'shūn, *s.* The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction; excision, suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, ěk-stĭng'gwĭsh, *v. a.* To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ěk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ā-bl, *a.* That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ěk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ūr, *s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ěk-stĭng'gwĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Extinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To EXTIRP, ěk-stĕrp', *v. a.* To eradicate, to root out. [out, to excise.

To EXTIRPATE, ěk-stĕr'pāte, *v. a.* To root out.

EXTIRPATION, ěk-stĕr-pā'shūn, *s.* The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, ěk-stĕr'pā-tūr, *s.* One who roots out, a destroyer.

To EXTOL, ěk-stōl', *v. a.* To praise, to magnify, to celebrate. [nifier.

EXTOLLER, ěks-tōl'lūr, *s.* A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ěks-tōr'sĭv, *a.* Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ěks-tōr'sĭv-lĕ, *ad.* In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, ěks-tōrt', *v. a.* To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

To EXTORT, ěks-tōrt', *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence.

EXTORTER, ěks-tōr'tūr, *s.* One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, ěks-tōr'shūn, *s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ěks-tōr'shūn-ūr, *s.* One who practises extortion.

To EXTRACT, ěks-trākt', *v. a.* To draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, ěks'trākt, *s.* The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ěks-trāk'shūn, *s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original; lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, ěks-trāk'tūr, *s.* The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ěks-trā-jū-dĭsh'āl, *a.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ěks-trā-jū-dĭsh'āl-ĕ, *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMMISSION, ěks-trā-mĭsh'ūn, *s.* The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ěks-trā-mūn'dāne, *a.* Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ěks-trā'nĕ-ūs, *a.* Belonging to a different substance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ěks-trōr'dĕ-nār-ĕ-lĕ, *ad.* In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ěks-trōr'dĕ-nār-ĕ-nĕs, *s.* Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, ěks-trōr'dĕ-nār-ĕ, *a.* Different from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ěks-trā-pār-ō'kĕ-āl, *a.* Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ěks-trā-prō-vĭn'shāl, *a.* Not within the same province.

tube, túb, búll ðíll pðúnd thín THIS.

- EXTRAREGULAR**, ɛks-trá-rég'ú-lár, *a.* Not comprehended within a rule.
- EXTRAVAGANCE**, ɛks-tráv'á-gánse, } *a.* Ex-
- EXTRAVAGANCY**, ɛks-tráv'á-gán-sè, } cursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.
- EXTRAVAGANT**, ɛks-tráv'á-gánt, *a.* Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.
- EXTRAVAGANTLY**, ɛks-tráv'á-gánt-lè, *ad.* In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.
- EXTRAVAGANTNESS**, ɛks-tráv'á-gánt-nès, *s.* Excess, excursion beyond limits.
- To EXTRAVAGATE**, ɛks-tráv'á-gáte, *v. n.* To wander out of limits.
- EXTRAVASATED**, ɛks-tráv'á-sá-téd, *a.* Forced out of the proper containing vessels.
- EXTRAVASATION**, ɛks-trá-vá-sá'shún, *s.* The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.
- EXTRAVENTATE**, ɛks-tráv'è-náte, *a.* Let out of the veins. [of throwing out.]
- EXTRAVERSION**, ɛks-trá-vér'shún, *s.* The act
- EXTRAUGHT**, ɛks-tráwt', *part.* Extracted.
- EXTREME**, ɛks-trème', *a.* Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.
- EXTREME**, ɛks-trème', *s.* Utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.
- EXTREMELY**, ɛks-trème'lè, *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.
- EXTREMITY**, ɛks-trém'è-tè, *s.* The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.
- To EXTRICATE**, ɛks'trè-káte, *v. a.* To disembarass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.
- EXTRICATION**, ɛks-trè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of disentangling.
- EXTRINSICAL**, ɛks-trín'sè-kál, *a.* External, outward; not intrinsic.
- EXTRINSICALLY**, ɛks-trín'sè-kál-è, *ad.* From without. [ternal.]
- EXTRINSICK**, ɛks-trín'sík, *a.* Outward, external.
- To EXTRUCT**, ɛk-strúkt', *v. a.* To build, to raise, to form into a structure.
- EXTRUCTOR**, ɛk-strúk'túr, *s.* A builder, a fabricator.
- To EXTRUDE**, ɛks-tròde', *v. a.* To thrust off.
- EXTRUSION**, ɛks-tròð'zhún, *s.* The act of thrusting or driving out.
- EXTUBERANCE**, ɛks-tù'bè-ránse, *s.* Knobs, or parts protuberant.
- EXUBERANCE**, ɛgz-ù'bè-ránse, *s.* Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.
- EXUBERANT**, ɛgz-ù'òè-ránt, *a.* Overabundant, superfluously plenteous; abounding in the utmost degree.
- EXUBERANTLY**, ɛgz-ù'bè-ránt-lè, *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.
- To EXUBERATE**, ɛgz-ù'bè-ráte, *v. n.* To abound in the highest degree.
- EXUCCOUS**, ɛk-sèk'kús, *a.* Without juice, dry.
- EXUDATION**, ɛk-sù-dá'shún, *s.* The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.
- To EXUDATE**, ɛk-sù'dáte, } *v. n.* To sweat
- To EXUDE**, ɛk-sùde', } out, to issue by sweat.
- EXULCERATE**, ɛgz-ùl'sè-ráte, *v. a.* To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.
- EXULCERATION**, ɛks-ùl-sè-rá'shún, *s.* The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corrosion.
- EXULCERATORY**, ɛkz-ùl'sè-rá-túr-è, *a.* Having a tendency to cause ulcers.
- To EXULT**, ɛgz-ùlt', *v. n.* To rejoice above measure, to triumph. [triumph.]
- EXULTANCE**, ɛgz-ùl'tánse, *s.* Transport, joy,
- EXULTATION**, ɛks-ùl-tá'shún, *s.* Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.
- To EXUNDATE**, ɛgz-ùn'dáte, *v. n.* To overflow,
- EXUNDATION**, ɛks-ùn-dá'shún, *s.* Overflow, abundance.
- EXUPERABLE**, ɛk-sù'pèr-á-bl, *a.* Conquerable, superable, vincible.
- EXUPERANCE**, ɛk-sù'pè-ránse, *s.* Overbalance, greater proportion.
- EXUPERANT**, ɛk-sù'pè-ránt, *a.* Overbalancing, having greater proportion.
- To EXUSCITATE**, ɛk-sùs'sè-táte, *v. a.* To stir up, to rouse.
- EXUSTION**, ɛgz-ùs'tshún, *s.* The act of burning up, consumption by fire.
- EXUVIÆ**, ɛgz-ù'vè-è, *s.* Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is used by animals.
- EYAS**, l'ás, *s.* A young hawk just taken from the nest.
- EYASMUSKET**, l'ás-mús-kèt, *s.* A young unfledged male musket hawk; a raw young fellow.
- EYE**, l, *s.* (The obsolete plural *Eyne*; now *Eyes*.) The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.
- To EYE**, l, *v. a.* To watch, to keep in view
- To EYE**, l, *v. n.* To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.
- EYEBALL**, l'báwl, *s.* The apple of the eye.
- EYEBRIGHT**, l'brite, *s.* An herb.
- EYEBROW**, l'bròù, *s.* The hairy arch over the eye.
- EYEDROP**, l'dròp, *s.* A tear. [the eye.]
- EYEGLANCE**, l'glánse, *s.* Quick notice of
- EYEGLOSS**, l'glás, *s.* Spectacles, glass to assist the sight.
- EYELESS**, l'lès, *a.* Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.
- EYELET**, l'lèt, *s.* A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation.
- EYELID**, l'lid, *s.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.
- EYESERVANT**, l'sèr-vánt, *s.* A servant that works only while watched.
- EYESERVICE**, l'sèr-vís, *s.* Service performed only under inspection.
- EYESHOT**, l'shòt, *s.* Sight, glance, view.
- EYESIGHT**, l'síte, *s.* Sight of the eye.
- EYESORE**, l'sòre, *s.* Something offensive to the sight. [like eyes.]
- EYESPOTTED**, l'spòt-èd, *a.* Marked with spots
- EYESTRING**, l'stríng, *s.* The string of the eye.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

EYETOOTH, l'tôôth, *s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang. [token.]

EYEWINK, l'wîngk, *s.* A wink, as a hint or

EYEWITNESS, l'wît-nês, *s.* An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.

EYRE, âre, *s.* The court of justices itinerants.

EYRY, â're, *s.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F

FABACEOUS, fâ-bâ'shê-ûs, *a.* Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, fâ'bl, *s.* A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.

To FABLE, fâ'bl, *v. n.* To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

To FABLE, fâ'bl, *v. a.* To feign, to tell a falsity.

FABLED, fâ'bld, *a.* Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fâ'bl-ûr, *s.* A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE, fâb'rê-kâte, *v. a.* To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

FABRICATION, fâb-rê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of building.

FABRICK, fâb'rîk, or fâ'brîk, *s.* A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter. [to construct.]

To FABRICK, fâb'rîk, *v. a.* To build, to form.

FABULIST, fâb'û-lîst, *s.* A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fâb-û-lôs'ê-tê, *s.* Lyingness, fulness of stories.

FABULOUS, fâb'û-lûs, *a.* Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, fâb'û-lûs-lê, *ad.* In fiction.

FACE, fâse, *s.* The visage; the countenance; the surface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.

To FACE, fâse, *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fâse, *v. a.* To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies.

FACELESS, fâse'lês, *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fâse'pâne-tûr, *s.* A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fâse'pâne-fîng, *s.* The art of drawing portraits. [ly.]

FACETIOUS, fâ-sê'shûs, *a.* Gay, cheerful, live-

FACETIOUSLY, fâ-sê'shûs-lê, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully. [wit, mirth.]

FACETIOUSNESS, fâ-sê'shûs-nês, *s.* Cheerful

FACILE, fâs'sîl, *a.* Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.

To FACILITATE, fâ-sîl'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To make easy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fâ-sîl'ê-tê, *s.* Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; dexterity; vicious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.

FACINEROUS, fâs-ê-nê'rê-ûs, *a.* Wicked.

FACING, fâ'sîng, *s.* An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs, *a.* Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs-nês, *s.* Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, fâkt, *s.* A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.

FACTION, fâk'shûn, *s.* A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension.

FACTIONARY, fâk'shûn-âr-ê, *s.* A party man.

FACTIOUS, fâk'shûs, *a.* Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, fâk'shûs-lê, *ad.* In a manner criminally dissentious.

FACTIOUSNESS, fâk'shûs-nês, *s.* Inclination to publick dissension.

FACTITIOUS, fâk-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, fâk'tûr, *s.* An agent for another, a substitute.

FACTORY, fâk'tûr-ê, *s.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fâk-tô'tûm, *s.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

FACTURE, fâk'tshûre, *s.* The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fâk'ûl-tê, *s.* The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUND, fâk'ûnd, *a.* Eloquent. [to play.]

To FADDLE, fâd'dl, *v. n.* To trifle, to toy,

To FADE, fâde, *v. n.* To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

To FADE, fâde, *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To FADGE, fâdje, *v. n.* To suit; to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.

FÆCES, fê'sêz, *s.* Excrements, lees, sediments and settlings.

To FAG, fâg, *v. a.* To grow weary, to faint with weariness.

FAGEND, fâg-ênd', *s.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fâg'ût, *s.* A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To FAGOT, fâg'ût, *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fâle, *v. n.* To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay; to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fâle, *v. a.* To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fâle, *s.* Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want. [lapse.]

FAILING, fâ'ling, *s.* Deficiency, imperfection,

FAILURE, fâle'yûre, *s.* Deficiency, cessation omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

tube, tbb, búll....ôfl...pôund. ...thin, THIS.

FAIN, fâne, *a.* Glad, merry, cheerful; fond; forced, obliged, compelled.
FAIN, fâne, *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.
To FAINT, fânt, *v. n.* To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection. [to enfeeble.
To FAINT, fânt, *v. a.* To deject, to depress.
FAINT, fânt, *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.
FAINTHEARTED, fânt-hârt'éd, *a.* Cowardly, timorous. [Timorously.
FAINTHEARTEDLY, fânt-hârt'éd-lê, *ad.*
FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fânt-hârt'éd-nês, *s.* Cowardice, timorousness.
FAINTING, fânt'ing, *s.* Deliquium, temporary loss of animal motion.
FAINTISHNESS, fânt'ish-nês, *s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.
FAINTLING, fânt'ling, *a.* Timorous, feeble-minded.
FAINTLY, fânt'lê, *ad.* Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.
FAINTNESS, fânt'nês, *s.* Languor, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.
FAINTY, fânt'ê, *a.* Weak, feeble, languid.
FAIR, fâre, *a.* Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable; prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.
FAIR, fâre, *ad.* Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.
FAIR, fâre, *s.* A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.
FAIR, fâre, *s.* An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.
FAIRING, fâre'ing, *s.* A present given at a fair.
FAIRLY, fâre'lê, *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.
FAIRNESS, fâre'nês, *s.* Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.
FAIRSPOKEN, fâre'spô-kn, *a.* Civil in language and address.
FAIRY, fâ'rê, *s.* A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.
FAIRY, fâ'rê, *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies. [gravel pits.
FAIRYSTONE, fâ'rê-stône, *s.* A stone found in
FAITH, fâth, *s.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour; social confidence; sincerity; honesty, veracity; promise given. [lity, perfidy.
FAITHBREACH, fâth'brêthsh, *s.* Breach of fidelity.
FAITHFUL, fâth'fûl, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.
FAITHFULLY, fâth'fûl-ê, *ad.* With firm belief

in religion; with full confidence in God, with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly, confidently, steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fâth'fûl-nês, *s.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fâth'lês, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fâth'lês-nês, *s.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fâl-kâde', *s.* A horse is said to make falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets. [a scythe.

FALCATED, fâl'ká-têd, *a.* Hooked, bent like

FALCATION, fâl-kâ'shûn, *s.* Crookedness.

FALCHION, fâl'shûn, *s.* A short crooked sword, a cimeter.

FALCON, fâw'kn, *s.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon. [and trains hawks.

FALCONER, fâw'kn-ûr, *s.* One who breeds

FALCONET, fâl'kô-nêt, *s.* A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fâld'stôol, *s.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fâll, *v. n.* Pret. *I fell.* Compound pret. *I have fallen or fâln.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from a high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeanned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose; to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration; to sink, not to stand; to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide; to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate, to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; To fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To FALL, fâll, *v. a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeann, to bring forth.

FALL, fâll, *s.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound; close to musick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

FALLACIOUS, fâl-lâ'shûs, *a.* Producing mistakes; sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fâl'lâ-sê, *s.* Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument. [be deceived.

FALLIBILITY, fâl-lê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Liableness to

FALLIBLE, fâl'lê-bl, *a.* Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fâl-lîng-sîk'nês, *s.* The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is, without any warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fâl'lô, *a.* Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fâl'lô, *s.* Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fâl'lô, *v. n.* To plough in order to a second ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, fâl'lô-nês, *s.* Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fâl'sê, *a.* Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fâl'sê-hârt'êd, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fâl'sê'hûd, *s.* Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

FALSELY, fâl'sê'lê, *ad.* Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fâl'sê'nês, *s.* Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violating of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorousness. [counterfeited.

FALSIFIABLE, fâl'sê-fl-â-bl, *a.* Liable to be

FALSIFICATION, fâl-sê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fâl'sê-fl-ûr, *s.* One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar. [to forge.

To FALSIFY, fâl'sê-fl, *v. a.* To counterfeit,

To FALSIFY, fâl'sê-fl, *v. n.* To tell lies.

FALSITY, fâl'sê-tê, *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an error.

To FALTER, fâl'tûr, *v. n.* To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fall.

FALTERINGLY, fâl'tûr-lîng-lê, *ad.* With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fâme, *s.* Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fâmd, *a.* Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fâme'lês, *a.* Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'yâr, *a.* Domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed; unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'yâr, *s.* An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fâ mîl-yê-âr'ê-te, *s.* Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony; acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mîl'yâr-lze, *v. a.* To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mîl'yâr-lê, *ad.* Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fâ-meêl', *ad. Fr.* In a family way.

FAMILY, fâm'ê-lê, *s.* Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fâm'în, *s.* Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fâm'îsh, *v. a.* To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

To FAMISH, fâm'îsh, *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fâm'îsh-mênt, *s.* Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fâ-môs'ê-tê, *s.* Renown.

FAMOUS, fâ'mûs, *a.* Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fâ'mûs-lê, *ad.* With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fân, *s.* An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fân, *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fâ-nât'ê-sîzm, *s.* Enthusiasm, religious frenzy. [perstitious.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'îk, *a.* Enthusiastick, su-

FANATICK, fâ-nât'îk, *s.* An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fân'sê-fûl, *a.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination, not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fân'sê-fûl-ê, *ad.* According to the wiliness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fân'sê-fûl-nês, *s.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fân'sê, *s.* Imagination, the power by which the mind turns to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fân'sê, *v. n.* To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fân'sê, *v. a.* To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fân'sê-mûng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fân'sê-sîk, *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind. [gion.

FANE, fâne, *s.* A temple consecrated to reli-

FANFARON, fân-fâ-rôn', *s. French.* A bully, a Hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ô-nâde', *s.* A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fâng, *v. a.* To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng, *s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fângd, *a.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instrument in imitation of fangs. [scheme.

FANGLE, fâng'gl, *s.* Silly attempt, trifling

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

FANGLED, fáng'gld, *a.* It is scarcely used but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fáng'lès, *a.* Toothless; without teeth.

FANNEL, fán'nèl, *s.* A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest.

FANNER, fán'núr, *s.* One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fán'tá-síd, *a.* Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fán'tásm, *s.* — See *Phantasm*.

FANTASTICAL, fán-tás'tè-kál, } *a.* Irrational,

FANTASTICK, fán-tás'tík, } bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fán-tás'tè-kál-è, *ad.* By the power of imagination; capriciously, humorously, whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fán-tás'tè-kál-nès, } *s.*

FANTASTICKNESS, fán-tás'tík-nès, } Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASY, fán'tá-sè, *s.* Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination. [word.

FAP, fáp, *a.* Fuddled, drunk. An old cant

FAR, fár, *ad.* To a great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, fár-fètsh', *s.* A deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fár-fètsh't', *a.* Brought from places remote; studiously sought, elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, fár-pèèr'síng, *a.* Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fár-shòót'íng, *a.* Shooting to a great distance. [a remote place.

FAR, fár, *a.* Distant, remote; from far, from

To FARCE, farse, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

FARCE, farse, *s.* A dramatick representation written without regularity, generally stuffed with ribaldry and nonsense.

FARCICAL, fár'sè-kál, *a.* Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fár'sè, *s.* The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL, fár'dèl, *s.* A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE, fàre, *v. n.* To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fàre, *s.* Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FAREWELL, } fàre'wèl, or fàre-wèl', } *int.*

The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. [parture.

FAREWELL, fàre-wèl', *s.* Leave, act of de-

FARINACEOUS, fár-è-nà'shùs, *a.* Mealy, tasting like meal.

FARM, fàrm, *s.* Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fàrm, *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fàr'múr, *s.* One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fàr'mòst, *a.* Most distant.

FARNESS, fàr'nès, *s.* Distance, remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, fàr-rádje'è-nùs, *a.* Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fàr-rá'gò, *s.* A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fà'rè-úr, *s.* A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

FARROW, fà'r'ró, *s.* A little pig.

To FARROW, fà'r'ró, *v. a.* To bring pigs.

FART, fàrt, *s.* Wind from behind.

To FART, fàrt, *v. a.* To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fàr'THèr, *ad.* At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fàr'THèr, *a.* More remote, longer, tending to greater distance.

FARTHERANCE, fàr'THèr-ànsè, *s.* Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fàr-THèr-mòrè', *ad.* Besides, over and above, likewise.

To FARTHER, fàr'THèr, *v. a.* To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fàr'THèst, *ad.* At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, fàr'THèst, *a.* Most distant, remotest. [penny; copper money.

FARTHING, fàr'THíng, *s.* The fourth of a

FARTHINGALE, fàr'THíng-gál, *s.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fàr'THíngz-wùrth, *s.* As much as is sold for a fartning.

FASCES, fàs'sèz, *s.* Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FASCIA, fàsh'è-à, *s.* A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fàsh'è-à-tèd, *a.* Bound with fillets.

FASCIATION, fàsh-è-à'shùn, *s.* Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fàs'sè-nàte, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, fàs-sè-nà'shùn, *s.* The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fàs-sène', *s.* A fagot.

FASCINOUS, fàs'sè-nùs, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fàsh'ùn, *s.* Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fàsh'ùn, *v. a.* To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FASHIONABLE, fàsh'ùn-à-bl, *a.* Approved by custom, established by custom, made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, fàsh'ùn-à-bl-nès, *s.* Modish elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fàsh'ùn-à-blè, *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance. [mode, a coxcomb.

FASHIONIST, fàsh'ùn-íst, *s.* A follower of the

To FAST, fást, *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, fást, *s.* Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, fást, *a.* Firm, immoveable; firm in

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mê, mêt... pîne, pîn... nô, môve, nôr, nôt...

adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.
FAST, fâst, *ad.* Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.
To FASTEN, fâs'sn, *v. a.* To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.
To FASTEN, fâs'sn, *v. n.* To fix himself.
FASTENER, fâs'sn-ûr, *s.* One that makes fast or firm.
FASTER, fâst'ûr, *s.* He who abstains from food.
FASTHANDED, fâst'hând-êd, *a.* Avaricious, closehanded, covetous. [fulness.
FASTIDIOSITY, fâs-tîd-ê-ôs'ê-tê, *s.* Disdain.
FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tîd'ê-ûs, or fâs-tîd'jê-ûs, *a.* Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.
FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tîd'ê-ûs-lê, or fâs-tîd'jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Disdainfully, squeamishly.
FASTING-DAY, fâst'îng-dâ, *s.* Day of mortification by abstinence.
FASTNESS, fâst'nês, *s.* Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
FASTUOUS, fâs'tshû-ûs, *a.* Proud, haughty.
FAT, fât, *a.* Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich. [flesh.
FAT, fât, *a.* The unctuous part of animal
FAT, fât, *s.* A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
To FAT, fât, *v. a.* To make fat, to fatten.
To FAT, fât, *v. n.* To grow fat, to grow full-fleshed.
FATAL, fâ'tâl, *a.* Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
FATALIST, fâ'tâl-list, *s.* One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.
FATALITY, fâ-tâl'ê-tê, *s.* Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
FATALLY, fâ'tâl-lê, *ad.* Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.
FATALNESS, fâ'tâl-nês, *s.* Invincible necessity.
FATE, fâte, *s.* Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.
FATED, fâ'têd, *a.* Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
FATHER, fâ'thêr, *s.* He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'thêr-în-lâw, *s.* The father of one's husband or wife.
To FATHER, fâ'thêr, *v. a.* To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.
FATHERHOOD, fâ'thêr-hûd, *s.* The character of a father. [father.
FATHERLESS, fâ'thêr-lês, *a.* Without a
FATHERLINESS, fâ'thêr-lê-nês, *s.* The tenderness of a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, *a.* Paternal, like a father. [a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, *ad.* In the manner of

FATHOM, fâth'ûm, *s.* A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.
To FATHOM, fâth'ûm, *v. a.* To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.
FATHOMLESS, fâth'ûm-lês, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
FATIDICAL, fâ-tîd'ê-kâl, *a.* Prophetick, having the power to foretell.
FATIFEROUS, fâ-tîf'fê-rûs, *a.* Deadly, mortal.
FATIGABLE, fât'ê-gâ-bl, *a.* Easily wearied.
To FATIGATE, fât'ê-gâte, *v. a.* To weary, to fatigue.
FATIGUE, fâ-têg', *s.* Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
To FATIGUE, fâ-têg', *v. a.* To tire, to weary.
FATKIDNEYED, fât'kid-nîd, *a.* Fat.
FATLING, fât'lîng, *s.* A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
FATNER, fât'tn-ûr, *s.* More properly *Fattener*. That which gives fatness.
FATNESS, fât'nês, *s.* The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
To FATTEN, fât'tn, *v. a.* To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase. [pampered.
To FATTEN, fât'tn, *v. n.* To grow fat, to be
FATUOUS, fâtsh'û-ûs, *a.* Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.
FATUITY, fâ-tû'ê-tê, *s.* Foolishness, weakness of mind.
FATWITTED, fât'wit-êd, *a.* Heavy, dull.
FATTY, fât'tê, *a.* Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
FAUCET, fâw'sêt, *a.* A pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
FAUCHION, fâl'shûn, *s.* A crooked sword.
FAVILLOUS, fâ-vîl'lûs, *a.* Consisting of ashes.
FAULCON, fâw'kn, *s.*—See *Falcon*.
FAULT, fâlt, *s.* Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.
FAULTFINDER, fâlt'fînd-ûr, *s.* A censorer.
FAULTILY, fâlt'tê-lê, *ad.* Not rightly, improperly. [ness: delinquency.
FAULTINESS, fâlt'tê-nês, *s.* Badness, vicious.
FAULTLESS, fâlt'lês, *a.* Without fault, perfect.
FAULTY, fâlt'tê, *a.* Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.
FAUN, fâwn, *s.* A kind of rural deity.
To FAVOUR, fâ'vûr, *v. a.* To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniencies; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.
FAVOUR, fâ'vûr, *s.* Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity; mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.
FAVOURABLE, fâ'vûr-â-bl, *a.* Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well-favoured.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . ðl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

FAVOURABLENESS, fà'vûr-â-bl-nês, *s.* Kindness, benignity. [favour.]
FAVOURABLY, fà'vûr-â-blê, *ad.* Kindly, with
FAVOURED, fà'vûrd, *part. a.* Regarded with kindness; featured, with well or ill.
FAVOUREDLY, fà'vûrd-lê, *ad.* With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.
FAVOURER, fà'vûr-ûr, *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
FAVOURITE, fà'vûr-ît, *s.* A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.
FAVOURLESS, fà'vûr-lês, *a.* Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.
FAUTOR, fâw'tôr, *s.* Favourer, countenancer.
FAUTRESS, fâw'três, *s.* A woman that favours or shows countenance.
FAWN, fâwn, *s.* A young deer.
To FAWN, fâwn, *v. n.* To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.
FAWNER, fâw'nûr, *s.* One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.
FAWNINGLY, fâw'ning-lê, *ad.* In a cringing servile way.
FAY, fâ, *s.* A fairy, an elf; faith.
To FEAGUE, fêég, *v. a.* To whip, to chastise.
FEALTY, fê'al-tê, *s.* Duty due to a superior lord.
FEAR, fêre, *s.* Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.
To FEAR, fêre, *v. a.* To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.
To FEAR, fêre, *v. n.* To live in horror, to be afraid, to be anxious.
FEARFUL, fêre'fûl, or fêr'fûl, *a.* Timorous, afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.
FEARFULLY, fêre'fûl-lê, or fêr'fûl-lê, *ad.* Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.
FEARFULNESS, fêre'fûl-nês, or fêr'fûl-nês, *s.* Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.
FEARLESSLY, fêre'lês-lê, *ad.* Without terror.
FEARLESSNESS, fêre'lês-nês, *s.* Exemption from fear.
FEARLESS, fêre'lês, *a.* Free from fear, intrepid. [cable.]
FEASIBILITY, fê-zê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* A thing practicable.
FEASIBLE, fê'zê-bl, *a.* Practicable, that may be effected.
FEASIBLY, fê'zê-blê, *ad.* Practicably.
FEAST, fêest, *s.* An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.
To FEAST, fêest, *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.
To FEAST, fêest, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.
FEASTER, fêest'ûr, *s.* One that feasts deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.
FEASTFUL, fêest'fûl, *a.* Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous. [entertainments.]
FEASTRITE, fêest'rîte, *s.* Custom observed in
FEAT, fête, *s.* Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance. [neat.]
FEAT, fête, *a.* Ready, skillful, ingenious; nice,

FEATEOUS, fê'tê-ûs, or fê'tshê-ûs, *a.* Neat, dexterous. [terously.]
FEATEOUSLY, fê'tê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Neatly, dexterously.
FEATHER, fêTH'ûr, *s.* The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.
To FEATHER, fêTH'ûr, *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's nest, to get riches together.
FEATHERBED, fêTH'ûr-bêd, *s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
FEATHERDRIVER, fêTH'ûr-drl-vûr, *s.* One who cleanses feathers.
FEATHERED, fêTH'ûrd, *a.* Clothed with feathers, fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.
FEATHEREDGE, fêTH'ûr-êdje, *s.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.
FEATHEREDGED, fêTH'ûr-êdjd, *a.* Belonging to a featheredge.
FEATHERFEW, fêTH'ûr-fû, *s.* A plant.
FEATHERLESS, fêTH'ûr-lês, *a.* Without feathers.
FEATHERSELLER, fêTH'ûr-sêl-lûr, *s.* One who sells feathers. [thers.]
FEATHERY, fêTH'ûr-ê, *a.* Clothed with feathers.
FEATLY, fête'lê, *ad.* Neatly, nimbly.
FEATNESS, fête'nês, *s.* Neatness, dexterity.
FEATURE, fê'tshûre, *s.* The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.
To FEAZE, fêze, *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.
FEBRIFUGE, fêb'rê-fûje, *s.* Any medicine serviceable in a fever.
FEBRILE, fêb'rîl, *a.* Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.
FEBRUARY, fêb'rû-â-rê, *s.* The name of the second month in the year.
FECES, fê'sêz, *s.* Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.
FECULENCE, fêk'û-lênse, } *s.* Muddiness,
FECULENCY, fêk'û-lên-sê, } quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.
FECULENT, fêk'û-lênt, *a.* Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.
FECUND, fêk'ûnd, *a.* Fruitful, prolific.
FECUNDATION, fêk-kûn-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making prolific. [fruitful.]
To FECUNDIFY, fê-kûn'dê-fl, *v. a.* To make
FECUNDITY, fê-kûn'dê-tê, *s.* Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.
FED, fêd. Pret. and part. pass. of *To feed*.
FEDARY, fêd'â-rê, *s.* A partner, or a dependant.
FEDERAL, fêd'êr-âl, *a.* Relating to a league or contract.
FEDERARY, fêd'êr-â-rê, *s.* A confederate, an accomplice.
FEDERATE, fêd'êr-âte, *a.* Leagued.
FEE, fêê, *s.* All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
To FEE, fêê, *v. a.* To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire. [ly.]
FEEBLE, fêê'bl, *a.* Weakly, debilitated, sick.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . mè, mêt. . . pine, pîn. . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . .

Feeble-minded, fê'bl-mînd'êd, *a.* Weak of mind.

Feebleness, fê'bl-nês, *s.* Weakness, imbecility, infirmity. [strength.

Feebly, fê'blê, *ad.* Weakly, without

To feed, fêéd, *v. a.* To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish; to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To feed, fêéd, *v. n.* To take food, to prey; to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

Feed, fêéd, *s.* Food, that which is eaten; pasture.

Feeder, fêéd'ûr, *s.* One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

Feefarm, fêê'fârm, *s.* Tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord.

To feel, fêél, *v. n.* Pret. *Felt*. Part. pass.

Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To feel, fêél, *v. a.* To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

Feel, fêél, *s.* The sense of feeling, the touch

Feeler, fêél'ûr, *s.* One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.

Feeling, fêél'îng, *part. a.* Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.

Feeling, fêél'îng, *s.* The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

Feelingly, fêél'îng-lê, *ad.* With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

Feet, fêét, *s.* The plural of *Foot*.

Footless, fêét'lês, *a.* Without feet.

To feign, fâne, *v. a.* To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences; to dissemble, to conceal.

To feign, fâne, *v. n.* To relate falsely, to imagine from the invention. [ly.

Feignedly, fân'êd-lê, *ad.* In fiction, not true.

Feigner, fâne'ûr, *s.* Inventer, contriver of fiction. [assault.

Feint, fânt, *s.* A false appearance; a mock

To felicitate, fê-lîs'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To make happy; to congratulate.

Felicitation, fê-lîs-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Congratulation.

Felicitous, fê-lîs'ê-tûs, *a.* Happy.

Felicity, fê-lîs'ê-tê, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness. [a cat.

Feline, fê'llne, *a.* Like a cat, pertaining to

Fell, fêl, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

Fell, fêl, *s.* The skin, the hide.

To fell, fêl, *v. a.* To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

Fell, fêl. The pret. of *To fall*.

Feller, fêl'lûr, *s.* One that hews down.

Fellifluous, fêl-lîf'flû-ûs, *a.* Flowing with gall. [hides.

Fellmonger, fêl'mûng-gûr, *s.* A dealer in

Fellness, fêl'nês, *s.* Cruelty, savageness.

Felloe, fêl'lô, *s.* The circumference of a wheel.

Fellow, fêl'lô, *s.* An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair;

a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue. [pair with.

To fellow, fêl'lô, *v. a.* To suit with, to

Fellow-commoner, fêl-lô-kôm'ûn-ûr, *s.* A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

Fellow-creature, fêl-lô-kre'tshûre, *s.* One that has the same Creator.

Fellow-heir, fêl-lô-âre', *s.* Coheir.

Fellow-helper, fêl-lô-hêlp'ûr, *s.* Coadjutor.

Fellow-labourer, fêl-lô-lâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* One who labours in the same design.

Fellow-servant, fêl-lô-sêr'vânt, *s.* One that has the same master.

Fellow-soldier, fêl-lô-sôl'jûr, *s.* One who fights under the same commander.

Fellow-student, fêl-lô-stû'dênt, *s.* One who studies in company with another.

Fellow-sufferer, fêl-lô-sûf'fûr-ûr, *s.* One who shares the same evils.

Fellow-feeling, fêl-lô-fêél'îng, *s.* Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

Fellowlike, fêl'lô-lîke, } *a.* Like a com-

Fellowly, fêl'lô-lê, } panion, on equal terms.

Fellowship, fêl'lô-shîp, *s.* Companionship, association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue. [vagely.

Felly, fêl'lê, *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly, sa-

Felo-de-se, fê-lô-dê-sê', *s.* In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

Felon, fêl'ûn, *s.* One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane. [man.

Felon, fêl'ûn, *a.* Cruel, traitorous, inhu-

Felonious, fê-lô'nê-ûs, *a.* Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant. [ous way.

Feloniously, fê-lô'nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a felonious way.

Felony, fêl'ûn-ê, *s.* A crime denounced capital by the law.

Felt, fêlt. The pret. of *Feel*.

Felt, fêlt, *s.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

Felucca, fê-lûk'â, *s.* A small open boat with six oars.

Female, fê'mâle, *s.* A she, one of the sex which brings young.

Female, fê'mâle, *a.* Not masculine, belonging to a she. [ture.

Feminality, fêm-ê-nâl'ê-tê, *s.* Female na-

Feminine, fêm'ê-nîn, *a.* Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emasculated.

Femoral, fêm'ô-râl, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

Fen, fên, *s.* A marsh, low, flat and moist ground; a moor, a bog. [berry.

Fenberry, fên'bêr-rê, *s.* A kind of black-

Fence, fênsê, *s.* Guard, security, outwork, defence; enclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

To fence, fênsê, *v. a.* To enclose, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard.

To fence, fênsê, *v. n.* To practise the arts

tube, túb, búll ðíl pòund thin, THIS.

of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fénse'lés, *a.* Without enclosure, open.

FENCER, fén'súr, *s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fén'sé-bl, *a.* Capable of defence.

FENCINGMASTER, fén's'ng-más-túr, *s.* One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENSINGSCHOOL, fén's'ng-skúól, *s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fénd, *v. a.* To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fénd, *v. n.* To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fén'dúr, *s.* A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fén-ér-á'shún, *s.* Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fén'nél, *s.* A plant of strong scent.

FENNY, fén'né, *a.* Marshy, boggy; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fén'né-stónz, *s.* A plant.

FENSUCKED, fén'súkt, *a.* Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fúde, *s.* Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fú'dál, *a.* Held of another.

FEODARY, fú'dá-ré, *s.* One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOF, féf, *v. a.* To put in possession, to invest with right.

FEOFFEE, féf'fée, *s.* One put in possession.

FEOFFER, féf'fúr, *s.* One who gives possession of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, féf'mént, *s.* The act of granting possession. [tivity.

FERACITY, fé-rás'é-té, *s.* Fruitfulness, fer-

FERAL, fé'rál, *a.* Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fé-ré-á'shún, *s.* The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fé'ríne, *a.* Wild, savage.

FERINENESS, fé-ríne'nés, *s.* Barbarity, savageness. [ness.

FERITY, fé'r'é-té, *s.* Barbarity, cruelty, wild-

To FERMENT, fér-mént', *v. a.* To exalt or rarefy by intestine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fér-mént', *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, fér'mént, *s.* That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fér-mént'á-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fér-mént'ál, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fér-mén-tá'shún, *s.* A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fér-mén'tá-tív, *a.* Causing fermentation.

FERN, férn, *s.* A plant.

FERNY, férn'é, *a.* Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fé-ró'shús, *a.* Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fé-rós'é-té, *s.* Savageness, fierceness.

FERREOUS, fé'r'é-ús, *a.* Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fé'r'rit, *s.* A quadruped of the weasel

kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow riband.

To FERRET, fé'r'rit, *v. a.* To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fé'r'rit-úr, *s.* One that hunts another in his privacies. [ferry.

FERRIAGE, fé'r'é-ídje, *s.* The fare paid at a

FERRUGINOUS, fé-rú'jín-us, *a.* Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRILE, fé'r'ril, *s.* An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, fé'r're, *v. a.* To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fé'r're, *s.* A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYMAN, fé'r're-mán, *s.* One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.

FERTILE, fé'r'tíl, *a.* Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fé'r'tíl-nés, *s.* Fruitfulness, fecundity. [fulness.

FERTILITY, fé'r'tíl'é-té, *s.* Abundance, fruit-

To FERTILIZE, fé'r'tíl-líze, *v. a.* To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILY, fé'r'tíl-é, *ad.* Properly *Fertilely*. Fruitfully, plenteously.

FERVENCY, fé'r'vén-sé, *s.* Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

FERVENT, fé'r'vént, *a.* Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fé'r'vént-lé, *ad.* Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fé'r'víd, *a.* Hot, burning, boiling vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fé'r'víd'é-té, *s.* Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fé'r'víd-nés, *s.* Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fé'r'à-lá, *s.* An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

FERVOUR, fé'r'vúr, *s.* Heat, warmth; heat of mind, zeal.

FESCENNINE, fés'sén-níne, *a.* Belonging to a kind of wanton obscure poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings.

FESCUE, fés'kú, *s.* A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

FESTAL, fés'tál, *a.* Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous.

To FESTER, fés'túr, *v. n.* To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fés'té-náte, *a.* Hasty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fés'té-náte-lé, *ad.* Hastily, speedily.

FESTINATION, fés-té-ná'shún, *s.* Haste, hurry

FESTIVAL, fés'té-vál, *a.* Pertaining to feasts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fés'té-vál, *s.* Time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fés'tív, *a.* Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fés-tív'é-té, *s.* Festival, time of rejoicing; gayety, joyfulness.

FESTOON, fés-tóón', *s.* In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.

FESTUCINE, fés'tú-sín, *a.* Straw colour.

FESTUCOUS, fés-tú'kús, *a.* Made of straw

To FETCH, fétsh, *v. a.* To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price. [return.
To FETCH, fêtsh, *v. n.* To move with a quick
FETCH, fêtsh, *s.* A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
FETCHER, fêtsh'ûr, *s.* One that fetches.
FETID, fêt'id, *a.* Stinking, rancid.
FETIDNESS, fêt'id-nês, *s.* The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK, fêt'lôk, *s.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint.
FETTER, fêt'tûr, *s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *Fetters*. Chains for the feet.
To FETTER, fêt'tûr, *v. a.* To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.
To FETTER, fêt'tl, *v. n.* To do trifling business.
FETUS, fêt'ûs, *s.* Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.
FEUD, fûde, *s.* Quarrel, contention.
FEUDAL, fû'dâl, *a.* Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord
FEUDAL, fû'dâl, *s.* A dependance, something held by tenure.
FEUDATORY, fû'dâ-tûr-ê, *s.* One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.
FEVER, fê'vûr, *s.* A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. [ricula.
FEVERET, fê-vûr-êt', *s.* A slight fever, febrile.
FEVERFEW, fê'vûr-fû, *s.* An herb.
FEVERISH, fê'vûr-îsh, *s.* Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.
FEVERISHNESS, fê'vûr-îsh-nês, *s.* A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FEVEROUS, fê'vûr-ûs, *a.* Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.
FEVERY, fê'vûr-ê, *a.* Diseased with a fever.
FEW, fû, *a.* Not many, not a great number.
FEWEL, fû'fl, *s.* Combustible matter, as firewood, coal.
FEWNESS, fû'nês, *s.* Smallness of number.
FIB, fîb, *s.* A lie, a falsehood.
To FIB, fîb, *v. n.* To lie, to tell lies.
FIBBER, fîb'bûr, *s.* A teller of fibs.
FIBRE, fî'bûr, *s.* A small thread or string.
FIBRIL, fî'brîl, *s.* A small fibre or string.
FIBROUS, fî'brûs, *a.* Composed of fibres or stamina.
FIBULA, fîb'û-lâ, *s.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.
FICKLE, fîk'kl, *a.* Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude.
FICKLENESS, fîk'kl-nês, *s.* Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.
FICKLY, fîk'kl-lê, *ad.* Without certainty or stability. [potter.
FICTILE, fîk'tîl, *a.* Manufactured by the potter.
FICTION, fîk'shûn, *s.* The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.
FICTIOUS, fîk'shûs, *a.* Fictitious, imaginary.
FICTITIOUS, fîk-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.
FICTITIOUSLY, fîk-tîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Falsely, counterfeitedly. [musick, a violin.
FIDDLE, fîd'dl, *s.* A stringed instrument of

To FIDDLE, fîd'dl, *v. n.* To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing. [cant word.
FIDDLEFADDLE, fîd'dl-fâd'dl, *s.* Trifles. A
FIDDLER, fîd'dl-ûr, *s.* A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.
FIDDLESTICK, fîd'dl-stîk, *s.* The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.
FIDDLESTRING, fîd'dl-strîng, *s.* The string of a fiddle. [herence.
FIDELITY, fê-dêl'ê-tê, *s.* Honesty, faithful adherence.
To FIDGE, fîdje, *v. n.* To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word. [ing.
To FIDGET, fîdg'ît, *v. n.* To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word. [ing.
FIDUCIAL, fê-dû'shâl, *a.* Confident, undoubted.
FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê, *s.* One who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.
FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê, *a.* Confident, steady, undoubting.
FIEF, fêef, *s.* A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superior.
FIELD, fêeld, *s.* Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.
FIELDDED, fêeld'dêd, *a.* Being in a field of battle.
FIELD BASIL, fêeld-bâz'îl, *s.* A plant.
FIELD BED, fêeld'bêd, *s.* A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
FIELDFARE, fêl'fâre, *s.* A bird.
FIELD MARSHAL, fêeld-mâr'shâl, *s.* Commander of an army in the field.
FIELD MOUSE, fêeld'môûse, *s.* A mouse that burrows in banks.
FIELD OFFICER, fêeld-ôf'fê-sûr, *s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FIELDPIECE, fêeld'pêese, *s.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
FIEND, fêend, *s.* An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.
FIERCE, fêerse, or fêrse, *a.* Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible. [furiously.
FIERCELY, fêerse'lê, or fêrse'lê, *ad.* Violently.
FIERCENESS, fêerse'nês, or fêrse'nês, *s.* Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.
FIERIFACIAS, fî-ê-rê-fâ'shûs, *s.* In law, a judicial writ from him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.
FIERINESS, fî'êr-ê-nês, *s.* Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.
FIERY, fî'êr-ê, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.
FIFE, fîfe, *s.* A pipe blown to the drum.
FIFTEEN, fîf'têen, *a.* Five and ten.
FIFTEENTH, fîf'têenth, *a.* The fifth after the tenth.
FIFTH, fîf'h, *a.* The next after the fourth.
FIFTHLY, fîf'h'lê, *ad.* In the fifth place.
FIFTIETH, fîf'tê-êth, *a.* The next after the forty-ninth.

tube, tûb, bûll....ôl....pôund....thin, THis.

FIFTY, flî'tê, *a.* Five tens. [of the fig-tree.

FIG, flîg, *s.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit

FIGAPPLE, flîg'âp-pl, *s.* A fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, flîg-mâr'ê-gôld, *s.* A plant.

To FIGHT, flîte, *v. n.* Pret. *Fought.* Part. pass. *Fought.* To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, flîte, *v. n.* To war against, to combat against.

FIGHT, flîte, *s.* Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, flî'târ, *s.* Warriour, duellist.

FIGHTING, flî'tîng, *part. a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, flîg'mênt, *s.* An invention. a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, flîg'pêk-ûr, *s.* A bird.

FIGULATE, flîg'û-lâte, *a.* Made of potter's clay.

FIGURABLE, flîg'û-râ-bl, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, flîg'û-râ-blî'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, flîg'û-râl, *a.* Belonging to a figure.

FIGURATE, flîg'û-râte, *a.* Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, flîg'û-râ'shûn, *s.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, flîg'û-râ-tîv, *a.* Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exornations.

FIGURATIVELY, flîg'û-râ-tîv-lê, *ad.* By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, flîg'ûre, *s.* The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance, mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetorick, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, flîg'ûre, *v. a.* To form into any determined shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal.

FIGWORT, flîg'wûrt, *s.* A plant. [threads.

FILACEOUS, flê-lâ'shûs, *a.* Consisting of

FILACER, flîl'â-sûr, *s.* An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, flîl'â-mênt, *s.* A slender thread, a body slender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, flîl'bûrt, *s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, flîsh, *v. n.* To steal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, flîsh'ûr, *s.* A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, flîle, *s.* A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.

To FILE, flîle, *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to sully, to pollute.

To FILE, flîle, *v. n.* To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILECUTTER, flîle'kût-ûr, *s.* A maker of files.

FILEMOT, flîl'ê-môt, *s.* A brown, or yellow-brown colour. [the file in cutting metals.

FILER, flî'lûr, *s.* One who files, one who uses

FILIAL, flî'yâl, *a.* Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION, flîl'ê-â'shûn, *s.* The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, flî'lîngz, *s.* Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, flîl, *v. a.* To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; To fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk. [full; to glut, to satiate.

To FILL, flîl, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow

FILL, flîll, *s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.

FILLER, flî'lûr, *s.* Any thing that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, flî'lît, *s.* A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

To FILLET, flî'lît, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

To FILLIP, flî'lîp, *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, flî'lîp, *s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, flî'lê, *s.* A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, flîlm, *s.* A pellicle or thin skin.

To FILM, flîlm, *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. [branes or pellices.

FILMY, flîl'mê, *a.* Composed of thin mem-

To FILTER, flîl'tûr, *v. a.* To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.

FILTER, flîl'tûr, *s.* A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it; a strainer. [pollution.

FILTH, flîlth, *s.* Dirt, nastiness; corruption,

FILTHILY, flîlth'ê-lê, *ad.* Nastily, foully, grossly.

FILTHINESS, flîlth'ê-nê's, *s.* Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, flîlth'ê, *a.* Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted. [percolate.

To FILTRATE, flîl'trâte, *v. a.* To strain, to

FILTRATION, flîl-trâ'shûn, *s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, flîm'brê-â-têd, *a.* Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, flîn, *s.* The wing of a fish.

FIN-FOOTED, flîn'fût-êd, *a.* Having feet with membranes between the toes.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....plne, pîn....nô, mỗve, uờr, nôt....

FINABLE, fî'nâ-bl, *a.* That admits a fine.

FINAL, fî'nâl, *a.* Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fî'nâl-ê, *ad.* Ultimately, in conclusion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fê-nânse', *s.* Revenue, income, profit. [nance.

FINANCIAL, fê-nân'shâl, *a.* Relative to fi-

FINANCIER, fîn-nân-sêér', *s.* One who collects or farms the publick revenue. [iron mills.

FINARY, fî'nâ-rê, *s.* The second forge at the

FINCH, fînsh, *s.* A small bird; of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, fînd, *v. a.* To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; To find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; To find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fînd'ûr, *s.* One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost. [ler.

FINDFAULT, fînd'fâlt, *s.* A censorer, a cavil-

FINE, fîne, *a.* Refined, pure, free from dross; subtile, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful; dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity, accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fîne, *s.* A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

To FINE, fîne, *v. a.* To refine, to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fîne, *v. n.* To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fîne'drâw, *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived. [business is to sew up rents.

FINEDRAWER, fîne'drâw-ûr, *s.* One whose

FINEFINGERED, fîne'fîng-gûrd, *a.* Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fîne'lê, *ad.* Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fîne'nês, *s.* Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINERY, fî'nûr-ê, *s.* Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fê-nês', *s.* Artifice, stratagem.

FINER, fî'nûr, *s.* One who purifies metals.

FINESPOKEN, fîne'spô-kn, *a.* Affectedly polite.

FINGER, fîng'gûr, *s.* The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fîng'gûr, *v. a.* To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fîng'gl-fâng'gl, *s.* A trifle.

FINICAL, fîn'ê-kâl, *a.* Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fîn'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fîn'ê-kâl-nês, *s.* Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fîn'îsh, *v. a.* To bring to the end proposed, to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fîn'îsh-ur, *s.* One that finishes.

FINITE, fî'nîte, *a.* Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fî'nîte-lês, *a.* Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fî'nîte-lê, *ad.* With certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fî'nîte-nês, } *s.* Limitation, con-

FINITUDE, fîn'ê-tûde, } finement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fîn'lês, *a.* Without fins. [fins.

FINLIKE, fîn'lîke, *a.* Formed in imitation of

FINNED, fînd, *a.* Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fîn'nê, *a.* Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fîn'tôde, *a.* Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fê-nô'shê-ô, *s.* Fennel. [made.

FIR, fêr, *s.* The tree of which deal-boards are

FIRE, fîre, *s.* The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St Anthony's fire.

To FIRE, fîre, *v. a.* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

To FIRE, fîre, *v. n.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge firearms. [efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREARMS, fîre'ârmz, *s.* Arms which owe their

FIREBALL, fîre'bâll, *s.* Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRAND, fîre'brând, *s.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIREBRUSH, fîre'brûsh, *s.* The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIRECROSS, fîre'krôs, *s.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRE Drake, fîre'drâke, *s.* A fiery serpent.

FIRELOCK, fîre'lôk, *s.* A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with a flint.

FIREMAN, fîre'mân, *s.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIRENEW, fîre-nû', *a.* New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIREPAN, fîre'pân, *s.* A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRER, fîre'ûr, *s.* An incendiary.

FIRESHIP, fîre'shîp, *s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fîre-shûv'vl, *s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up.

FIRESIDE, fîre-side', *s.* The hearth, the chimney. [brand.

FIRESTICK, fîre'stîk, *s.* A lighted stick or

FIRESTONE, fîre'stône, *s.* A hearth-stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

tùbe, táb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

FIREWOOD, fíre'wùd, *s.* Wood to burn, fuel.
FIREWORKS, fíre'wùrks, *s.* Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or public rejoicing.

FIRING, fí'ring, *s.* Fuel.

To FIRK, fèrk, *v. a.* To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fèr'kín, *s.* A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fèrm, *a.* Strong, not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken; the name or names under which any house or trade is established; a commercial word.

To FIRM, fèrm, *v. a.* To settle, to confirm, to establish; to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fèr'má-mènt, *s.* The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fèr-má-mènt'ál, *a.* Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fèrm'lè, *ad.* Strongly, impenetrably; immoveably; steadily, constantly.

FIRMNESS, fèrm'nès, *s.* Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.

FIRST, fúrst, *a.* The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fúrst, *ad.* Before any thing else; earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.

FIRST-GOT, fúrst'gót,

FIRST-BEGOTTEN fúrst'bè-gót'tn, } *s.* The eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fúrst'fróòts, *s.* What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effects of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fúrst'líng, *s.* The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.

FISC, físk, *s.* Publick treasury.

FISCAL, físk'kál, *s.* Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, físh, *s.* An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, físh, *v. n.* To be employed in catching fish; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, físh, *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish. [fish.]

FISH-HOOK, físh'hóòk, *s.* A hook for catching

FISHPOND, físh'pònd, *s.* A small pool for fish.

FISHER, físh'úr, *s.* One who is employed in catching fish. [ed in catching fish.]

FISHERBOAT, físh'úr-bòte, *s.* A boat employ-

FISHERMAN, físh'úr-mán, *s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, físh'úr-è, *s.* The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, físh'fùl, *a.* Abounding with fish.

To FISHIFY, físh'è-fí, *v. a.* To turn to fish.

FISHING, físh'íng, *s.* Commodity of taking fish

FISHKETTLE, físh'kèt-tl, *s.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, físh'mèle, *s.* Diet of fish. [fish.]

FISHMONGER, físh'múng-gúr, *s.* A dealer in

FISHY, físh'è, *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fí'síl, *a.* Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fí'síl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSURE, físh'shùre, *s.* A cleft, a narrow chasm, where a breach has been made.

FIST, físt, *s.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down,

FISTICUFFS, físt'è-kúfs, *s.* Battle with the fist.
FISTULA, físt'tshù-lá, *s.* A sinuous ulcer cal-
 lous within.

FISTULAR, físt'tshù-lár, *s.* Hollow like a pipe,

FISTULOUS, físt'tshù-lús, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fít, *s.* A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children. [meet, right.]

FIT, fít, *a.* Qualified, proper; convenient.

To FIT, fít, *v. a.* To suit one thing to another. to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; to fit out, to furnish, to equip; to fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.

To FIT, fít, *v. n.* To be proper, to be fit.

FITCH, fítsh, *s.* A small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fítsh'ít, } *s.* A stinking little

FITCHEW, fít'tshòò, } beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

FITFUL, fít'fùl, *a.* Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, fít'lè, *ad.* Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.

FITNESS, fít'nès, *s.* Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.

FITMENT, fít'mènt, *s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, fít'túr, *s.* The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

FIVE, fíve, *a.* Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED GRASS, fíve'lèèvd, *s.* Cinquefoil, a species of clover. [disease of horses.]

FIVES, fílvz, *s.* A kind of play with a ball; a

To FIX, fíks, *v. a.* To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fíks, *v. n.* To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fík-sá'shùn, *s.* Stability, firmness; confinement, want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.

FIXEDLY, fík'sèd-lè, *ad.* Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fík'sèd-nès, *s.* Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY, fík-síd'è-tè, } *s.* Coherence of

FIXITY, fík'sè-tè, } parts.

FIXTURE, fíks'tshùre, *s.* Firmness, stable

state; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

FIXURE, fík'shùre, *s.* Firmness, stable state.

FIZGIG, fíz'gíg, *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon,

with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, fláb'bè, *a.* Soft, not firm.

FLABILE, fláb'íl, *a.* Subject to be blown, airy.

FLACCID, flák'síd, *a.* Weak, limber, not stiff; lax, not tense.

FLACCIDITY, flák-síd'è-tè, *s.* Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

To FLAG, flág, *v. n.* To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

To FLAG, flág, *v. a.* To let fall, to suffer to drop; to lay with broad stones.

FLAG, flág, *s.* A water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavement.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....plne, pín....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

FLAG-BROOM, flág'bròom, *s.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flág'òf-fè-súr, *s.* A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flág'shíp, *s.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flág'wùrm, *s.* A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, fládje'è-lét, *s.* A small flute.

FLAGELLATION, fládje-él-lá'shùn, *s.* The use of the scourge. [ness.

FLAGGINESS, flág'gè-nès, *s.* Laxity, limber-

FLAGGY, flág'gè, *a.* Weak, lax, limber; insipid. [ous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUS, flá-jísh'ús, *a.* Wicked, villan-

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flá-jísh'ús-nès, *s.* Wickedness, villany. [narrow mouth.

FLAGON, flág'ún, *s.* A vessel of drink with a

FLAGRANCY, flá'grán-sè, *s.* Burning heat, fire

FLAGRANT, flá'gránt, *a.* Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flá-grá'shùn, *s.* Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flág'stáf, *s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flále, *s.* The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, fláke, *s.* Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flá'kè, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flám, *s.* A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flám, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flám'bò, *s.* A lighted torch. Plural *Flambeaux.*

FLAME, fláme, *s.* Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To FLAME, fláme, *v. n.* To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze, to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, fláme'kúl-lúrd, *a.* Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flá'mén, *s.* A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

FLAMMATION, flám-má'shùn, *s.* The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flám-má-bíl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire. [flames.

FLAMMEOUS, flám'mè-ús, *a.* Consisting of

FLAMMIFEROUS, flám-míf'fè-rús, *a.* Bringing flame. [ing out flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flám-mív'ò-mús, *a.* Vomit-

FLAMY, flá'mè, *a.* Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flánk, *s.* The part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the latter part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flánk, *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.

FLANKER, flánk'úr, *s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, flán'nèl, *s.* A soft nappy stuff of wool

FLAP, fláp, *s.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, fláp, *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, fláp, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, fláp'drág-ún, *s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon. [broad ears.

FLAPEARED, fláp'èèrd, *a.* Having loose and

To FLARE, fláre, *v. n.* To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flásh, *s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flásh, *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. [of water.

To FLASH, flásh, *v. a.* To strike up large bodies

FLASHER, flásh'úr, *s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flásh'è-lè, *ad.* With empty show.

FLASHY, flásh'è, *a.* Empty, not solid; showy; without substance; insipid, without force or spirit. [horn.

FLASK, flásk, *s.* A bottle, a vessel; a powder-

FLASKET, flásk'ít, *s.* A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, flát, *a.* Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, dejected; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flát, *s.* A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in musick.

To FLAT, flát, *v. a.* To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flát, *v. n.* To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flát'lóng, *ad.* With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flát'lè, *ad.* Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flát'nès, *s.* Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flát'tn, *v. a.* To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flát'tn, *v. n.* To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

tùbe, tub, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

FLATTER, flát'túr, *s.* The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flát'túr, *v. a.* To sooth with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flát'túr-rúr, *s.* One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flát'túr-è, *s.* False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flát'tish, *a.* Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flátsh'ù-lèn-sè, *s.* Windiness, turgidness; emptiness; vanity.

FLATULENT, flátsh'ù-lènt, *a.* Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy. [fulness of air.

FLATUOSITY, flátsh'ù-òs'è-tè, *s.* Windiness,

FLATUOUS, flátsh'ù-ús, *a.* Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flá'tús, *s.* Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flát'wíze, *ad.* With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flánt, *v. n.* To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, flánt, *s.* Any thing loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, flá'vúr, *s.* Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, flá'vúr-ús, *a.* Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, fláw, *s.* A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, fláw, *v. a.* To break, to crack, to damage with fissure. [without defects.

FLAWLESS, fláw'lès, *a.* Without cracks,

FLAWY, fláw'è, *a.* Full of flaws.

FLAX, fláks, *s.* The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, fláks'kóm, *s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, fláks'drès-súr, *s.* He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flák'sn, *a.* Made of flax; fair, long and flowing.

FLAXWEED, fláks'wèed, *s.* A plant.

To FLAY, flá, *v. a.* To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

FLAYER, flá'úr, *s.* He that strips the skin off any thing.

FLEA, flè, *s.* A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flè, *v. a.* To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flè'bàne, *s.* A plant.

FLEABITE, flè'bíte, *s.*

FLEABITING, flè'bít-tíng, *s.* Red marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flè'bít-tn, *a.* Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.

FLEAK, flèke, *s.* A small lock, thread, or twist

To FLEAK, flèke, *v. a.* To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple. [cattle.

FLEAM, flème, *s.* An instrument used to bleed

FLEAWORT, flè'wúrt, *s.* A plant.

To FLECKER, flèk'úr, *v. a.* To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

FLED, fléd. The *pret.* and *part.* of *Flee*.

FLEDGE, flédje, *a.* Full feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flédje, *v. a.* To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, flèè, *v. n.* *Pret.* *Fled.* To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, flèèse, *s.* As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To FLEECE, flèèse, *v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flèèst, *a.* Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flèè'sè, *ad.* Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flèèr, *v. n.* To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, flèèr, *s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flèèr'úr, *s.* A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flèèt, *s.* A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET, flèèt, *s.* A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flèèt, *a.* Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

To FLEET, flèèt, *v. n.* To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To FLEET, flèèt, *v. a.* To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flèèt'lè, *ad.* Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace. [nimbleness, celerity.

FLEETNESS, flèèt'nès, *s.* Swiftness of course,

FLESH, flèsh, *s.* The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St Paul.

To FLESH, flèsh, *v. a.* To imitate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate. [flesh.

FLESHCOLOUR, flèsh'kúl-úr, *s.* The colour of

FLESH-FLY, flèsh'flí, *s.* A fly that feeds upon

flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flèsh'hóók, *s.* A hook to draw

flesh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flèsh'lès, *a.* Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flèsh'lè-nès, *s.* Carnal passions or appetites. [animal, not vegetable.

FLESHY, flèsh'lè, *a.* Corporeal; carnal;

FLESHMEAT, flèsh'mète, *s.* Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flèsh'mènt, *s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flèsh'múng-gur, *s.* One who deals in flesh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flèsh'pót, *s.* A vessel in which

flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.

FLESHQUAKE, flèsh'kwáke, *s.* A tremor of the body. [pulpous.

FLESHY, flèsh'è, *a.* Plump, full of flesh;

FLEW, flú. The *pret.* of *To Fly*.

FLEW, flú, *s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flúde, *a.* Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flèks-án'è-mús, *a.* Having

power to change the disposition of the mind.

Fâte, lâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

FLEXIBILITY, flēks-ē-bl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flēks'ē-bl, *a.* Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flēks'ē-bl-nēs, *s.* Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness.

FLEXILE, flēks'īl, *a.* Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.

FLEXION, flēk'shūn, *s.* The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flēks'ōr, *s.* The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flēk'shū-ūs, *a.* Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

FLEXURE, flēk'shūre, *s.* The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe. [the wings.

To FLICKER, flīk'ūr, *v. a.* To flutter, to play

FLIER, flī'ūr, *s.* A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, flīte, *s.* The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley; a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.

FLIGHTY, flī'tē, *a.* Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flīm'zē, *a.* Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To FLINCH, flīnsh, *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flīnsh'ūr, *s.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, flīng, *v. a.* Pret. *Flung*. Part. *Flung* or *Flong*. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; To fling down, to demolish, to ruin; To fling off, to baffle in the chase.

To FLING, flīng, *v. n.* To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, flīng, *s.* A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, flīng'ūr, *s.* He who throws.

FLINT, flīnt, *s.* A kind of stone used in firelocks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flīnt'ē, *a.* Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flīp, *s.* A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word. [loquacity.

FLIPPANCY, flīp'pān-sē, *s.* Talkativeness,

FLIPPANT, flīp'pānt, *a.* Nimble, moveable; it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative. [prating way.

FLIPPANTLY, flīp'pānt-lē, *ad.* In a flowing

To FLIRT flārt, *v. a.* To throw any thing with

a quick elastick motion; to move with quickness.

To FLIRT, flārt, *v. n.* To jeer, to gibe one, to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flārt, *s.* A quick elastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert hussey, a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flār-tā'shūn, *s.* A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To FLIT, flīt, *v. n.* To fly away; to remove, to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flītsh, *s.* The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flīt'tār-mōūse, *s.* The bat.

FLITTING, flīt'tīng, *s.* An offence, a fault; a flying away.

FLIX, flīks, *s.* Down, fur, soft hair.

To FLOAT, flōte, *v. n.* To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT, flōte, *v. a.* To cover with water.

FLOAT, flōte, *s.* The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. [a-top.

FLOATY, flō'tē, *a.* Buoyant and swimming

FLOCK, flōk, *s.* A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flōk, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flōg, *v. a.* To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flūd, *s.* A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flūd, *v. a.* To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flūd'gāte, *s.* Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, flōōk, *s.* The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flōre, *s.* The pavement; the part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms. [with a floor.

To FLOOR, flōre, *v. a.* To cover the bottom

FLOORING, flō'rīng, *s.* Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flōp, *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise. [flowers.

FLORAL, flō'rāl, *a.* Relating to Flora, or to

FLORENCE, flōr'ēnse, *s.* A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLORET, flō'rēt, *s.* A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, flōr'īd, *a.* Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, flō-rīd'ē-tē, *s.* Freshness of colour

FLORIDNESS, flōr'īd-nēs, *s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flō-rīf'fē-rūs, *a.* Production of flowers.

FLORIN, flōr'īn, *s.* A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four-pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings.

FLORIST, flō'rīst, *s.* A cultivator of flowers.

FLORULENT, flōr'ū-lēnt, *a.* Flowery, blossoming. [flowers.

FLOSCULOUS, flōs'kū-lūs, *a.* Composed of

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ôil . . . pûnd . . . thîn, THIS.

To FLOTE, flôte, *v. a.* To skim.

To FLOUNCE, flôunse, *v. n.* To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation. [flounces.

To FLOUNCE, flôunse, *v. a.* To deck with FLOUNCE, flôunse, *s.* Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake; a furbelow [flat fish.

FLOUNDER, flôun'dûr, *s.* The name of a small To FLOUNDER, flôun'dûr, *v. n.* To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, flôur, *s.* The edible part of the corn, or any grain reducible to powder.

To FLOURISH, flûr'rîsh, *v. n.* To be in vigour; not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.

To FLOURISH, flûr'rîsh, *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needlework; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flûr'rîsh, *s.* Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. [prime or in prosperity.

FLOURISHER, flûr'rîsh-ûr, *s.* One that is in To FLOUT, flôût, *v. a.* To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flôût, *v. n.* To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flôût, *s.* A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flôût'tûr, *s.* One who jeers.

To FLOW, flô, *v. n.* To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flô, *v. a.* To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flô, *s.* The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flôû'ûr, *s.* The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flôû'ûr-dê-lûse' *s.* A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flôû'ûr, *v. n.* To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flôû'ûr, *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers. [flower.

FLOWERET, flôû'ûr-êt, *s.* A flower, a small

FLOWER-GARDEN, flôû'ûr-gâr-dn, *s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flôû'ûr-ê-nês, *s.* The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERING-BUSH flôû'ûr-îng-bûsh, *s.* A plant

FLOWERY, flôû'ûr-ê, *a.* Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flô'îng-lê, *ad.* With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flûke, *s.* A flounder.

FLOWN, flône. *Part. of Fly. or Flee.* Gone away, escaped, puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flûk'tshû-ânt, *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flûk'tshû-âte, *v. n.* To roll to and again as water in agitation, to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flûk'tshû-â'shûn, *s.* The alternate motion of the water, uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flû, *s.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flû'ên-sê, *s.* The quality of flowing, smoothness, readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flû'ênt, *a.* Liquid, flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flû'ênt, *s.* Stream, running water.

FLUID, flû'îd, *a.* Having parts easily separable, not solid. [any thing that flows.

FLUID, flû'îd, *s.* In physick, an animal juice;

FLUIDITY, flû'îd'ê-tê, *s.* The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flû'îd-nês, *s.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flûm'ûr-ê, *s.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flûng. *Part. and pret. of Fling.*

FLUOR, flû'ôr, *s.* A fluid state; catamenia.

FLURRY, flû'r-rê, *s.* A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLUSH, flûsh, *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To FLUSH, flûsh, *v. a.* To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flûsh, *a.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flûsh, *s.* Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER, flûs'tûr, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flûte, *s.* A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar. [hollows.

To FLUTE, flûte, *v. a.* To cut columns into

To FLUTTER, flût'tûr, *v. n.* To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flût'tûr, *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flût'tûr, *s.* Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind, confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flû-vê-ât'îk, *a.* Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flûks, *s.* The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flûks, *a.* Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, flûks, *v. a.* To melt, to salivate, to evacuate by spitting. [paration of parts.

FLUXILITY, flûks-îl'ê-tê, *s.* Easiness of se-

FLUXION, flûk'shûn, *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows: in mathematicks the

Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY, flî, v. n. Pret. *Flew* or *Fled*. Part. *Fled* or *Flown*. To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to fly at, to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to break, to shiver; to run away, to attempt to escape; To fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into license, to start violently from any direction; To let fly, to discharge.

To FLY, flî, v. a. To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flî, s. A small winged insect; that part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flî'blô, v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flî'bôte, s. A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATCHER, flî'kâtsh-ûr, s. One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flî'ûr, s. One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flî'fish, v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fôle, s. The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

To FOAL, fôle, v. a. To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fôle'bît, s. A plant.

FOAM, fôme, s. The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.

To FOAM, fôme, v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fômê, a. Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, fôb, s. A small pocket.

To FOB, fôb, v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; To fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.

FOCAL, fô'kâl, a. Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, fô'kûs, s. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays cross and meet each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fôd'dûr, s. Dry food stored for cattle against winter.

To FODDER, fôd'dûr, v. a. To feed with dry food. [cattle.

FODDERER, fôd'dûr-rûr, s. He who fodders

FOE, fô, s. An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill wisher.

FOEMAN, fô'mân, s. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fô'tûs, s. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fôg, s. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass.

FOGGILY, fôg'gê-lê, ad. Mistily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fôg'gê-nês, s. The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.

FOGGY, fôg'gê, a. Misty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull.

FOH, fôh! *interj.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, fôê-bl, s. A weak side, a blind side.

To FOIL, fôil, v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat.

FOIL, fôil, s. A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.

FOILER, fôil'ûr, s. One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, fôin, v. n. To push in fencing.

FOISON, fôê'zn, s. Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, fôist, v. a. To insert by forgery.

FOLD, fôld, s. The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fôld, v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to enclose, to include, to shut.

To FOLD, fôld, v. n. To close over another of the same kind. [lamina or leaves,

FOLIACEOUS, fô-lê-â'shûs, a. Consisting of

FOLIAGE, fô-lê-âdje, s. Leaves, tufts of leaves

To FOLIATE, fô-lê-âte, v. a. To beat into lamina or leaves.

FOLIATION, fô-lê-â'shûn, s. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fô-lê-â-tshûre, s. The state of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fô-lê-b, s. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. [nations, mankind.

FOLK, fôke, s. People, in familiar language.

FOLLICLE, fôl-lê-kl, s. A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsula, a seed-vessel.

To FOLLOW, fôl'lô, v. a. To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.

To FOLLOW, fôl'lô, v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fôl'lô-ûr, s. One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copier.

FOLLY, fôl'lê, s. Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

To FOMENT, fô-mênt, v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish.

FOMENTATION, fô-mên-tâ'shun, s. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fô-mên'tûr, s. An encourager, a supporter.

FOND, fônd, a. Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.

To FONDLE, fôn'dl, v. a. To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker

tûbe, tûb, bûll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

FONDLER, fôn'dl-ûr, *s.* One who fondles
FONDLING, fôn'dl-ing, *s.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fônd'lê, *ad.* Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, fônd'nês, *s.* Foolishness; weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.

FONT, fônt, *s.* A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fôôd, *s.* Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fôôd'fûl, *a.* Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fôôl, *s.* One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

To FOOL, fôôl, *v. n.* To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fôôl, *v. a.* To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat. [birth.

FOOLBORN, fôôl'bôrn, *a.* Foolish from the

FOOLERY, fôôl'ûr-ê, *s.* Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fôôl-hâr'dê-nês, *s.* Mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, fôôl-hâr'dê, *a.* Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fôôl'trâp, *s.* A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fôôl'ish, *a.* Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fôôl'ish-lê, *ad.* Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fôôl'ish-nês, *s.* Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fût, *s.* Plur. *Feet.* The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fût, *v. n.* To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fût, *v. a.* To spurn, to kick; to tread. [foot.

FOOTBALL, fût'bâll, *s.* A ball driven by the

FOOTBOY, fût'bôê, *s.* A low menial, an attendant in livery. [passengers walk.

FOOTBRIDGE, fût'brîdje, *s.* A bridge on which

FOOTCLOTH, fût'klôth, *s.* A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fût'hôld, *s.* Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fût'ting, *s.* Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTlicker, fût'lik-ûr, *s.* A slave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fût'mân, *s.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fût'mân-shîp, *s.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTFACE, fût'pâse, *s.* Part of a pair of stairs; whereon, after four or five steps, you ar-

rive at a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk. [on foot.

FOOTPAD, fût'pâd, *s.* A highwayman that robs

FOOTPATH, fût'pâth, *s.* Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fût'pôst, *s.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fût'stâll, *s.* A woman's stirrup,

FOOTSTEP, fût'stêp, *s.* Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example,

FOOTSTOOL, fût'stôôl, *s.* Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fôp, *s.* A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation; one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fôp'ûr-ê, *s.* Folly, impertinence, affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fôp'pish, *a.* Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fôp'pish-lê, *ad.* Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fôp'pish-nês, *s.* Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fôp'ling, *s.* A petty fop.

FOR, fôr, *prep.* Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after Oh, an expression of desire; on account of, in solution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompense of.

FOR, fôr, *conj.* The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To FORAGE, fôr'âje, *v. n.* To wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil. [strip.

To FORAGE, fôr'âje, *v. a.* To plunder, to

FORAGE, fôr'âje, *s.* Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'ê-nûs, *a.* Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fôr-bâre', *v. n.* Pret. *I Forbore*, anciently *Forbare*. Part. *Forborn*. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fôr-bâre', *v. n.* To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fôr-bâre'ânse, *s.* The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fôr-bâ'rûr, *s.* An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fôr-bîd', *v. a.* Pret. *I Forbade*. Part. *Forbidden* or *Forbid*. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-bîd'dânse, *s.* Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-bîd'dn-lê, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fôr-bîd'dûr, *s.* One that prohibits.

Fåte, får, fäll, fät me, mēt plne, pñ nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

- FORBIDDING**, fôr-bîd'dîng, *part. a.* Raising abhorrence.
- FORCE**, fôrse, *s.* Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validness, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.
- To FORCE*, fôrse, *v. a.* To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.
- FORCEDLY**, fôr'sêd-lê, *ad.* Violently, constrainedly.
- FORCEFUL**, fôrse'fûl, *a.* Violent, strong, impetuous.
- FORCEFULLY**, fôrse'fûl-lê, *ad.* Violently, impetuously. [feeble.]
- FORCELESS**, fôrse'lês, *a.* Without force, weak.
- FORCEPS**, fôr'sêps, *s.* Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery to extract any thing out of wounds.
- FORCER**, fôr'sûr, *s.* That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.
- FORCIBLE**, fôr'sê-bl, *a.* Strong, mighty, violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid, binding.
- FORCIBLENESS**, fôr'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Force, violence.
- FORCIBLY**, fôr'sê-blê, *ad.* Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.
- FORCIPATED**, fôr'sê-pà-têd, *a.* Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.
- FORD**, fôrd, *s.* A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.
- To FORD*, fôrd, *v. a.* To pass without swimming. [swimming.]
- FORDABLE**, fôrd'â-bl, *a.* Passable without
- FORE**, fôre, *a.* Anterior, that comes first in a progressive motion.
- FORE**, fôre, *ad.* Anteriorly; Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.
- To FOREARM*, fôre-ârm', *v. a.* To provide for an attack or resistance before the time of need.
- To FOREBODE*, fôre-bôde', *v. n.* To prognosticate, to foretell; to foreknow.
- FOREBODER**, fôre-bôde'ûr, *s.* A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a foreknower.
- To FORECAST*, fôre-kâst', *v. a.* To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.
- To FORECAST*, fôre-kâst', *v. n.* To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.
- FORECAST**, fôre'kâst, *s.* Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.
- FORECASTER**, fôre-kâst'ûr, *s.* One who contrives beforehand.
- FORECASTLE**, fôre'kâs-sl, *s.* In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.
- FORECHOSEN**, fôre-tshô'zn, *part.* Pre-elected.
- FORECITED**, fôre-sl'têd, *part.* Quoted before.
- To FORECLOSE, fôre-klôze', *v. a.* To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.*
- FOREDECK**, fôre'dêk, *s.* The anterior part of the ship.
- To FOREDESIGN*, fôre-dê-sîn', *v. a.* To plan beforehand.
- To FOREDO*, fôre-dôô', *v. a.* To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.
- To FOREDOOM*, fôre-dôôm', *v. a.* To predestinate, to determine beforehand.
- FOREEND**, fôre'ênd, *s.* The anterior part.
- FOREFATHER**, fôre-fâ'thûr, *s.* Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.
- To FOREFEND*, fôre-fênd', *v. a.* To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.
- FOREFINGER**, fôre'fîng-gûr, *s.* The finger next to the thumb, the index.
- FOREFOOT**, fôre'fût, *s.* Plural *Forefeet*. The anterior foot of a quadruped.
- To FOREGO*, fôre-gô', *v. a.* To quit, to give up, to go before, to be past.
- FOREGOER**, fôre-gô'ûr, *s.* Ancestor, progenitor.
- FOREGROUND**, fôre'grôund, *s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
- FOREHAND**, fôre'hând, *s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.
- FOREHAND**, fôre'hând, *a.* Done too soon.
- FOREHANDED**, fôre'hând-êd, *a.* Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.
- FOREHEAD**, fôr'hêd, *s.* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.
- FOREHOLDING**, fôre-hôld'îng, *s.* Predictions, ominous accounts.
- FOREIGN**, fôr'în, *a.* Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote, not allied; excluded, extraneous.
- FOREIGNER**, fôr'rîn-ûr, *s.* A man that comes from another country, a stranger.
- FOREIGNNESS**, fôr'rîn-nês, *s.* Remoteness, want of relation to something.
- To FOREIMAGINE*, fôre-îm-mâd'jîn, *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof.
- To FOREJUDGE*, fôre-jûdje', *v. a.* To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.
- To FOREKNOW*, fôre-nô', *v. a.* To have prescience of, to foresee.
- FOREKNOWABLE**, fôre-nô'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.
- FOREKNOWLEDGE**, fôre-nôl'îdje, *s.* Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.
- FORELAND**, fôre'lând, *s.* A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.
- To FORELAY*, fôre-lâ', *v. a.* To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.
- To FORELIFT*, fôre-lîft, *v. a.* To raise aloft any anterior part.
- FORELOCK**, fôre'lôk, *s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
- FOREMAN**, fôre'mân, *s.* The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.
- FOREMENTIONED**, fôre-mên'shând, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.
- FOREMOST**, fôre'môst, *a.* First in place; first in dignity. [fore.]
- FORENAMED**, fôre-nâmd', *a.* Nominated before.
- FORENOON**, fôre'nôôn, *s.* The time of the day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.
- FORENOTICE**, fôre-nô'tîs, *s.* Information of an event before it happens.

tube, túb, búll... óíl... pòund... thín, THIS.

FORENSICK, fò-rén'sík, *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.
To FOREORDAIN, fòre-òr-dàne', *v. a.* To predestinate, to predetermine, to preordain.
FOREPART, fòre'pàrt, *s.* The antierour part.
FOREPAST, fòre-pàst', *a.* Past, beyond a certain time.
FOREPOSSESSED, fòre-pòz-zést', *a.* Preoccupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.
FORERANK, fòre'ràngk, *s.* First rank, front.
FORERECITED, fòre-rè-sl'téd, *a.* Mentioned or enumerated before.
To FORERUN, fòre-rún', *v. a.* To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.
FORERUNNER, fòre-rún'núr, *s.* A harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.
To FORESAY, fòre-sà', *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy.
To FORESEE, fòre-sèè', *v. a.* To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.
To FORESHAME, fòre-shàme', *v. a.* To shame, to bring reproach upon. [of the ship.
FORESHIP, fòre'shíp, *s.* The antierour part
To FORESHORTEN, fòre-shòr'tn, *v. a.* To shorten the forepart.
To FORESHOW, fòre-shò', *v. a.* To predict; to represent before it comes.
FORESIGHT, fòre'sl'te, *s.* Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity. [provident.
FORESIGHTFUL, fòre-sl'te'fúl, *a.* Prescient,
To FORESIGNIFY, fòre-sìg'nè-fl, *v. a.* To be-taken beforehand, to foreshow.
FORESKIN, fòre'skín, *s.* The prepuce.
FORESKIRT, fòre'skért, *s.* The loose part of the coat before.
To FORESLOW, fòre-slò', *v. a.* To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.
To FORESPEAK, fòre-spèke', *v. n.* To predict, to foresay; to forbid.
FORESPENT, fòre-spént', *a.* Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.
FORESPURRER, fòre-spúr'úr, *s.* One that rides before.
FOREST, fòr'rèst, *s.* A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.
To FORESTALL, fòre-stàwl', *v. a.* To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.
FORESTALLER, fòre-stàwl'úr, *s.* One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.
FORESTBORN, fòr'rèst-bòrn, *a.* Born in a wild.
FORESTER, fòr'rès-túr, *s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.
To FORETASTE, fòre-tàste', *v. a.* To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.
FORETASTE, fòre'tàste, *s.* Anticipation of.
To FORETELL, fòre-tèl', *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow. [shower.
FORETELLER, fòre-tèl'lúr, *s.* Predictor, fore-
To FORETHINK, fòre-thíngk', *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.
To FORETHINK, fòre-thíngk', *v. a.* To contrive beforehand.
FORETHOUGHT, fòre-thàwt', *Part. pret. of the verb Forethink.*

FORETHOUGHT, fòre'thàwt, *s.* Prescience anticipation; provident care.
To FORETOKEN, fòre-tò'kn, *v. a.* To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.
FORETOKEN, fòre-tò'kn, *s.* Prevenient sign, prognostick.
FORETOOTH, fòre'tòòth, *s.* The tooth in the antierour part of the mouth, one of the incisors.
FORETOP, fòre'tòp, *s.* That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. [ed before, formerly told.
FOREVOUCHED, fòre-vòutsh'éd, *part.* Affirm-
FOREWARD, fòre'wàrd, *s.* The van, the front.
To FOREWARN, fòre-wàrn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand. [forehand.
To FOREWISH, fòre-wìsh', *v. a.* To desire be-
FOREWORN, fòre-wòrn', *part.* Worn out, wasted by time or use.
FORFEIT, fòr'fít, *s.* Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.
To FORFEIT, fòr'fít, *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.
FORFEIT, fòr'fít, *a.* Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.
FORFEITABLE, fòr'fít-à-bl, *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
FORFEITURE, fòr'fít-yùre, *s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.
To FORFEND, fòr-fènd', *v. a.* To prevent, to forbid.
FORGAVE, fòr-gàve', the pret. of *Forgive*.
FORGE, fòrje, *s.* The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or shaped.
To FORGE, fòrje, *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.
FORGER, fòrd'júr, *s.* One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.
FORGERY, fòre'júr-è, *s.* The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.
To FORGET, fòr-gèt', *v. a.* Pret. *Forgot*. Part. *Forgotten* or *Forgot*. To lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.
FORGETFUL, fòr-gèt'fúl, *a.* Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.
FORGETFULNESS, fòr-gèt'fúl-nès, *s.* Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.
FORGETTER, fòr-gèt'túr, *s.* One that forgets; a careless person.
To FORGIVE, fòr-glív', *v. a.* Pret. *Forgave*, Part. pass. *Forgiven*. To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.
FORGIVENESS, fòr-glív'nès, *s.* The act of forgiving, pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.
FORGIVER, fòr-glív'úr, *s.* One who pardons.
FORGOT, fòr-gòt', } Part. pass. of *For-*
FORGOTTEN, fòr-gòt'tn, } *get*. Not remembered.
FORK, fòrk, *s.* An instrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.
To FORK, fòrk, *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

Fate, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

FORKED, fôr'kéd, *a.* Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, fôr'kéd-lè, *ad.* In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fôr'kéd-nēs, *s.* The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fôr'k'héd, *s.* Point of an arrow.

FORKY, fôr'ké, *a.* Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, fôr-lôrn', *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable. [tude.

FORLORNESS, fôr-lôrn'nēs, *s.* Misery, soli-

FORM, fôrm, or fôr'm, *s.* The external appearance of any thing, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.

To FORM, fôrm, *v. a.* To make; to model, to scheme, to plan; to arrange, to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, fôr'mâl, *a.* Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, fôr'mâl-îst, *s.* One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fôr-mâl'è-tè, *s.* Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

To FORMALIZE, fôr'mâ-llze, *v. a.* To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fôr'mâl-lè, *ad.* According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fôr-mâ'shûn, *s.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fôr'mâ-tîv, *a.* Having the power of giving form, plastick.

FORMER, fôr'm'ûr, *s.* He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fôr'mûr, *a.* Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.

FORMERLY, fôr'mûr-lè, *ad.* In times past.

FORMIDABLE, fôr'mè-dâ-bl, *a.* Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fôr'mè-dâ-bl-nēs, *s.* The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread. [manner.

FORMIDABLY, fôr'mè-dâ-blè, *ad.* In a terrible

FORMLESS, fôr'm'lês, *a.* Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULA, fôr'mû-lâ, *s.* A prescribed form.

FORMULARY, fôr'mû-lâr-è, *s.* A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fôr'mûle, *s.* A set or prescribed model. [lewdness.

To FORNICATE, fôr'nè-kâte, *v. n.* To commit

FORNICATION, fôr'nè-kâ'shûn, *s.* Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fôr'nè-kâ-tûr, *s.* One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fôr'nè-kâ-trēs, *s.* A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

To FORSAKE, fôr-sâke', *v. a.* Pret. *Forsook.*

Part. pass. *Forsook* or *Forsaken.* To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKER, fôr-sâ'kûr, *s.* Deserter, one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, fôr-sôôth', *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre', *v. a.* Pret. *Forswore.* Part. *Forsworn.* To renounce upon oath, to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre', *v. n.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fôr-swâr'ûr, *s.* One who is perjured.

FORT, fôrt, *s.* A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fôrt'éd, *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fôrth, *ad.* Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view; on to the end.

FORTH, fôrth, *prep.* Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fôrth-kûm'îng, *a.* Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, fôrth-îsh'shû-îng, *a.* Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rîte', *ad.* Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fôrth-wîth', *ad.* Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

FORTIETH, fôr'tè-éth, *a.* The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fôr-tè-fl-â-bl, *a.* That may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tè-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fôr'tè-fl-ûr, *s.* One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fôr'tè-fl, *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fôrt'în, *a.* A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fôr'tè-tûde, *s.* Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fôrt'nîte, *s.* The space of two weeks. [fied place.

FORTRESS, fôr'trēs, *s.* A strong hold, a forti-

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû'è-tûs, *a.* Accidental, casual. [tally, casually.

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû'è-tûs-lè, *ad.* Acciden-

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'è-tûs-nēs, *s.* Accident, chance. [successful.

FORTUNATE, fôr'tshû-nâte, *a.* Lucky, happy,

FORTUNATELY, fôr'tshû-nâte-lè, *ad.* Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fôr'tshû-nâte-nēs, *s.* Happiness, good luck, success.

FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *s.* The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living, event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *v. n.* To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass. [tune.

FORTUNED, fôr'tshûnd, *a.* Supplied by for

tube, túb, búll . . . ôíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

FORTUNEBOOK, fôr'tshùn-bóók, *s.* A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fôr'tshùn-hùn-túr, *s.* A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

FORTUNETELLER, fôr'tshùn-tél-lúr, *s.* One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fôr'té, *a.* Four times ten.

FORUM, fô'rúm, *s. Latin.* A court of justice; a market; any publick place.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *ad.* Towards, onward, progressively.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *a.* Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature; early ripe, quick, ready, hasty.

To FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *v. a.* To hasten, to quicken; to patronise, to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr'wâr-dúr, *s.* He who promotes any thing. [*ily.*]

FORWARDLY, fôr'wârd-lé, *ad.* Eagerly, hastily.

FORWARDNESS, fôr'wârd-nés, *s.* Readiness to act; quickness, earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance. [*progressively.*]

FORWARDS, fôr'wârdz, *ad.* Straight before,

FOSSE, fôs, *s.* A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fôs'wá, *s.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, fôs'síl, *a.* Dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fôs'síl, *s.* That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fôs'túr, *v. a.* To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage, to cherish, to forward. [*nursing.*]

FOSTERAGE, fôs'túr-ídje, *s.* The charge of

FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'túr-brúth-úr, *s.* One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fôs'túr-tshíld, *s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'túr-dám, *s.* A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fôs'túr-érth, *s.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FOSTERER, fôs'túr-úr, *s.* A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fôs'túr-fá-thúr, *s.* One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fôs'túr-múth-úr, *s.* A nurse.

FOSTERSON, fôs'túr-sún, *s.* One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, fâwt, *The pret. and part. of Fight.*

FOUGHTEN, fâw'tn, *The pass. part. of Fight.*

FOUL, fôul, *a.* Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust, coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purification; cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To FOUL, fôul, *v. a.* To daub, to bemire, to make filthy. [*hateful visage.*]

FOULFACED, fôul'fâste, *a.* Having an ugly or

FOULLY, fôul'lé, *ad.* Filthily, nastily, odiously.

FOULMOUTHED, fôul'móúthd, *a.* Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fôul'nés, *s.* Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty. [*Find.*]

FOUND, fôund, *The pret. and part. pass. of To FOUND, fôund, v. a.* To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm. [*and pouring into moulds, to cast.*]

To FOUND, fôund, *v. a.* To form by melting

FOUNDATION, fôun-dá'shún, *s.* The basis or lower part of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.

FOUNDER, fôun'dúr, *s.* A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter in moulds.

To FOUNDER, fôun'dúr, *v. a.* To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, fôun'dúr, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

FOUNDLING, fôund'líng, *s.* A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fôun'drés, *s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNDRY, fôun'dré, *s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting-house.

FOUNT, fôunt, } *s.* A well, a spring; a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

FOUNTAINLESS, fôun'tín-lés, *a.* Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fôunt'fúl, *a.* Full of springs.

FOUR, fôre, *a.* Twice two.

FOURBE, fôorb, *s. French.* A cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fôre'fôld, *a.* Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fôre'fút-éd, *a.* Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fôre'skôre, *a.* Four times twenty eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.

FOURSQUARE, fôre'skwâre, *a.* Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fôre'téén, *a.* Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fôre'téénth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fôrth, *a.* The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

FOURTHLY, fôrth'lé, *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fôre'wheêld, *a.* Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fôul, *s.* A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fôul, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. [*sues birds.*]

FOWLER, fôul'úr, *s.* A sportsman who pur-

FOWLINGPIECE, fôul'íng-péése, *s.* A gun for birds.

FOX, fôks, *s.* A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

FOXCASE, fòks'kâse, *s.* A fox's skin.
 FOXCHASE, fòks'tshâse, *s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
 FOXGLOVES, fòks'glûvz, *s.* A plant.
 FOXHUNTER, fòks'hunt-ûr, *s.* A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.
 FOXSHIP, fòks'shîp, *s.* The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
 FOXTRAP, fòks'trâp, *s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes. [to infringe.
 To FRACT, frâkt, *v. a.* To break, to violate,
 FRACTION, frâk'shûn, *s.* The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
 FRACTIONAL, frâk'tshûn-âl, *a.* Belonging to a broken number.
 FRACTURE, frâk'tshûre, *s.* Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone. [bone.
 To FRACTURE, frâk'tshûre, *v. a.* To break a
 FRAGILE, frâdj'îl, *a.* Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
 FRAGILITY, frâ jîl'e-tê, *s.* Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liability to fault.
 FRAGMENT, frâg'mênt, *s.* A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
 FRAGMENTARY, frâg'mên-târ-ê, *a.* Composed of fragments.
 FRAGOR, frâ'gôr, *s.* A noise, a crack, a crash.
 FRAGRANCE, frâ'grânse, }
 FRAGRANCY, frâ'grân-sê, } *s.* Sweetness of smell, pleasing scent.
 FRAGRANT, frâ'grânt, *a.* Odorous, sweet of smell. [scent.
 FRAGRANTLY, frâ'grânt-lê, *ad.* With sweet
 FRAIL, frâle, *s.* A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.
 FRAIL, frâle, *a.* Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.
 FRAILNESS, frâle'nês, *s.* Weakness, instability.
 FRAILTY, frâle'tê, *s.* Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.
 FRAISE, frâze, *s.* A pancake with bacon in it.
 To FRAME, frâme, *v. a.* To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
 FRAME, frâme, *s.* Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.
 FRAMER, frâme'ûr, *s.* Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
 FRANCHISE, frân'tshîz, *s.* Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
 To FRANCHISE, frân'tshîz, *v. a.* To enfranchise, to make free.
 FRANGIBLE, frân'jê-bl, *a.* Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
 FRANK, frângk, *a.* Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without condition, without payment; not restrained.
 FRANK, frângk, *s.* A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
 To FRANK, frângk, *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.

FRANKINCENSE, frângk'în-sênsê, *s.* An odoriferous kind of resin.
 FRANKLIN, frângk'lîn, *s.* A steward, a bailiff of land. [kindly, readily.
 FRANKLY, frângk'lê, *ad.* Liberally, freely,
 FRANKNESS, frângk'nês, *s.* Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
 FRANTICK, frân'tîk, *a.* Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
 FRANTICKLY, frân'tîk-lê, *ad.* Madly, outrageously. [fury of passion.
 FRANTICKNESS, frân'tîk-nês, *s.* Madness,
 FRATERNAL, frâ-têr'nâl, *a.* Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
 FRATERNALLY, frâ-têr-nâl-ê, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
 FRATERNITY, frâ-têr'nê-tê, *s.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
 FRATRICIDE, frât'rê-slde, *s.* The murder of a brother.
 FRAUD, frâwd, *s.* Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
 FRAUDFUL, frâwd'fûl, *a.* Treacherous, artful, trickish. [artfully.
 FRAUDFULLY, frâwd'fûl-lê, *ad.* Deceitfully,
 FRAUDULENCE, frâw'dû-lênsê, }
 FRAUDULENCY, frâw'dû-lên-sê, } *s.* Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
 FRAUDULENT, frâw'dû-lênt, *a.* Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
 FRAUDULENTLY, frâw'dû-lênt-lê, *ad.* By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
 FRAUGHT, frâwt, *part. pass.* Laden, charged; filled, stored, thronged.
 FRAY, frâ, *s.* A broil, a battle, a combat.
 To FRAY, frâ, *v. a.* To rub, to wear away by rubbing; to fright.
 FREAK, frêke, *s.* A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
 To FREAK, frêke, *v. a.* To variegate.
 FREAKISH, frêke'îsh, *a.* Capricious, humour-some. [humoursomely.
 FREAKISHLY, frêke'îsh-lê, *ad.* Capriciously.
 FREAKISHNESS, frêke'îsh-nês, *s.* Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
 FRECKLE, frêk'kl, *s.* A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
 FRECKLED, frêk'klid, *a.* Spotted, maculated
 FRECKLY, frêk-klê, *a.* Full of freckles.
 FREE, frêe, *a.* At liberty; uncompelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expense.
 To FREE, frêe, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
 FREEBOOTER, frêe-bôô'tûr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.
 FREEBOOTING, frêe-bôô'tîng, *s.* Robbery, plunder.
 FREEBORN, frêe'bôrn, *a.* Inheriting liberty.
 FREECHAPEL, frêe-tshâp'êl, *s.* A chapel of the king's foundation.
 FREELOST, frêe'kôst, *s.* Without expense.
 FREEDMAN, frêed'mân, *s.* A slave manumitted
 FREEDOM, frêe'dûm, *s.* Liberty, independence;

tube, túb, búll... òil... pòund... t'hu, THIS.

privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestrained; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frèe-fút'éd, *a.* Not restrained in the march. [restrained.

FREEHEARTED, frèe-hár'téd, *a.* Liberal, un-

FREEHOLD, frèe'hóld, *s.* That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. [a freehold.

FREEHOLDER, frèe'hól-dúr, *s.* One who has

FREELY, frèe'lè, *ad.* At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frèe'mán, *s.* One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMASON, frèe-má'sn, *s.* One of a numerous society who professes having a secret to keep. [ed, without load of care.

FREEMINDED, frèe-mínd'éd, *a.* Unconstrained.

FREENESS, frèe'nés, *s.* The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frèe'skóol, *s.* A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frèe-spó'kn, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frèe'stónè, *s.* Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, frèe th'íngk'úr, *s.* A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frèe-wíll, *s.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, frèe'wóm-án, *s.* A woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, frèeze, *v. n.* To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frèeze, *v. a.* Pret. *Froze*. Part. *Frozen* or *Froze*. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, fráte, *v. a.* Pret. *Freighted*, Part. *Fraught*, *Freighted*. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, fráte, *s.* Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, fráte'úr, *s.* He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frénsh'tsháwk', *s.* An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frénsh'è-fl, *v. a.* To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frè-nét'ík, or frén'è t'ík, *a.* Mad, distracted.

FRENZY, frén'zè, *s.* Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frè'kwénse, *s.* Crowd, concourse, assembly.

FREQUENCY, frè'kwén-sè, *s.* Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing, concourse, full assembly.

FREQUENT, frè'kwént, *a.* Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To FREQUENT, frè-kwént', *v. a.* To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frè-kwént'á-bl, *a.* Conversable, accessible. [of frequenting.

FREQUENTATION, frè-kwén-tá'shún, *s.* Habit

FREQUENTATIVE, frè kwén'tá-tív, *a.* A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frè-kwént'úr, *s.* One who often resorts to any place. [monly, not rarely.

FREQUENTLY, frè'kwént-lè, *ad.* Often, com-

FRESCO, frés'kò, *s.* Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frèsh, *a.* Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from saltiness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.

To FRESHEN, frèsh'shn, *v. a.* To make fresh.

To FRESHEN, frèsh'shn, *v. n.* To grow fresh

FRESHET, frèsh'ít, *s.* A pool of fresh water.

FRESHLY, frèsh'lè, *ad.* Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily. [fresh.

FRESHNESS, frèsh'nés, *s.* The state of being

FRET, frét, *s.* A frith or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of mind, commotion of the temper, passion.

To FRET, frét, *v. a.* To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frét, *v. n.* To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.

FRETFUL, frét'fúl, *a.* Angry, peevish.

FRETFULLY, frét'fúl-lè, *ad.* Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frét'fúl-nés, *s.* Peevishness.

FRETTY, frét'tè, *a.* Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, frl'á-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frl'á-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frl'úr, *s.* A religious, a brother of some regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frl'úr llke, *a.* Monastick, unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frl'úr-lè, *ad.* Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frl'úr-è, *s.* A monastery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, fríb'bl, *v. n.* To trifle.

FRIBBLER, fríb'bl-úr, *s.* A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frík-á-sèè', *s.* A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with rich sauce.

FRICATION, frl-ká'shún, *s.* The act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICTION, frl'k'shún, *s.* The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh brush or cloths.

FRIDAY, frl'dè, *s.* The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frénd, *s.* One joined to another in

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy ; one reconciled to another ; a companion ; favourer ; one propitious ; a familiar compellation. [wanting support.
FRIENDLESS, frënd'lés, *a.* Wanting friends.
FRIENDLINESS, frënd'lé-nés, *s.* A disposition to friendship ; exertion of benevolence.
FRIENDLY, frënd'lé, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable ; disposed to union ; salutary.
FRIENDSHIP, frënd'shîp, *s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence ; highest degree of intimacy ; favour, personal kindness ; assistance, help.
FRIEZE, fréeze, *s.* A coarse warm cloth.
FRIEZE, fréeze, *s.* In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
FRIGATE, frîg'ât, *s.* A small ship ; a ship of war ; any vessel on the water.
FRIGEFACTION, frîd-jè-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of making cold. [with fear.
To FRIGHT, frîte, *v. a.* To terrify, to disturb
FRIGHT, frîte, *s.* A sudden terror.
To FRIGHTEN, frî'tn, *v. a.* To terrify, to shock with dread.
FRIGHTFUL, frîte'fûl, *a.* Terrible, dreadful, full of terror. [horribly.
FRIGHTFULLY, frîte'fûl-lé, *ad.* Dreadfully,
FRIGHTFULNESS, frîte'fûl-nés, *s.* The power of impressing terror.
FRIGID, frîd'jîd, *a.* Cold ; without warmth of affection ; impotent, without warmth of body ; dull, without fire of fancy.
FRIGIDITY, frè-jîd'é-té, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth ; dulness, want of intellectual fire ; want of corporeal warmth ; coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY, frîd'jîd-lé, *ad.* Coldly, dully, without affection.
FRIGIDNESS, frîd'jîd-nés, *s.* Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK, frî-gò-rîf'îk, *a.* Causing cold.
To FRILL, frîl, *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.
FRINGE, frînje, *s.* Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
To FRINGE, frînje, *v. a.* To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.
FRIPPERY, frîp'èr-è, *s.* The place where old clothes are sold ; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.
FRISEUR, frè-zâre', *s.* A hair dresser.
To FRISK, frîsk, *v. n.* To leap, to skip ; to dance in frolick or gayety.
FRISK, frîsk, *s.* Frolick, a fit of wanton gayety.
FRISKER, frîsk'ûr, *s.* A wanton, one not constant or settled.
FRISKINESS, frîsk'é-nés, *s.* Gayety, liveliness.
FRISKY, frîsk'é, *a.* Gay, airy.
FRIT, frît, *s.* The calcined materials for glass.
FRITH, frîth, *s.* A strait of the sea ; a kind of net.
FRITTER, frît'tûr, *s.* A small piece cut to be fried ; a fragment ; a cheesecake.
To FRITTER, frît'tûr, *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried ; to break into small particles or fragments.
FRIVOLITY, frè-vôl'é-té, *s.* Insignificancy.

FRIVOLOUS, frîv'ô-lûs, *a.* Slight, trifling, of no moment. [importance, triflingness.
FRIVOLOUSNESS, frîv'ô-lûs-nés, *s.* Want of
FRIVOLOUSLY, frîv'ô-lûs-lé, *ad.* Triflingly, without weight. [curls, like nap of frieze.
To FRIZZLE, frîz'zl, *v. a.* To curl in short
FRIZLER, frîz'zl-ûr, *s.* One that makes short curls, properly *Frizzler*.
FRO, frò, *ad.* Backward, regressively ; to and fro, backward and forward.
FROCK, fròk, *s.* A dress, a coat for children ; a kind of close coat for men.
FROG, frôg, *s.* A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind ; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.
FROGBIT, frôg'bît, *s.* An herb.
FROGFISH, frôg'fîsh, *s.* A kind of fish.
FROGGRASS, frôg'grâs, *s.* A kind of herb.
FROGLETUCE, frôg'lét-tîs, *s.* A plant.
FROLICK, frôl'îk, *a.* Gay, full of levity.
FROLICK, frôl'îk, *s.* A wild prank, a flight of whim.
To FROLICK, frôl'îk, *v. n.* To play wild pranks.
FROLICKLY, frôl'îk-lé, *ad.* Gayly, wildly.
FROLICKSOME, frôl'îk-sûm, *a.* Full of wild gayety.
FROLICKSOMENESS, frôl'îk-sûm-nés, *s.* Wildness of gayety, pranks. [wild gayety.
FROLICKSOMELY, frôl'îk-sûm-lé, *ad.* With
FROM, frôm, *prep.* Away, noting privation ; noting reception ; noting procession ; descent or birth ; out of ; noting progress from premises to inferences ; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought ; because of ; not near to ; noting separation ; noting exemption or deliverance ; at a distance ; contrary to ; noting removal ; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, from above, from the parts above ; from afar ; from behind ; from on high.
FRONDIFEROUS, frôn-dîf'fè-rûs, *a.* Bearing leaves.
FRONT, frânt, or frônt, *s.* The face ; the face as opposed to an enemy ; the part or place opposed to the face ; the van of an army ; the forepart of any thing, as of a building ; the most conspicuous part ; boldness, impudence.
To FRONT, frânt, *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face, to stand opposed or over against any place or thing.
To FRONT, frânt, *v. n.* To stand foremost.
FRONTAL, frônt'âl, *s.* Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.
FRONTATED, frôn'tâ-téd, *a.* The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line ; used in opposition to cusped.
FRONTBOX, frânt'bòks, *s.* The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.
FRONTED, frânt'éd, *a.* Formed with a front.
FRONTIER, frôn'tshèèr, or frônt'yèèr, *s.* The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory. [dering.
FRONTIER, frôn'tshèèr, or frônt'yèèr, *a.* Border
FRONTISPIECE, frôn'tîs-peèse, *s.* That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
FRONTLESS, frânt'lès, *a.* Without blushes, without shame.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . /hin, THIS

FRONTLET, frónt'lét, *s.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frónt'róòm, *s.* An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, fróre, *a.* Frozen.

FROST, fróst, *s.* The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, fróst'bít-tn, *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, frós'téd, *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTILY, frós'tè-lè, *ad.* With frost, with excessive cold. [cold.]

FROSTINESS, frós'tè-nès, *s.* Cold, freezing

FROSTNAIL, fróst'náile, *s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, fróst'wúrk, *s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, frós'tè, *a.* Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.

FROTH, fróth, *s.* Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

To FROTH, fróth, *v. n.* To foam, to throw out spume.

FROTHILY, fróth'è-lè, *ad.* With foam, with spume; in an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, fróth'è, *a.* Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, fróunse, *s.* A distemper, in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE, fróunse, *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, fróu'zè, *a.* Dim, cloudy; fetid, musty. A cant word.

FROWARD, fró'wárd, *a.* Peevish, ungovernable, perverse. [perversely.]

FROWARDLY, fró'wárd-lè, *ad.* Peevishly,

FROWARDNESS, fró'wárd-nès, *s.* Peevishness, perverseness.

To FROWN, fróun, *v. a.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow in wrinkles.

FROWN, fróun, *s.* A wicked look, a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, fró'zn. *Part. pass. of Freeze.*

FRUCTIFEROUS, frúk-tí'fèr-ús, *a.* Bearing fruit. [fruitful, to fertilize.]

To FRUCTIFY, frúk'tè-fl, *v. a.* To make

To FRUCTIFY, frúk'tè-fl *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frúk-tè-fè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frúk'tshù-ús, *a.* Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frú'gál, *a.* Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious. [mony, good husbandry.]

FRUGALITY, frú'gál'è-tè, *s.* Thrift, parsimony.

FRUGALLY, frú'gál-è, *ad.* Parsimoniously, sparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frú-jí'fèr-ús, *a.* Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, fróót, *s.* The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, fróót'idje, *s.* Fruit collectively various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, fróót'bár-úr, *s.* That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, fróót'bár-íng, *a.* Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, fróót'ér-úr, *s.* One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, fróót'ér-è, *s.* Fruit collectively taken; a fruit .on, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, fróót'fúl, *a.* Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, fróót'fúl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, fróót'fúl-nès, *s.* Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.

FRUITGROVES, fróót'gróvz, *s.* Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frú-ísh'ún, *s.* Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, frú'è-tív, *a.* Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment

FRUITLESS, fróót'lès, *a.* Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, fróót'lès-lè, *ad.* Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, fróót'tíme, *s.* The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, fróót'trèe, *s.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. [of grain.]

FRUMENTACIOUS, frú-mèn-tá'shús, *a.* Made

FRUMENTY, frú'mèn-tè, *s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk. [beat.]

To FRUMP, frúmp, *v. a.* To mock, to brow.

To FRUSH, frúsh, *v. a.* To break, bruise, or crush. [less, unprofitable.]

FRUSTRANEOUS, frús-trá'nè-ús, *a.* Vain, use-

To FRUSTRATE, frús'trátè, *v. a.* To defeat,

to disappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frús'trátè, *part. a.* Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frús-trá'shún, *s.* Disappointment, defeat. [appointing.]

FRUSTRATIVE, frús'trá-tív, *a.* Fallacious, dis-

FRUSTRATORY, frús'trá-tár-è, *a.* That makes any procedure void.

FRUSTUM, frús'túm, *s.* A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, frí, *s.* The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frí, *v. a.* To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frí, *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frí, *s.* A dish of things fried.

FRYPAN, frí'íng-pán, *s.* The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

FRYTH, fríth, *s.* (Not so common a spelling) A frith, a wood; a plain between woods.

To FUB, fúb, *v. a.* To put off.

FUB, fúb, *s.* A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fú'ká-téd, *a.* Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fú'kús, *s.* Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fú'ddl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fú'ddl, *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

FUEL, fū'il, *s.* The matter or aliment of fire.
FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'shūs, *a.* Volatile, fleeting.
FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shūs-nēs, *s.* Volatility, the quality of flying away.
FUGACITY, fū-gās'è-tè, *s.* Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.
FUGITIVE, fū'jè-tīv, *a.* Not tenable; unsteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.
FUGITIVE, fū'jè-tīv, *s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.
FUGITIVENESS, fū'jè-tīv-nēs, *s.* Volatility, instability, uncertainty.
FUGUE, fūg, *s.* Flying musick.
FULCIMENT, fūl'sè-mènt, *s.* That on which a body rests.
To FULFIL, fūl-fīl', *v. a.* To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.
FULFILMENT, fūl-fīl'mènt, *s.* An accomplishment, a fulfillment.
FULFRAUGHT, fūl-frāwt', *a.* Full stored.
FULGENCY, fūl'jèn-sè, *s.* Splendour.
FULGENT, fūl'jènt, *a.* Shining.
FULGID, fūl'jīd, *a.* Shining.
FULGIDITY, fūl-jīd'è-tè, *s.* Splendour.
FULGOUR, fūl'gūr, *s.* Splendour, dazzling brightness. [lightening.
FULGURATION, fūl-gū-rā'shūn, *s.* The act of
FULIGINOUS, fū-līd'jīn-ūs, *a.* Sooty, smoky.
FULL, fūl, *a.* Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.
FULL, fūl, *s.* Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
FULL, fūl, *ad.* Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.
FULLBLOWN, fūl'blōne, *a.* Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. [large bottom.
FULLBOTTOMED, fūl-bōt'tūmd, *a.* Having a
FULLEARED, fūl-èèrd', *a.* Having the heads full of grain. [nent eyes.
FULLEYED, fūl-īde', *a.* Having large prominent
FULLFED, fūl-féd', *a.* Sated, fat, saturated.
FULLADEN, fūl-lā'dn, *a.* Laden till there can be no more.
FULLSPREAD, fūl-spréd', *a.* Spread to the utmost extent. [its parts.
FULLSUMMED, fūl-sūmd', *a.* Complete in all
To FULL, fūl, *v. a.* To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
FULLAGE, fūl'lāje, *s.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
FULLER, fūl'lūr, *s.* One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.
FULLERS EARTH, fūl'lūrz-èrth, *s.* A kind of marl or clay used in fulling.

FULLERY, fūl'lūr-rè, *s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
FULLINGMILL, fūl'ling-mīl, *s.* A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.
FULLY, fūl'lè, *ad.* Without vacuity; completely, without lack.
FULMINANT, fūl'mè-nānt, *a.* Thundering, making a noise like thunder.
To FULMINATE, fūl'mè-nāte, *v. n.* To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
FULMINATION, fūl'mè-nā'shūn, *s.* The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.
FULMINATORY, fūl'mè-nā-tūr-rè, *a.* Thundering, striking horror.
FULNESS, fūl'nēs, *s.* The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
FULSOME, fūl'sūm, *a.* Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.
FULSOMELY, fūl'sūm-lè, *ad.* Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.
FULSOMENESS, fūl'sūm-nēs, *s.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.
FUMAGE, fū'māje, *s.* Hearth-money.
FUMATORY, fū'mā-tūr-è, *s.* An herb.
To FUMBLE, fūm'bl, *v. n.* To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.
FUMBLER, fūm'bl-ūr, *s.* One who acts awkwardly. [ward manner.
FUMBLINGLY, fūm'blīng-lè, *ad.* In an awkward
FUME, fūme, *s.* Smoke, vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.
To FUME, fūme, *v. n.* To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.
To FUME, fūme, *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.
FUMETTE, fū-mèt', *s.* The stink of meat.
FUMID, fū'mīd, *a.* Smoky, vaporous.
FUMIDITY, fū-mīd'è-tè, *s.* Smokiness, tendency to smoke.
To FUMIGATE, fū'mè-gāte, *v. n.* To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGATION, fū-mè-gā'shūn, *s.* Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes. [rage.
FUMINGLY, fū'mīng-lè, *ad.* Angrily, in a
FUMITER, fū'mè-tūr, *s.* See *Fumatory*.
FUMOUS, fū'mūs, *a.* Producing fumes.
FUMY, fū'mè, *a.* Producing fumes.
FUN, fūn, *s.* Sport, high merriment.
FUNCTION, fūngk'shūn, *s.* Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.
FUND, fūnd, *s.* Stock, capital, that by which any expense is supported; stock or bank of money.
FUNDAMENT, fūn'dā-mènt, *s.* The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.
FUNDAMENTAL, fūn-dā-mènt'āl, *a.* Serving for the foundation, essential not merely accidental.

tùbe, túb, búl . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dá-mén'tál, *s.* Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fún-dá-mén'tál-é, *ad.* Essentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fún-ér-ál, *s.* The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fún-ér-ál, *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, fún-ér-ál, *a.* Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal. [eence.

FUNGOSITY, fúng-gós-é-té, *s.* Unsolid excrescence.

FUNGOUS, fúng-gús, *a.* Excrescent, spongy.

FUNGUS, fúng-gús, *s.* Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fún-é-kl, *s.* A small cord.

FUNICULAR, fún-ík-ú-lár, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fúngk, *s.* A stink.

FUNNEL, fún-níl, *s.* An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, fúr, *s.* Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To FUR, fúr, *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FURWROUGHT, fúr-ráwt', *a.* Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fú-rá'shús, *a.* Thievish.

FURACITY, fú-rás-é-té, *s.* Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fúr-bè-lò, *s.* Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To FURBELOW, fúr-bè-lò, *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fúr-bísh, *v. a.* To burnish, to polish, to rub up. [any thing.

FURBISHER, fúr-bísh-úr, *s.* One who polishes

FURCATION, fúr-ká'shún, *s.* Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. [dandriff.

FURFUR, fúr'fúr, *s.* Husk or chaff, scurf or

FURFURACEOUS, fúr-fú-rá'shús, *a.* Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, fú-ré-ús, *a.* Mad, phrenetick; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, fú-ré-ús-lé, *ad.* Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fú-ré-ús-nés, *s.* Phrensy, madness, transport of passion.

To FURL, fúrl, *v. a.* To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fúr'lóng, *s.* A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fúr'lò, *s.* A temporary dismissal from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fúr'mén-té, *s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fúr'nís, *s.* An enclosed fireplace.

To FURNISH, fúr'nísh, *v. a.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fúr'nísh-úr, *s.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fúr'né-tshúre, *s.* Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fúr-ré-úr, *s.* A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fúr'rò, *s.* A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROWWEED, fúr'rò-wééd, *s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fúr'rò, *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to divide into long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fúr'rè, *a.* Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, fúr'thúr, *a.* Forth, Further, Furthest. At a great distance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fúr'thúr, *ad.* To a great distance.

To FURTHER, fúr'thúr, *v. a.* To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERER, fúr'thúr-úr, *s.* Promoter, advancer. [over, besides.

FURTHERMORE, fúr'thúr-mòre, *ad.* More-

FURTIVE, fúr'tív, *a.* Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fúr-rúngk-kl, *s.* A bile, an angry pustule.

FURY, fú-rè, *s.* Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fúrz, *s.* Gorse, goss.

FURZY, fúr'sè, *a.* Overgrown with furze, full of gorse. [ening.

FUSCATION, fús-ká'shún, *s.* The act of dark-

To FUSE, fúze, *v. a.* To melt, to put into fusion

To FUSE, fúze, *v. n.* To be melted.

FUSEE, fú-zèé', *s.* The cone, round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musquet; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.

FUSIBLE, fú'sè-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fú-sè-bíl-é-té, *s.* Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat

FUSIL, fú-zíl, *a.* Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fú-zèé', *s.* A firelock, a small neat musket; in heraldry, something like a spindle.

FUSILIER, fú-zíl-lèér', *s.* A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION, fú-zhún, *s.* The act of melting; the state of being melted. [word.

FUSS, fús, *s.* A tumult, a bustle. A low cant

FUST, fúst, *s.* The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fús'tshán, *s.* A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

FUSTIAN, fús'tshán, *a.* Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.

FUSTICK, fús'tík, *s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fúst-é-gáte, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pin. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tê-lâ-rê-ân, *s.* A low fellow, a stinkard.
FUSTINESS, fûs-tê-nês, *s.* Mouldiness, stink.
FUSTY, fûs-tê, *a.* Smelling mouldy.
FUTILE, fû-tîl, *a.* Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.
FUTILITY, fû-tîl'ê-tê, *s.* Talkativeness; loquacity: triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.
FUTTOCKS, fût-tûks, *s.* The lower timbers that hold the ship together. [to come.
FUTURE, fû-tshûre, *a.* That will be hereafter,
FUTURE, fû-tshûre, *s.* Time to come.
FUTURELY, fû-tshûre-lê, *ad.* In time to come.
FUTURITION, fû-tshû-rîsh'ûn, *s.* The state of being to be.
FUTURITY, fû-tû-rê-tê, *s.* Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.
To FUZZ, fûz, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fûz'ball, *s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes. [bation.
FY, fl, *interj.* Implying blame or disappro-

G

GABARDINE, gâb-âr-dêen', *s.* A coarse frock.
To GABBLE, gâb'bl, *v. n.* To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.
GABBLE, gâb'bl, *s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning [fellow.
GABBLER, gâb'bl'ûr, *s.* A prater, a chattering
GABEL, gâ'bêl, *s.* An excise, a tax.
GABION, gâ'bê-ûn, *s.* A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
GABLE, gâ'bl, *s.* The sloping roof of a building.
GAD, gâd, *s.* A wedge or ingot of steel; a style or graver. [any settled purpose.
To GAD, gâd, *v. n.* To ramble about without
GADDER, gâd'dûr, *s.* A Rambler, one that runs much abroad without business. [manner.
GADDINGLY, gâd'dîng-lê, *ad.* In a rambling
GADFLY, gâd'fl, *s.* A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.
GAFF, gâf, *s.* A harpoon, or large hook.
GAFFER, gâf'fûr, *s.* A word of respect, now obsolete.
GAFFLES, gâf'flz, *s.* Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend cross bows.
To GAG, gâg, *v. n.* To stop the mouth.
GAG, gâg, *s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
GAGE, gâdje, *s.* A pledge, a pawn, a caution.
To GAGE, gâdje, *v. a.* To depone as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids. [goose.
GAGGLE, gâg'gl, *v. n.* To make a noise like a
GAJETTY, gâ'ê-tê, *s.*—See *Gayety*.
GAILY, gâ'lê, *ad.* Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.—See *Gayly*.
GAIN, gâne, *s.* Profit, advantage; interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.
To GAIN, gâne, *v. a.* To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party;

to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

To GAIN, gâne, *v. n.* To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gâne'ûr, *s.* One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gâne'fûl, *a.* Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gâne'fûl-ê, *ad.* Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gâne'fûl-nês, *s.* Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING, gâne'gîv-ing, *s.* The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gâne'lês, *a.* Unprofitable. [ness.

GAINLESSNESS, gâne'lês-nês, *s.* Unprofitable-

GAINLY, gâne'lê, *ad.* Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gâne-sâ', *v. a.* To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with. [sary.

GAINSAYER, gâne-sâ'ûr, *s.* Opponent, adver-

'GAINST, gênst, *prep.* Poetically for against.

GAIRISH, gâ'rîsh, *a.* Gaudy, showy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, gâ'rîsh-nês, *s.* Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gâte, *s.* March, walk; the manner and air of walking. [splendid amusement.

GALA, gâ'lâ, *s.* A grand entertainment;

GALAXY, gâl'lâk-sê, *s.* The milky way.

GALBANUM, gâl'bâ-nûm, *s.* A kind of gum.

GALE, gâlê, *s.* A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gâl'yâs, *s.* A heavy, low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GALEATED, gâl'ê-â-têd, *a.* Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monks-

GALEATED, gâl'ê-â-têd, *a.* Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monks-

GALLOT, gâl'yût, *s.* A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase.

GALL, gâwl, *s.* The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.

To GALL, gâwl, *v. a.* To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away; to tease, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischief.

To GALL, gâwl, *v. n.* To fret.

GALLANT, gâl'lânt, *a.* Gay, well-dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious.

GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *a.* Inclined to courtship.

GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *s.* A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY, gâl'lânt-lê, *ad.* Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.

GALLANTLY, gâl-lânt'lê, *ad.* Like a wooer, or one who makes love.

GALLANTRY, gâl'lân-trê, *s.* Splendour of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLERY, gâl'lûr-ê, *s.* A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðí . . . pòund . . . thin, THIs.

GALLEY, gál'lé, *s.* A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEYSLAVE, gál'lé-sláve, *s.* A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GALLIARD, gal'yárd, *s.* A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow, an active, nimble, sprightly dancer.

GALLIARDISE, gál'yár-díse, *s.* Merriment, exuberant gayety.

GALLICISM, gál'lé-sízm, *s.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gál-lé-gás'kíns, *s.* Large open hose. [without meaning.]

GALLIMATIA, gál-lé-má'shá, *s.* Nonsense, talk

GALLIMAUFRY, gál-lé-máw'fré, *s.* A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; an inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gál'lé-pót, *s.* A pot painted and glazed. [quarts.]

GALLON, gál'lún, *s.* A liquid measure of four

GALLOON, gál-lóon', *s.* A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, gál'lúp, *v. n.* To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.

GALLOP, gál'lúp, *s.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gál'lúp-úr, *s.* A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.

GALLOWAY, gál'ló-wá, *s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GALLOW, gál'ló, *v. a.* To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gál'lús, *s.* Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

GALOCHE, gá-lóshe, *Pl.* **GALOCHEs**, gá-ló'shíz, *s.* A wooden shoe, worn by the common people in France; a shoe worn over another.

GALVANISM, gál'ván-ízm, *s.* A system of electricity lately discovered by *Galvani*, an Italian, in which it is found, that by placing thin plates of metal together in a pile, and putting between them thin leaves of wet paper, several electrical phenomena are produced.

GAMBADE, gám-báde', } *s.* In the plural, **GAMBADO**, gám-bá'do, } Spatterdashes, a kind of boots.

GAMBLER, gám'bl-úr, *s.* A knave whose practice is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gám-bóódje', *s.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. [to frisk.]

To GAMBOL, gám'búl, *v. n.* To dance, to skip,

GAMBOL, gám'búl, *s.* A skip, a leap for joy, a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gám'bríl, *s.* The hind leg of a horse

GAME, gáme, *s.* Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gáme, *v. n.* To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gáme'kók, *s.* A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gáme'ég, *s.* An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gáme'kéep-úr, *s.* A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME, gáme'súm, *a.* Frolicsome, gay, sportive.

GAMESOMELY, gáme'súm-lé, *ad.* Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS, gáme'súm-nés, *s.* Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESTER, gáme'stúr, *s.* One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolicsome person; a prostitute.

GAMMER, gám'múr, *s.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to *Gaffer*.

GAMMON, gám'mún, *s.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at backgammon for winning the game.

GAMUT, gám'út, *s.* The scale of musical notes.

'GAN, gán. Poetically for *Began*, as *'Gin* for *Begin*.

GANDER, gán'dúr, *s.* The male of the goose.

To GANG, gáng, *v. n.* To go, to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, gáng, *s.* A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gáng'glé-ún, *s.* A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gáng'gréne, *s.* A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. [to mortification.]

To GANGRENE, gáng'gréne, *v. a.* To corrupt

GANGRENOUS, gáng'gré-nús, *a.* Mortified, or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gáng'wá, *s.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gáng'wéék, *s.* Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gánt'lópe, } *s.* A military punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GANTLET, gánt'lét, }

GANZA, gán'zá, *s.* A kind of goose.

GAOL, jále, *s.* A prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, jále'dé-líiv'úr-é, *s.* The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jále'úr, *s.* Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, gáp, *s.* An opening in a broken fence, breach; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacuity.

GAPTOOTHED, gáp'tóót/ht, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gáp, *v. n.* To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

GAPER, gáp'púr, *s.* One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves. [pearance.]

GARB, gárb, *s.* Dress, clothes; exterior ap-

GARBAGE, gár'bídje, *s.* The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gár'bíl, *s.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [Garbage.]

GARBIDGE, gár'bídje, *s.* Corrupted from

To GARBLE, gár'bl, *v. n.* To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gár'bl-úr, *s.* He who separates one part from another.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

GARBOIL, gâr'bôil, *s.* Disorder, tumult, uproar.
GARD, gârd, *s.* Wardship, custody.
GARDEN, gâr'dn, *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful: Garden is often used in composition, to signify belonging to a garden; as, *garden-tillage, garden-ware*.
GARDENWARE, gâr'dn-wâre, *s.* The produce of gardens.
GARDENER, gâr'dn-ûr, *s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens.
GARDENING, gâr'dn-ing, *s.* The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
GARGARISM, gâr'gâ-rîzm, *s.* A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.
To GARGARIZE, gâr'gâ-rîze, *v. a.* To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.
To GARGLE, gâr'gl, *v. a.* To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.
GARGLE, gâr'gl, *s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed. [of flowers.
GARLAND, gâr'lând, *s.* A wreath or branches.
GARLICK, gâr'lîk, *s.* A plant. [low.
GARLICK-EATER, gâr'lîk-ê-tûr, *s.* A mean fellow.
GARMENT, gâr'ment, *s.* Any thing by which the body is covered.
GARNER, gâr'nûr, *s.* A place in which threshed corn is stored up.
To GARNER, gâr'nûr, *v. a.* To store as in garners.
GARNET, gâr'nêt, *s.* A gem.
To GARNISH, gâr'nîsh, *v. a.* To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.
GARNISH, gâr'nîsh, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into gaol. A cant term.
GARNISHMENT, gâr'nîsh-mënt, *s.* Ornament, embellishment. [nament.
GARNITURE, gâr'nê-tshûre, *s.* Furniture, or-
GAROUS, gâr'rûs, *a.* Resembling the pickle made of fish.
GARRAN, gâr'rûn, *s.* A small horse, a hobby; a wretched horse.
GARRET, gâr'rêt, *s.* A room on the highest floor of the house.
GARRETTEER, gâr-rêt-teér, *s.* An inhabitant of a garret.
GARRISON, gâr'rê-sn, *s.* Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.
To GARRISON, gâr'rê-sn, *v. a.* To secure by fortresses.
GARRULITY, gâr-rû'lê-tê, *s.* Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.
GARRULOUS, gâr-rû-lûs, *a.* Prattling, talkative.
GARTER, gâr'tûr, *s.* A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms. [garter.
To GARTEP gâr'tûr, *v. a.* To bind with a
GARTH, gârth, properly *Girth*, *s.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
GAS, gâs, *s.* Any permanently elastic fluid, except the air.

GASCONADE, gâs-kô-nâde', *s.* A boast, a bravado.

To GASH, gâsh, *v. a.* To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gâsh, *s.* A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound. [breeches.

GASKINS, gâs'kînz, *s.* Wide hose, wide

To GASP, gâsp, *v. n.* To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

GASP, gâsp, *s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To GAST, gâst, *v. a.* To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gâs'trîk, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

GASTRILOQUIST, gâs-trîl'ô-kwîst, *s.* One who speaks from the belly.

GASTRILOQUY, gâs-trîl'ô-kwê, *s.* Speaking from the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gâs-trôt'ô-mê, *s.* The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gât, *s.* The *pret.* of *Get*. Obsolete.

GATE, gâte, *s.* The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gâte'vâne, *s.* The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gâte'wâ, *s.* A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gâth'ûr, *v. a.* To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean: to pluck, to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, gâth'ûr, *v. n.* To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gâth'ûr, *s.* Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gâth'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gâth'ûr-ing, *s.* Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gâwd, *s.* An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gâwd, *v. n.* To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gâw'dêr-ê, *s.* Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gâw'dê-lê, *ad.* Showily.

GAUDINESS, gâw'dê-nês, *s.* Showiness, tinsel appearance. [tationously fine.

GAUDY, gâw'dê, *a.* Showy, splendid, ostentatious.

GAUDY, gâw'dê, *s.* A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gâve, *s.* The *pret.* of *Gire*.

GAVEL, gâv'îl, *s.* A provincial word for ground

GAVELKIND, gâv'îl-kînd, *s.* In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

To GAUGE, gâdje, *v. a.* To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gâdje, *s.* A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gâ'jûr, *s.* One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gânt, *a.* Thin, slender, lean, meager.

GAUNTLY, gânt'lê, *ad.* Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thim, THIs.

GAUNTLET, gánt'lét, *s.* An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.
GAUZE, gáwz, *s.* A kind of thin transparent silk.
GAUNTREE, gánt'rée, *s.* A wooden frame on which beer casks are set upon when tunned.
GAWK, gáwk, *s.* A cuckow, a foolish fellow.
GAY, gá, *a.* Airy, cheerful, merry, frolicksome; fine, showy.
GAYETY, gá'è-tè, *s.* Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show. [ily.
GAYLY, gá'lè, *ad.* Merrily, cheerfully, showy.
GAYNESS, gá'nès, *s.* Gayety, finery.
To GAZE, gáze, *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.
GAZE, gáze, *s.* Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.
GAZER, gá'zúr, *s.* He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.
GAZEFUL, gáze'fúl, *a.* Looking intently.
GAZEHOUND, gáze'hóund, *s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
GAZET, gá-zèt', *s.* A small Venetian coin, the price of a newspaper, whence probably arose the name of *Gazette*.
GAZETTE, gá-zèt', *s.* A paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.
GAZETTEER, gáz-èt-teér', *s.* A writer of news.
GAZINGSTOCK, gá'zing-stók, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
GAZON, gáz'òon', *s.* In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.
GEAR, gèér, *s.* Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff. [bubble.
GECK, gèk, *s.* One easily imposed upon; a
GEESE, gèese, *s.* The plural of *Goose*. [ed.
GELABLE, jèl'á-bl, *a.* That may be congeal-
GELATINE, jèl'á-tine, } *a.* Formed into
GELATINOUS, jè-lát'in-ús, } a jelly.
To GELD, gèld, *v. a.* Pret. *Gelded* or *Gelt*.
Part. pass. *Gelded* or *Gelt*. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part
GELDER, gèld'úr, *s.* One that performs the act of castration.
GELDERROSE, gèl'dúr-ròze, *s.* A plant.
GELDING, gèl'ding, *s.* Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.
GELID, jèl'id, *a.* Extremely cold.
GELIDITY, jè-lid'è-tè, }
GELIDNESS, jèl'id-nès, } *s.* Extreme cold.
GELLY, jèl'lè, *s.* Any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluey substance.
GELT, gèlt. *Part. pass.* of *Geld*.
GEM, jèm, *s.* A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud. [or buds.
To GEM, jèm, *v. a.* To adorn as with jewels
To GEM, jèm, *v. n.* To put forth the first buds. [Bearing twins.
GEMELLIPAROUS, jèm-mél-líp'pá-rús, *a.*
To GEMINATE, jèm'mè nàte, *v. a.* To double
GEMINATION, jèm-mè-nà'shùn, *s.* Repetition, reduplication. [in the zodiack.
GEMINI, jèm'è-nì, *s.* The twins, the third sign
GEMINY, jèm'mè-nè, *s.* Twins, a pair, a brace
GEMINOUS, jèm'mè-nús, *a.* Double.
GEMMAR, jèm'már, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jèm'mè-ús, *a.* Tending to gems; resembling gems.
GENDER, jèn'dúr, *s.* A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.
To GENDER, jèn'dúr, *v. a.* To beget; to produce, to cause. [breed.
To GENDER, jèn'dúr, *v. n.* To copulate, to
GENEALOGICAL, jè-nè-á-lódje'è-kál, *a.* Pertaining to descents or families.
GENEALOGIST, jè-nè-ál'ò-jíst, *s.* He who traces descents.
GENEALOGY, jè-nè-ál'ò-jè, *s.* History of the succession of families.
GENERABLE, jèn'ér-á-bl, *a.* That may be produced or begotten.
GENERAL, jèn'ér-ál, *a.* Comprehending many species or individuals, not special: lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; publick, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.
GENERAL, jèn'ér-ál, *s.* The whole, the totality; the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army. [supreme commander.
GENERALISSIMO, jèn-ér-ál-ís'sè-mò, *s.* The
GENERALITY, jèn-ér-ál'è-tè, *s.* The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.
To GENERALIZE, jèn'ér-ál-lze, *v. n.* To arrange particulars under general heads.
GENERALLY, jèn'ér-ál-è, *ad.* In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.
GENERALNESS, jèn'ér-ál nès, *s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, commonness. [greater part.
GENERALTY, jèn'ér-ál-tè, *s.* The whole, the
GENERANT, jèn'ér-ánt, *s.* The begetting or productive power.
To GENERATE, jèn'ér-áte, *v. a.* To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.
GENERATION, jèn-ér-á'shùn, *s.* The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.
GENERATIVE, jèn'ér-á-tív, *a.* Having the power of propagation, prolific: having the power of production, fruitful.
GENERATOR, jèn'ér-á-túr, *s.* The power which begets, causes, or produces.
GENERIC, jè-nèr'è-kál, }
GENERICK, jè-nèr'ík, } *a.* That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.
GENERALLY, jè-nèr'è-kál-è, *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species.
GENEROSITY, jèn-ér-òs'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.
GENEROUS, jèn'ér-ús, *a.* Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.
GENEROUSLY, jèn'ér-ús-lè, *ad.* Not meanly with regard to birth: magnanimously, nobly; liberally, munificently.
GENEROUSNESS, jèn'ér-ús-nès, *s.* The quality of being generous.
GENESIS, jèn'è-sis, *s.* Generation, the first

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nò, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jên'nít, *s.* A small well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, jên-êth-lí-á-kál, *a.* Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

GENETHLIACKS, jê-nêth-lê-áks, *s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIALOGY, jê-nêth-lê-ál'ô-jê, *s.* The art of calculating nativities.

GENETHLIATICK, jê-nêth-lê-át'ík, *s.* He who calculates nativities. [liquor.

GENEVA, jê-nê'vâ, *s.* A distilled spirituous

GENIAL, jê'nê-ál, *a.* That contributes to propagation, that gives cheerfulness, or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jê'nê-ál-lê, *ad.* By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jê-ník'ù-lâ-têd, *a.* Knotted, jointed. [tiness.

GENICULATION, jê-ník-ù-lâ'shûn, *s.* Knot-

GENIO, jê'nê-ô, *s.* A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jên'ê-tálz, *s.* Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jên'ê-tín, *s.* An early apple gathered in June. [name of a case.

GENITIVE, jên'ê-tív, *a.* In grammar, the

GENIUS, jê'nê-ús, *s.* The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.

GENTEEL, jên-têel', *a.* Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jên-têel'lê, *ad.* Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jên-têel'nês, *s.* Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jên'shân, *s.* Felwort or baldmony.

GENTIANELLA, jên'shân-êl'lâ, *s.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jên'tíl, or jên'tîle, *s.* One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God. [paganism.

GENTILISM, jên'tíl ízm, *s.* Heathenism,

GENTILITIOUS, jên-tíl-lísh'ús, *a.* Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jên-tíl'ê-tê, *s.* Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry; the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jên'tl, *a.* Soft, mild, tame; peaceable; soothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jên'tl-fôke, *s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, jên'tl-mân, *s.* A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jên'tl-mân-líke, } *a.* Be-

GENTLEMANLY, jên'tl-mân-lí, } coming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jên'tl-nês, *s.* Softness of manner, sweetness of disposition, meekness.

GENTLESHIP, jên'tl-shíp, *s.* Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jên'tl-wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jên'tlê, *ad.* Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jên'trê, *s.* Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jê-nû-flek'shûn, *s.* The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jên'û-în, *a.* Not spurious.

GENUINELY, jên'û-în-lê, *ad.* Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jên'û-în-nês, *s.* Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jê'nûs, *s.* In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jê-ô-sên'trík, *a.* Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jê-ô-dê'zhê-â, *s.* That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jê-ô-dê'tê-kál, *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jê-ôg'grâ-fûr, *s.* One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jê-ô-grâf'ê-kál, *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jê-ô-grâf'ê-kál-ê, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jê-ôg'grâ-fê, *s.* Knowledge of the earth. [earth.

GEOLOGY, jê-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of the

GEOMANCER, jê-ô-mân sûr, *s.* A fortune teller, a caster of figures. [telling by figures.

GEOMANCY, jê-ô-mân-sê, *s.* The act of fore-

GEOMANTICK, jê-ô-mân'tík, *a.* Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jê-ôm'ê-tûr, *s.* One skilled in geometry, a geonetrician.

GEOMETRAL, jê-ôm'ê-trál, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jê-ô-mêt'trê-kál, } *a.* Per-

GEOMETRICK, jê-ô-mêt trík, } taining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jê-ô-mêt'trê-kál-ê, *ad.* According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jê-ôm-ê-trísh'ân, *s.* One skilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jê-ôm'ê-tríze, *v. u.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jê-ôm'mê-trê, *s.* The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. [agriculture.

GEOPONICAL, jê-ô-pôn'ê-kál, *a.* Relating to

GEOPONICKS, jê-ô-pôn'íks, *s.* The science of

tâbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôû . . . pûnd . . . tûin, THIS.

cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture

GEORGE, jôrje, *s.* A figure of St George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jôr'jîk, *s.* Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. [of agriculture.

GEORGICK, jôr'jîk, *a.* Relating to the doctrine

GEOTICK, jê-ô't'îk, *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jê'rênt, *a.* Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jêr'mân, *s.* A first cousin.

GERMAN, jêr'mân, *a.* Related.

GERMANDER, jêr-mân'dâr, *s.* A plant.

GERME, jêrm, *s.* A sprout or shoot. [seed.

GERMIN, jêr'mîn, *s.* A shooting or sprouting

to GERMINATE, jêr'mê-nâte, *v. n.* To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jêr-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, jêr'ûnd, *s.* In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jêst, *s.* A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, jêst-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jêst-tîk'û-lâte, *v. n.* To play antick tricks, to show postures.

GESTICULATION, jêst-tîk'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Antick tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, jêst'tshûre, *s.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gêt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Got*, anciently, *Gat*. Part. pass. *Got* or *Gotten*. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gêt, *v. n.* To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to escape; To get over, to pass without being stopped; To get up, to raise from repose, to rise from a seat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gêt'tûr, *s.* One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gêt'tîng, *s.* Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit. [a bauble.

GEWGAW, gû'gâw, *s.* A showy trifle, a toy,

GEWGAW, gû'gâw, *a.* Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHAFTFUL, gâst'fûl, *a.* Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHAFTLINESS, gâst'lê-nês, *s.* Horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.

GHAFTLY, gâst'lê, *a.* Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHAFTNESS, gâst'nês, *s.* Ghastliness, horror of look. [pickling.

GERKIN, gêr'kîn, *s.* A young cucumber for

GHOST, gôst, *s.* The soul of a man; a spirit appearing after death; To give up the ghost, to die to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHOSTLINESS, gôst'lê-nês, *s.* Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, gôst'lê, *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, jî'ânt, *s.* A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jî'ân-tês, *s.* A she giant.

GIANTLIKE, jî'ânt-lîke, } *a.* Gigantick,

GIANTLY, jî'ânt-lê, } vast.

GIANTSHIP, jî'ânt-shîp, *s.* Quality or character of a giant. [felt cat.

GIBBE, gîb, *s.* Any old worn out animal; a

To GIBBER, gîb'bûr, *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gîb'bûr-îsh, *s.* Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jîb'bît, *s.* A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged or on which their carcasses are exposed; any transverse beam.

To GIBBET, jîb'bît, *v. a.* To hang or expose on a gibbet, to hang on any thing going transverse. [minence, protuberance.

GIBBOSITY, gîb-bôs'ê-tê, *s.* Convexity, pro-

GIBBOUS, gîb'bûs, *a.* Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crooked-backed.

GIBBOUSNESS, gîb'bûs-nês, *s.* Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gîb'kât, *s.* A castrated cat.

To GIBE, jîbe, *v. n.* To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

To GIBE, jîbe, *v. a.* To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jîbe, *s.* Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff. [er.

GIBER, jî'bûr, *s.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunt-

GIBINGLY, jî'bîng-lê, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, jîb'lêts, *s.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gîd'dê-lê, *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly; unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

GIDDINESS, gîd'dê-nês, *s.* The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gîd'dê, *a.* Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circling motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gîd'dê-brând, *a.* Careless, thoughtless. [steadiness or constancy.

GIDDYHEADED, gîd'dê-hêd-êd, *a.* Without

GIDDYPACED, gîd'dê-pâste, *a.* Moving without regularity. [cular kind.

GIER-EAGLE, jêr'ê-gl, *s.* An eagle of a parti-

GIFT, gîft, *s.* Any thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gîftêd, *a.* Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gîg, *s.* Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pline, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

- GIGANTICK**, jî-gân'tîk, *a.* Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous. [titter.
To GIGGLE, gîg'gl, *v. n.* To laugh idly, to
GIGGLER, gîg'gl-ûr, *s.* A laugher, a titterer.
GIGLET, gîg'gl-ît, properly *Gigglet*, *s.* A wanton, a lascivious girl.
GIGOT, jîg'ût, *s.* The hip joint.
To GILD, gîld, *v. a.* Pret. *Gilded* or *Gilt*
 To overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.
GILDER, gîl'dûr, *s.* One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.
GILDING, gîl'dîng, *s.* Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.
GILLS, gîlz, *s.* The aperture at each side of the fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.
GILL, jîl, *s.* A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground ivy.
GILLHOUSE, jîl'hôuse, *s.* A house where gill is sold. [Julyflower.
GILLIFLOWER, jîl'lê-flôûr, *s.* Corrupted from
GILT, gîlt, *s.* Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.
GILT, gîlt, The *pari.* of *Gild*, which see.
GIM, jîm, *a.* Neat, spruce. An old word.
GIMCRACK, jîm'krâk, *s.* A slight or trivial mechanism. [its point.
GIMLET, gîm'lêt, *s.* A borer with a screw at
GIMP, gîmp, *s.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN, jîn, *s.* A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; spirit flavoured in distillation by juniper berries.
GINGER, jîn'jûr, *s.* An Indian plant; the root of that plant.
GINGERBREAD, jîn-jûr-brêd, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of dough, and flavoured with ginger.
GINGERLY, jîn'jûr-lê, *ad.* Cautiously, nicely.
GINGERNESS, jîn'jûr-nês, *s.* Niceness, tenderness. [gums.
GINGIVAL, jîn'jê-vâl, *a.* Belonging to the
To GINGLE, jîng'gl, *v. n.* To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
To GINGLE, jîng'gl, *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
GINGLE, jîng'gl, *s.* A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID, gîng'glê-môid, *a.* Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.
GINGLYMUS, gîng'glê-mûs, *s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
GINNET, jîn'nêt, *s.* A nag, a mule; a degenerated breed.
GINSENG, jîn'sêng, *s.* A Chinese root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.
GIPSY, jîp'sê, *s.* A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.
GIRASOLE, jîr'â-sôle, *s.* The herb turnsol; the opal stone.
To GIRD, gêrd, *v. a.* Pret. *Girded* or *Girt*,
 To bind round; to invest; to cover round as with a garment; to enclose, to encircle.
To GIRD, gêrd, *v. n.* To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.
GIRDER, gêr'dûr, *s.* In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.
GIRDLE, gêr'dl, *s.* Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiack, a zone.
To GIRDL, gêr'dl, *v. a.* To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to enclose, to shut in, to environ. [encircles the waist.
GIRDLBELT, gêr'dl-bêlt, *s.* The belt that
GIRDLER, gêr'dl-ûr, *s.* A maker of girdles.
GIRE, jîre, *s.* A circle described by any thing in motion. [child.
GIRL, gêrl, *s.* A young woman or female
GIRLISH, gêrl'îsh, *a.* Suiting a girl, youthful.
GIRLISHLY, gêrl'îsh-lê, *ad.* In a girlish manner. [Gird.
GIRT, gêrt, *Part. pass.* from *to Gird*.—See
To GIRT, gêrt, *v. a.* To gird, to encompass, to encircle.
GIRTH, gêrth, *s.* The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.
To GIRTH, gêrth, *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
To GIVE, gîv, *v. a.* Pret. *Gave*. *Part. pass.* *Given*. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance; to empower, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit, as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply, to resign, to yield up; To give way, to alienate from one's self; To give back, to return, to restore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to cease; to addict, to attach to; to conclude lost, to abandon; To give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter; to show in false appearance; To give up, to resign, to quit, to yield; to abandon; to deliver.
To GIVE, gîv, *v. n.* To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; To give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to cease, to forbear; To give over, to act no more; To give out, to publish, to proclaim, to yield; To give way, to make room for.
GIVER, gîv'ûr, *s.* One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.
GIZZARD, gîz'zûrd, *s.* The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. [ness.
GLABRITY, glâb'rê-tê, *s.* Smoothness, bald-
GLACIAL, glâ'shê-âl, *a.* Icy, made of ice, frozen. [ice.
To GLACIATE, glâ'shê-âte, *v. n.* To turn into
GLACIATION, glâ'shê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of turning into ice, ice formed.
GLACIS, glâ'sîs, or glâ-sêze', *s.* In fortification, a sloping bank.
GLAD, glâd, *a.* Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.
*To GLAD, glâd, *v. a.* To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.
To GLADDEN, glâd'dn, *v. a.* To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.*

tàbe, túb búll . . . òíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THis.

GLADE, gláde, *s.* A lawn or opening into a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glád'fúl-nēs, *s.* Joy, gladness

GLADIATOR, glá'dè-à'túr, *s.* A sword-play-
er, a prize-fighter. [ment.

GLADLY, glád'lè, *ad.* Joyfully, with merri-

GLADNESS, glád'nēs, *s.* Cheerfulness, joy,
exultation. [lighted; causing joy.

GLADSOME, glád'súm, *a.* Pleased, gay, de-

GLADSOMELY, glád'súm-lè, *ad.* With gayety
and delight. [showiness, delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glád'súm-nēs, *s.* Gayety,

GLAIRE, glàre, *s.* The white of an egg; a
kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glàre, *v. a.* To smear with the
white of an egg. This word is still used by
the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glánse, *s.* A sudden shoot of light
or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam
of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glánse, *v. n.* To shoot a sud-
den ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique
direction; to view with a quick cast of the
eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glánse, *v. a.* To move nimbly,
to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glán'síng-lè, *ad.* In an ob-
lique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glánd, *s.* A smooth fleshy substance
which serves as a kind of strainer to separate
some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glán'dúr, *s.* A disease incident
to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glán-díffè-rús, *a.* Bearing
mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glán'dúle, *s.* A small gland
serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glán-dù-lòs'è-tè, *s.* A col-
lection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glán'dù-lús, *a.* Pertaining to
the glands, subsisting in glands.

To GLARE, glàre, *v. n.* To shine so as to daz-
zle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing
eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glàre, *v. a.* To shoot such splen-
dour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glàre, *s.* Overpowering lustre,
splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce
piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glà'rè-ús, *a.* Consisting of viscous
transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glà'ríng, *a.* Applied to any thing
very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glás, *s.* An artificial substance made
by fusing salts and flint or sand together,
with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any
kind: a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to
help the sight; an hour-glass, a glass used
in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup
of glass used to drink in: the quantity of
wine usually contained in a glass; a perspec-
tive glass.

GLASS, glás, *a.* Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glás, *v. a.* To case in glass; to cov-
er with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glás'fúr-nís, *s.* A furnace
in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glás'gá-zíng, *a.* Finical, often
contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, glás'grínd'úr, *s.* One whose
trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glás'hóuse, *s.* A house where
glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glás'mán, *s.* One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, glás'mét'tl, *s.* Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, glás'wúrk, *s.* Manufactory of
glass.

GLASSWORT, glás'wúrt, *s.* A plant.

GLASSY, glás'sè, *a.* Made of glass, vitreous;
resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lus-
tre, or brittleness.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glás'sn-bêr-è-thòrn',
s. A species of medlar; a kind of thorn
which blossoms in winter.

GLAUCOMA, gláw-kò'má, *s.* A fault in the
eye, which changes the crystalline humour
into a grayish colour.

GLAVE, gláve, *s.* A broad sword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, gláze, *v. a.* To furnish with win-
dows of glass; to cover with glass, as pot-
ters do their earthen ware; to overlay with
something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glá'zhúr, *s.* One whose trade is to
make glass windows.

GLEAD, glède, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, glème, *s.* Sudden shoot of light, lus-
tre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glème, *v. n.* To shine with sud-
den flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glè'mè, *a.* Flashing, darting sud-
den shoots of light.

To GLEAN, glène, *v. a.* To gather what the
reapers of the harvest leave behind; to ga-
ther any thing thinly scattered.

GLEANER, glè'núr, *s.* One who gathers after
the reapers; one who gathers any thing slow-
ly and laboriously. [or thing gleaned,

GLEANING, glè'níng, *s.* The act of glean-
ing.

GLEE, glèbe, *s.* Turf, soil, ground; the land
possessed as part of the revenue of an ec-
clesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glè'bús, } *a.* Turfy.

GLEBY, glè'bè, }

GLEDE, glède, *s.* A kite.

GLEE, glèè, *s.* Joy, gayety; a kind of song.

GLEEFUL, glèè'fúl, *a.* Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glèèk, *s.* Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glèèt, *s.* A thin ichor running from a
sore: a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glèèt, *v. n.* To drip or ooze with
a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, glèè'tè, *a.* Ichory, thinly sanious.

GLEN, glèn, *s.* A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glù, *s.* A viscous cement made by dis-
solving the skins of animals in boiling water,
and drying the jelly.

GLIB, glíb, *a.* Smooth, slippery, so formed
as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glíb, *v. a.* To castrate.

GLIBLY, glíb'lè, *ad.* Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glíb'nēs, *s.* Smoothness, slipperi-
ness.

To GLIDE, glíde, *v. n.* To flow gently and
silently; to pass gently and without tumult;
to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glí'dúr, *s.* One that glides.

GLIKE, glíke, *s.* A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glím'múr, *v. n.* To shine
faintly, to be perceived imperfectly, to ap-
pear faintly.

GLIMMER, glím'múr, *s.* Faint splendour,
weak light; a kind of fossil.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mề, mết . . . pine, pîn . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt . . .

GLIMPSE, glĩmps, *s.* A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, glĩs'sn, *v. n.* To shine, to sparkle with light. [bright.

To GLISTER, glĩs'tũr, *v. n.* To shine, to be

To GLITTER, glĩt'tũr, *v. n.* To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be spacious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glĩt'tũr, *s.* Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glĩt'tũr-ing-lẻ, *ad.* With shining lustre. [askew.

To GLOAR, glẻ, *v. a.* To squint, to look

To GLOAT, glẻ, *v. n.* To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glẻb'ỏtẻd, *a.* Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidal.

GLOBE, glẻbe, *s.* A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, glẻb'ỏse', *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glẻb'ỏs'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glẻb'ỏus, *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glẻb'ỏ-lỏr, *a.* Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glẻb'ỏle, *s.* Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glẻb'ỏ-lỏus, *a.* In form of a small sphere, round. [into a ball or sphere.

To GLOMERATE, glẻm'ẻr-ỏtẻ, *v. a.* To gather

GLOMEROUS, glẻm'ẻr-ỏus, *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glẻỏm, *s.* Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness.

To GLOOM, glẻỏm, *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be sullen.

GLOOMILY, glẻỏm'ẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; sullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glẻỏm'ẻ-nẻs, *s.* Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glẻỏm'ẻ, *a.* Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glẻ'ỏrẻd, *a.* Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glẻ-rẻ-fẻ-kỏ'shủn, *s.* The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glẻ'ỏrẻ-fẻ, *v. a.* To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glẻ'ỏrẻ-ỏus, *a.* Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glẻ'ỏrẻ-ỏus-lẻ, *ad.* Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glẻ'ỏrẻ, *s.* Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, glẻ'ỏrẻ, *v. n.* To boast in, to be proud of.

To GLOSE, glẻze, *v. a.* To flatter, to colloque.

GLOSS, glẻs, *s.* A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation; superficial lustre.

To GLOSS, glẻs, *v. n.* To comment, to make sly remarks.

To GLOSS, glẻs, *v. a.* To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARY, glẻs'sỏ-rẻ, *s.* A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glẻs'sỏr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glẻs'sẻ-nẻs, *s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAFHER, glẻs-sẻg'grỏ-fẻr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glẻs-sẻg'grỏ-fẻ, *s.* The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glẻs'sẻ, *a.* Shining, smoothly polished

GLOTTIS, glẻt'tẻs, *s.* The head of the wind-pipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glẻv, *s.* Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glẻv'ỏr, *s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. [len.

To GLOUT, glẻỏt, *v. n.* To pout, to look sul-

To GLOW, glẻ, *v. n.* To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.

To GLOW, glẻ, *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine.

GLOW, glẻ, *s.* Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glẻ'wỏrm, *s.* A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, glẻze, *v. n.* To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glẻze, *s.* Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.

GLUE, glẻ, *s.* A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glẻ, *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.

GLUEBOILER, glẻ'bẻil-ỏr, *s.* One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glẻ'ỏr, *s.* One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glẻủm, *a.* Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glẻủt, *v. a.* To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glẻủt, *s.* That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety, more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glẻủtẻ-nẻus, *a.* Gluy, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glẻủtẻ-nẻus-nẻs, *s.* Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glẻủt'ủn, *s.* One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

tùbe, tùb, bùll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . /thin, THIS.

To GLUTTONISE, glút'tún-lze, *v. a.* To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glút'tún-ús, *a.* Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glút'tún-ús-lè, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton. [luxury of the table.

GLUTTONY, glút'tún-è, *s.* Excess of eating.

GLUY, glú'è, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glín, *s.* A hollow between two mountains. [to snarl.

To GNARL, nàrl, *v. n.* To growl, to murmur, **GNARLED**, nàrl'éd, *a.* Knotty.

To GNASH, nàsh, *v. a.* To strike together, to clash.

To GNASH, nàsh, *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nât, *s.* A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nât'flòù-úr, *s.* The bee flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nât'snáp-púr, *s.* A bird so called.

To GNAW, nâw, *v. a.* To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, nâw, *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'úr, *s.* One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nô'môn, *s.* The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nô-môn'íks, *s.* The art of dialling.

To GO, gò, *v. n.* Pret. *I went, I have gone.*

To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey afoot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread, to be dispersed, to reach; to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right; to abscond; To go between, to interpose, to moderate between two; To go by, to pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule; To go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; To go off, to die, to de cease; to depart from a post; to elope; To go on, to make attack; to proceed; To go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; To go out, to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished; To go through, to perform thoroughly; to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

GO-BY, gò-bl', *s.* Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

GOCART, gò'kàrt, *s.* A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk.

GO-TO, gò-tòò', *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GOAD, gòde, *s.* A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gòde, *v. a.* To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

GOAL, gòle, *s.* The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

GOAL, jàle, *s.* An incorrect spelling for *Gaul*, which see.

GOAR, gòre, *s.* Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gòte, *s.* An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gòte'bèrd, *s.* A plant.

GOATCHAFFER, gòte'tshà-fúr, *s.* A kind of beetle, vulgarly *Cockchafer*.

GOATHERD, gòte'hèrd, *s.* One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATISH, gòte'ísh, *a.* Resembling a goat in rankness or lust. [beard.

GOATMARJORAM, gòte-màr'júr-àm, *s.* Goats-

GOATSRUE, gòts'ròò, *s.* A plant.

GOATSTHORN, gòts'thòrn, *s.* A plant.

To GOBBLE, gòb'bl, *v. a.* To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBBLER, gòb'bl-úr, *s.* One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, gò'bè-twèèn, *s.* One that transacts business by running between two parties. [bowl or cup.

GOBLET, gòb'blèt, *s.* Properly *Goblet*. A

GOBLIN, gòb'lín, *s.* An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gòd, *s.* The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gòd'tshíld, *s.* The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GODDAUGHTER, gòd'dâw-túr, *s.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GODDESS, gòd'dés, *s.* A female divinity.

GODDESSLIKE, gòd'dés-líke, *a.* Resembling a goddess. [the font.

GODFATHER, gòd'fà-THúr, *s.* The sponsor at

GODHEAD, gòd'héd, *s.* Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

GODLESS, gòd'lés, *a.* Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gòd'líke, *a.* Divine, resembling a divinity.

GODLING, gòd'líng, *s.* A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gòd'lè-nés, *s.* Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLY, gòd'lè, *a.* Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gòd'lè, *ad.* Piously, righteously.

GODLYHEAD, gòd'lè-héd, *s.* Goodness, righteousness.

GODMOTHER, gòd'múTH-úr, *s.* A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GODSHIP, gòd'shíp, *s.* The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gòd'sún, *s.* One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, gòd'wârd, *ad.* Toward God.

GODWIT, gòd'wít, *s.* A bird of particular delicacy. [walker.

GOER, gò'úr, *s.* One that goes, a runner, a

To GOGGLE, gòg'gl, *v. n.* To look askint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gòg'gl-lde, *a.* Squint-eyed, not looking straight.

GOING, gò'íng, *s.* The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

Kate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

GOLA, gó'lā, *s.* The same with *Cymatium*. A term in architecture signifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

GOLD, góld, *s.* The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.

GOLD, góld, *a.* Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, góld'bè-túr, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat gold into leaves.

GOLDBEATERS' SKIN, góld'bè-túr-skīn', *s.* Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, góld'bóund, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GOLDEN, gól'dn, *a.* Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold. [splendidly.]

GOLDENLY, gól'dn-lé, *ad.* Delightfully,

GOLDFINCH, góld'fīnsh, *s.* A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, góld'fīnd-úr, *s.* One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty a jakes. [bird.]

GOLDHAMMER, góld'hām-múr, *s.* A kind of

GOLDING, góld'īng, *s.* A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, góld'sīze, *s.* A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, góld'smīth, *s.* One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, góme, *s.* The black and oily grease of a cart wheel; vulgarly pronounced *Coom*.

GONDOLA, gón'dó-lā, *s.* A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gón'dó-leér', *s.* A boatman.

GONE, gón. Part. pret. from *Go*. Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gón'fā-lūn, { *s.* An ensign, a

GONFANON, gón'fā-nūn, { standard.

GONORRHOEA, gón-ór-ré'ā, *s.* A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gúd, *a.* Comp. *Better*. Super. *Best*. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fast; In good sooth, really, seriously; To make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gúd, *s.* That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue, righteousness. [good, no worse.]

GOOD, gúd, *ad.* Well, not ill, not amiss; As **GOOD-CONDITIONED**, gúd-kón-dīsh'únd, *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gúd'lè-nés, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gúd'lé, *a.* Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gúd'nóū, *interj.* In good time.

GOODMAN, gúd'mān, *s.* A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gallant.

GOODNESS, gúd'nés, *s.* Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gúdz, *s.* Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gúd d., *s.* A low term of civility used to mean old women; corrupted from *good-wife*.

GOOSE, gōōse, *s.* A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'bēr-è, *s.* A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōse'fút, *s.* Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōse'grās, *s.* Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gór'bel-lé, *s.* A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gór'bél-līd, *a.* Fat, big-bellied.

GORD, górd, *s.* An instrument of gaming.

GORE, góre, *s.* Blood; blood clotted or congealed [pierce with a horn.]

To GORE, góre, *v. a.* To stab, to pierce; to

GORGE, górje, *s.* The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, górje, *v. a.* To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEON'S, gór'jús, *a.* Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gór'jús-lé, *ad.* Splendidly, magnificently, finely. [magnificence, show.]

GORGEOUSNESS, gór'jús-nés, *s.* Splendour,

GORGET, gór'jèt, *s.* The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gór'gún, *s.* A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gór'mānd, *s.* A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gór'mān-dīze, *v. n.* To feed ravenously. [cious eater.]

GORMANDIZER, gór'mān-dī-zúr, *s.* A voracious eater.

GORSE, górse, *s.* Furze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gó'rè, *a.* Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gós'háwk, *s.* A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, góz'līng, *s.* A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin on nut trees and pines.

GOSPEL, gós'pél, *s.* God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gós'pél-úr, *s.* A name given to the followers of Wickliff, who professed to preach only the gospel.

GOSSAMER, gós'sā-múr, *s.* The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest time.

GOSSIP, gós'síp, *s.* One who answers for a child in baptism; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying in.

To GOSSIP, gós'síp, *v. n.* To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

GOT, gót. Pret. of *To Get*.

GOTTEN, gót'tn. Part pass. of *Get*.

To GOVERN, gúv'urn, *v. a.* To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN, gúv'urn, *v. n.* To keep superiority.

tàbe, tub, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . /thin, THIS.

GOVERNABLE, gǔv'úr-ná-bl, *a.* Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.
GOVERNANCE, gǔv'úr-nánsē, *s.* Government, rule, management.
GOVERNANTE, gò-vúr-nánt', *s.* A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.
GOVERNESS, gǔv'úr-nēs, *s.* A female invested with authority; a tutoress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.
GOVERNMENT, gǔv'úr-něnt, *s.* Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageable-ness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.
GOVERNOUR, gǔv'úr-núr, *s.* One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.
GOUGE, gòòdje, *s.* A chisel having the edge curved.
GOURD, gòrd, gòòrd, *s.* A plant, a bottle.
GOURDINESS, gòr'dē-nēs, *s.* A swelling in a horse's leg.
GOURNET, gúr'nět, *s.* A fish.
GOUT, gòút, *s.* A periodical disease attended with great pain.
GOUT, gòò, *s.* A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.
GOUTWORT, gòút'wúrt, *s.* An herb.
GOUTY, gòút'tē, *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.
GOWN, gòún, *s.* A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.
GOWNED, gòúnd, *a.* Dressed in a gown.
GOWNMAN, gòún'mán, *s.* A man devoted to the arts of peace.
To GRABBLE, gráb'bl, *v. a.* To grope.
To GRABBLE, gráb'bl, *v. n.* To lie prostrate on the ground.
GRACE, gráse, *s.* Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.
GRACE-CUP, gráse'kúp, *s.* The cup or health drank after grace.
To GRACE, gráse, *v. a.* To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.
GRACED, grást, *a.* Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste. [nity.
GRACEFUL, gráse'fúl, *a.* Beautiful with dignity.
GRACEFULLY, gráse'fúl-ē, *ad.* Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.
GRACEFULNESS, gráse'fúl-nēs, *s.* Elegance of manner.
GRACELESS, gráse'lēs, *a.* Without grace, wicked, abandoned.
GRACES, grá'síz, *s.* Good graces, for favour; it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grás'síl, *a.* Slender, small.
GRACILENT, grás'ē-lěnt, *a.* Lean.
GRACILITY, grá-síl'ē-tē, *s.* Slenderness.
GRACIOUS, grá'shús, *a.* Merciful, benevolent, favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.
GRACIOUSLY, grá'shús-lē, *ad.* Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.
GRACIOUSNESS, grá'shús-nēs, *s.* Kind condescension; pleasing manner.
GRADATION, grá-dá'shún, *s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.
GRADATORY, grád'á-túr-ē, *s.* Steps from the cloister into the church.
GRADIANT, grá'dē-ánt, or grá'jē-ánt, *a.* Walking.
GRADUAL, grád'ú-ál, or grád'jú-ál, *a.* Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.
GRADUAL, grád'ú-ál, *s.* An order of steps.
GRADUALITY, grád-ú-ál'ē-tē, *s.* Regular progression.
GRADUALLY, grád'ú-ál-lē, *ad.* By degrees, in regular progression.
To GRADUATE, grád'ú-áte, *v. a.* To dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.
GRADUATE, grád'ú-áte, *s.* A man dignified with an academical degree.
GRADUATION, grád-ú-á'shún, *s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.
GRAFF, gráf, *s.* A ditch, a moat.
GRAFT or GRAFF, grást or gráff, *s.* A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.
To GRAFT or GRAFF, grást or gráff, *v. a.* To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.
GRAFTER, gráf'túr, *s.* One who propagates fruits by grafting.
GRAIN, gráne, *s.* A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.
GRAINED, gránd, *a.* Rough, made less smooth.
GRAINS, granz, *s.* The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.
GRAINY, grá'nē, *a.* Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.
GRAMERCY, grá-mēr'sē, *interj.* An obsolete expression of surprise.
GRAMINEOUS, grá-mín'ē-ús, *a.* Grassy.
GRAMINIVOROUS, grám-ē-nív'ò-rús, *a.* Grass-eating.
GRAMMAR, grám'már, *s.* The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech: the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, molve, nôr, nôt. . . .

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, grâm'mâr-skôôl, *s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grâm-mâ'rê-ân, *s.* One who teaches grammar, a philologist.

GRAMMATICAL, grâm-mât'ê-kâl, *a.* Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grâm-mât'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grâm'pl, *s.* A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grâm'pûs, *s.* A large fish of the whale kind. [*Grandam.*]

GRANAM, grân'âm, *s.* A ludicrous word for

GRANARY, grân'â-rê, *s.* A storehouse for the thrashed corn.

GRANATE, grân'ât, *s.* A kind of marble, so called because it is marked with small variations like grains.

GRAND, grând, *a.* Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grân'dâm, *s.* Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grând'tshîld, *s.* The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grând'dâw-tûr, *s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grân-dêê', *s.* A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grân'jûr, *s.* State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grând'fâ-THûr, *s.* The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grân-dîf'ik, *a.* Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grân'dê-nûs, *a.* Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grând'mûTH-ûr, *s.* The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grând'sîre, *s.* Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically. [*daughter.*]

GRANDSON, grând'sûn, *s.* The son of a son or

GRANGE, grânje, *s.* A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grân'it, *s.* A stone composed of separate and very large concretions rudely compacted together. [*grain.*]

GRANIVOROUS, grâ-nîv'vô-rûs, *a.* Eating

GRANNAM, grân'nâm, *s.* Grandmother.

To GRANT, grânt, *v. a.* To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grânt, *s.* The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grânt'â-bl, *a.* That may be granted.

GRANTEE, grân-têê', *s.* He to whom any grant is made. [*is made.*]

GRANTOR, grânt-tôr', *s.* He by whom a grant

GRANULARY, grân'û-lâr-ê, *a.* Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, *v. n.* To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, *v. a.* To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, grân-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so that it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grân'ûle, *s.* A small compact particle. [*grains.*]

GRANULOUS, grân'û-lûs, *a.* Full of little

GRAPE, grâpe, *s.* The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHIC, grâf'ik, *a.* Well described, delineated.

GRAPHICAL, grâf'ê-kâl, *a.* Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grâf'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grâp'nêl, *s.* A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *v. n.* To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *v. a.* To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *s.* Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grâp'pl-mênt, *s.* Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grâs'hôp-ûr, *s.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grâ'zhûr, *s.*—See *Grazier.*

To GRASP, grâsp, *v. a.* To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grâsp, *v. n.* To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grâsp, *s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grâsp'ûr, *s.* One that grasps.

GRASS, grâs, *s.* The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASSPLOT, grâs'plôt, *s.* A small level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grâs'sê-nês, *s.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grâs'sê, *a.* Covered with grass.

GRATE, grâte, *s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grâte, *v. a.* To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grâte, *v. n.* To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grâte'fûl, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grâte'fûl-ê, *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grâte'fûl-nês, *s.* Gratitude; duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATER, grâte'ûr, *s.* A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grât'ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompense.

To GRATIFY, grât'ê-fl, *v. a.* To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please, to requite with gratification.

tube, tũb, bũll... õĩl... pũũnd... thin, THIS.

GRATINGLY, grát'ing-lè, *ad.* Harshly, offensively. [recompense.

GRATIS, grát'is, *ad.* For nothing, without

GRATITUDE, grát'è-tũde, *s.* Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grát-tũ'è-tũs, *a.* Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grát-tũ'è-tũs-lè, *ad.* Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grát-tũ'è-tè, *s.* A present or acknowledgment, a free gift.

To GRATULATE, grátsh'ũ-láte, *or* grát'ũ-láte, *v. a.* To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grátsh'ũ-lá'shũn, *s.* Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grátsh'ũ-lá-tũr-è, *a.* Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, gráve, *s.* The place in which the dead are repositied. [the dead.

GRAVECLOTHES, gráve'klòze, *s.* The dress of

GRAVESTONE, gráve'stone, *s.* The stone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, gráve, *v. a.* Pret. *Graved.* Part. pass. *Graven.* To carve on any hard substance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, calk, and sheath a ship.

To GRAVE, gráve, *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, gráve, *a.* Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVEL, gráv'èl, *s.* Hard sand; sandy matter concremented in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, gráv'èl, *v. a.* To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle, to put to a stand, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, gráve'lès, *a.* Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, gráv'èl-lè, *a.* Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, gráve'lè, *ad.* Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness; without gaudiness or show. [lemnity and sobriety.

GRAVENESS, gráve'nès, *s.* Seriousness, so-

GRAVEOLENT, grá-ve'ò-lènt, *a.* Strong scented.

GRAVER, grá'vũr, *s.* One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed upon paper; the stile or tool used in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grá-vĩd'è-tè, *s.* Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grá'ving, *s.* Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, gráv'è-táte, *v. n.* To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, gráv'è-tá'shũn, *s.* Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, gráv'è-tè, *s.* Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grá've, *s.* The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grá, *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, rá, *s.* A badger

GRAYBEARD, grá'bèerd, *s.* An old man.

GRAYLING, grá'ling, *s.* The umber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grá'nès, *s.* The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, gráze, *v. n.* To eat grass, to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly, on the surface.

To GRAZE, gráze, *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface.

GRAZIER, grá'zhũr, *s.* One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grèze, *s.* The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE, grèze, *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASINESS, grè'zè-nès, *s.* Oiliness, fatness.

GREASY, grè'zè, *a.* Oily, fat, unctuous; smeared with grease; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, gráte, *a.* Large in bulk or number, having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted pregnant, teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity, as great grandson is the son of my grandson.

GREAT, gráte, *s.* The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, gráte-bèl'ĩd, *a.* Pregnant, teeming. [spirited, undejected.

GREATHEARTED, gráte-hárt'èd, *a.* High

GREATLY, gráte'lè, *ad.* In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, gráte'nès, *s.* Largeness of quantity or number, comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.

GREAVES, grèvz, *s.* Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grè'sĩzm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek language.

To GRECIZE, grè'sĩze, *v. a.* To imitate the idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grèese, *s.* A flight of steps.

GREEDILY, grèè'dè-lè, *ad.* Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, grèè'dè-nès, *s.* Ravenousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grèè'dè, *a.* Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEKLING, grèèk'ling, *s.* A young Greek scholar; a smatterer in Greek.

GREEN, grèen, *a.* Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grèen, *s.* The green colour, a grassy plain.

To GREEN, grèen, *v. a.* To make green.

GREENBROOM, grèen-bròòm', *s.* This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grèen-klòth', *s.* A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, grèen'ĩde, *a.* Having eyes coloured with green.

Fâta, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

- GREENFINCH**, grêen'fîch, *s.* A kind of bird; a kind of fish.
- GREENGAGE**, grêen-gâje', *s.* A species of plum.
- GREENHOUSE**, grêen'hôuse, *s.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered.
- GREENISH**, grêen'îsh, *a.* Somewhat green.
- GREENLY**, grêen'lê, *ad.* With a greenish colour; newly, freshly.
- GREENNESS**, grêen'nês, *s.* The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; freshness, vigour, newness.
- GREENROOM**, grêen'rôom, *s.* A room near the stage to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.
- GREENSICKNESS**, grêen-sîk'nês, *s.* The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.
- GREENSWARD**, { grêen'swârd, *s.* The turf
- GREENSWORD**, { on which grass grows.
- GREENWEED**, grêen'wêed, *s.* Dyer's weed.
- GREENWOOD**, grêen'wôd, *s.* A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.
- To GREET**, grêet, *v. a.* To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.
- GREETING**, grêet'îng, *s.* Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.
- GREEZE**, grêeze, *s.* A flight of steps.
- GREGAL**, grê'gâl, *a.* Belonging to a flock.
- GREGARIOUS**, grê-gâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Going in flocks or herds.
- GREMIAL**, grê'mê-âl, *a.* Pertaining to the lap.
- GRENADE**, grê-nâde', *s.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.
- GRENADEIER**, grên-â-dêér', *s.* A tall foot soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.
- GRENADEO**, grê-nâ'dô, *s.*—See *Grenade*.
- GREW**, grû, *The pret. of Grow.*
- GREY**, grâ, *a.* See *Gray*.
- GREYHOUND**, grâ'hôund, *s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.
- To GRIDE**, grîde, *v. n.* To cut.
- GRIDELIN**, grîd'ê-lîn, *a.* A colour made of gray and red.
- GRIDIRON**, grîd'î-ûrn, *s.* A portable grate.
- GRIEF**, grêef, *s.* Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.
- GRIEVANCE**, grêev'ânse, *s.* A state or the cause of uneasiness.
- To GRIEVE**, grêev, *v. a.* To afflict, to hurt.
- To GRIEVE**, grêev, *v. n.* To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends. [sorrowfully.]
- GRIEVINGLY**, grêev'îng-lê, *ad.* In sorrow.
- GRIEVOUS**, grêev'ûs, *a.* Afflicted, painful, hard to be borne; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.
- GRIEVOUSLY**, grêev'ûs-lê, *ad.* Painfully, calamitously, miserably; vexatiously. [pain.]
- GRIEVOUSNESS**, grêev'ûs-nês, *s.* Sorrow.
- GRIFFIN**, { grîf'fîn, *s.* A fabled animal,
- GRIFFON**, { said to be generated between the lion and eagle.
- GRIG**, grîg, *s.* A small eel; a merry creature.
- To GRILL**, grîl, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.
- GRILLADE**, grîl-lâde', *s.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
- GRIM**, grîm, *a.* Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.
- GRIMACE**, grê-mâse', *s.* A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.
- GRIMALKIN**, grîm-mâl'kîn, *s.* An old cat.
- GRIME**, grîme, *s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
- To GRIME**, grîme, *v. a.* To dirt, to sully deeply.
- GRIMLY**, grîm'lê, *ad.* Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly. [ness of visage.]
- GRIMNESS**, grîm'nês, *s.* Horror, frightful.
- To GRIN**, grîn, *v. n.* To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.
- GRIN**, grîn, *s.* The act of closing the teeth.
- To GRIND**, grînd, *v. a.* Pret. *I Ground.* Part. pass. *Ground.* To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.
- To GRIND**, grînd, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.
- GRINDER**, grînd'ûr, *s.* One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.
- GRINDLESTONE**, grîn'dl-stône, { *s.* The
- GRINDSTONE**, grînd'stône, { stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.
- GRINNER**, grîn'nûr, *s.* He that grins.
- GRINNINGLY**, grîn'ning-lê, *ad.* With a grinning laugh.
- GRIP**, grîp, *s.* A small ditch.
- To GRIPE**, grîpe, *v. a.* To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close; to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.
- To GRIPE**, grîpe, *v. n.* To pinch the body, to give the colick.
- GRIPE**, grîpe, *s.* Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.
- GRIPEs**, grîps, *s.* Belly-ache, colick.
- GRIPER**, grî'pûr, *s.* Oppressor, usurer.
- GRIPINGLY**, grî'pîng-lê, *ad.* With pain in the guts.
- GRISAMBER**, grîs'âm-bûr, *s.* Used by Milton for ambergrise.
- GRISKIN**, grîs'kîn, *s.* The vertebræ of a hog broiled. [ous-]
- GRISLY**, grîz'lê, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, hideous.
- GRIST**, grîst, *s.* Corn to be ground; supply; provisions.
- GRISTLE**, grîs'sl, *s.* A cartilage.
- GRISTLY**, grîs'slê, *a.* Cartilaginous.
- GRIT**, grît, *s.* The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.
- GRITTINESS**, grît'tê-nês, *s.* Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.
- GRITTY**, grît'tê, *a.* Full of hard particles.
- GRIZELIN**, grîz'zl-lîn, *a.* More properly *Gridelin*. Having a grayish red colour.
- GRIZZLE**, grîz'zl, *s.* A mixture of white and black; gray. [gray.]
- GRIZZLED**, grîz'zld, *a.* Interspersed with
- GRIZZLY**, grîz'zlê, *a.* Somewhat gray.
- To GROAN**, grône, *v. n.* To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

tābe, tūb, būll ōfl pōund thīn, THIs.

CROAN, grōne, *s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty; any hoarse dead sound.
GROANFUL, grōne'fūl, *a.* Sad, agonizing.
GROAT, grāwt, *s.* A piece valued at fourpence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.
GROCER, grō'sūr, *s.* A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.
GROCERY, grō sūr-ē, *s.* Grocers' ware.
GROGERUM, { grōg'rūm, *s.* Stuff woven with
GROGRAM, { a large woof and a rough pile.
GROIN, grōin, *s.* The part next the thigh.
GROOM, grōom, *s.* A servant that takes care of the stable.
GROOVE, grōōv, *s.* A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.
To GROOVE, grōōv, *v. a.* To cut hollow.
To GROPE, grōpe, *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see. [in the dark.
To GROPE, grōpe, *v. a.* To search by feeling
GROSS, grōse, *a.* Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.
GROSS, grōse, *s.* The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.
GROSSLY, grōse'lē, *ad.* Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.
GROSSNESS, grōse'nēs, *s.* Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.
GROT, grōt, *s.* A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure. [unnatural.
GROTESQUE, grō-tēs'k', *a.* Distorted in figure.
GROTTO, grōt'tō, *s.* A cavern or cave made for coolness. [meeting above.
GROVE, grōve, *s.* A walk covered by trees
To GROVEL, grōv'vl, *v. n.* To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.
GROUND, grōūd, *s.* The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of a place; dregs, lees, fæces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.
To GROUND, grōūd, *v. a.* To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.
GROUND, grōūd. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Grind*.
GROUNDASH, grōūd-āsh', *s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground.
GROUNDBAIT, grōūd'bāte, *s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you may angle.

GROUND FLOOR, grōūd'flōre, *s.* The lower story of a house.
GROUNDIVY, grōūd-l'vē, *s.* Alehoof, or turnhoof.
GROUND OAK, grōūd-ōke', *s.* A sapling oak.
GROUND PINE, grōūd-plne', *s.* A plant.
GROUND PLATE, grōūd'plāte, *s.* In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.
GROUND PLOT, grōūd'plōt, *s.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.
GROUND RENT, grōūd'rēnt, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
GROUND ROOM, grōūd'rōōm, *s.* A room on a level with the ground.
GROUND E D L Y, grōūd'ēd-lē, *ad.* Upon firm principles.
GROUND LESS, grōūd'lēs, *a.* Void of reason.
GROUND LESS L Y, grōūd'lēs-lē, *ad.* Without reason, without cause.
GROUND LESS N E S S, grōūd'lēs-nēs, *s.* Want of just reason.
GROUND L I N G, grōūd'līng, *s.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar [solidly.
GROUND L Y, grōūd'lē, *ad.* Upon principles.
GROUND S E L, grōūn'sīl, *s.* A timber next the ground; a plant.
GROUND W O R K, grōūd'wūr'k, *s.* The ground, the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; the first principle, original reason.
GROUP, grōōp, *s.* A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.
To GROUP, grōōp, *v. a.* To put into a crowd, to huddle together. [cock.
GROUSE, grōūse, *s.* A kind of fowl, a heath.
GROUT, grōūt, *s.* Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.
To GROW, grō, *v. n.* *Pret.* Grew. *Part. pass.* Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy, to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.
GROWER, grō'ūr, *s.* An increaser.
To GROWL, grōūl, *v. n.* To snarl or murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.
GROWN, grōne. *Part. pass.* of *Grow*. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.
GROWTH, grōth, *s.* Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.
To GRUB, grūb, *v. a.* To dig up, to destroy by digging.
GRUB, grūb, *s.* A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a thick short man, a dwarf.
To GRUBBLE, grūb'bl, *v. n.* To feel in the dark.
GRUB STREET, grūb'strē't, *s.* The name of a street in London, formerly much inhabited

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . .

- by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-street.
- To GRUDGE, grûdje, *v. a.* To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.
- To GRUDGE, grûdje, *v. n.* To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant, to be envious.
- GRUDGE, grûdje, *s.* Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.
- GRUDGINGLY, grûd'jîng-lê, *ad.* Unwillingly, malignantly.
- GRUEL, grû'îl, *s.* Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.
- GRUFF, grûf, *a.* Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.
- GRUFFLY, grûf'lê, *ad.* Harshly, ruggedly.
- GRUFFNESS, grûf'nês, *s.* Ruggedness of mien.
- GRUM, grûm, *a.* Sour, surly.
- To GRUMBLE, grûm'bl, *v. n.* To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.
- GRUMBLER, grûm'bl-ûr, *s.* One that grumbles, a murmurer.
- GRUMBLING, grûm'bl-îng, *s.* A murmuring through discontent. [of a fluid.
- GRUME, grûôm, *s.* A thick viscid consistence
- GRUMLY, grûm'lê, *ad.* Sullenly, morosely.
- GRUMMEL, grûm'mêl, *s.* An herb.
- GRUMOUS, grûôm'mûs, *a.* Thick, clotted.
- GRUMOUSNESS, grûôm'mûs-nês, *s.* Thickness of a coagulated liquor. [building.
- GRUNSEL, grûn'sîl, *s.* The lower part of the
- To GRUNT, grûnt, } *v. n.* To murmur
- To GRUNTLE, grûnt'tl, } like a hog.
- GRUNT, grûnt, *s.* The noise of a hog.
- GRUNTER, grûn'tûr, *s.* He that grunts; a kind of fish.
- GRUNTLING, grûnt'lîng, *s.* A young hog.
- To GRUTCH, grûtsh, *v. n.* To envy, to repine.
- GRUTCH, grûtsh, *s.* Malice, ill-will.
- GUIACUM, gwâ'yâ-kûm, *s.* A physical wood, *Lignum vitæ.*
- GUARANTEE, gâr-rân-tê', *s.* A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.
- To GUARANTY, gâr-rân-tê, *v. a.* To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.
- To GUARD, gyârd, *v. a.* To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.
- To GUARD, gyârd, *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.
- GUARD, gyârd, *s.* A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.
- GUARDAGE, gyârd'âje, *s.* State of worship.
- GUARDER, gyârd'ûr, *s.* One who guards.
- GUARDIAN, gyârd'ê-ân, or gyârd'jê-ân, *s.* One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.
- GUARDIAN, gyârd'ê-ân, *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.
- GUARDIANSHIP, gyârd'ê-ân-shîp, *s.* The office of a guardian.
- GUARDLESS, gyârd'lês, *a.* Without defence.
- GUARDSHIP, gyârd'shîp, *s.* Protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.
- GUBERNATION, gû-bêr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Government, superintendency.
- GUDGEON, gûd'jûn, *s.* A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. [pense.
- GUERDON, gêr'dûn, *s.* A reward, a recompense.
- To GUESS, gês, *v. n.* To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly. [dent.
- To GUESS, gês, *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.
- GUESS, gês, *s.* Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.
- GUESSER, gês'sûr, *s.* Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.
- GUESSINGLY, gês'sîng-lê, *ad.* Conjecturally, uncertainly.
- GUEST, gêst, *s.* One entertained in the house of another; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.
- GUESTCHAMBER, gêst'tshâm-bûr, *s.* Chamber of entertainment.
- To GUGGLE, gûg'gl, *v. a.* To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.
- GUIACUM, gwê-â'kûm, *s.* An improper spelling and pronunciation of *Guaiacum*, which see
- GUIDAGE, gyl'dâje, *s.* The reward given to a guide.
- GUIDANCE, gyl'dânse, *s.* Direction, government.
- To GUIDE, gylde, *v. a.* To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.
- GUIDE, gylde, *s.* One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.
- GUIDELESS, gylde'lês, *a.* Without a guide.
- GUIDER, gyl'dûr, *s.* Director, regulator, guide.
- GUILD, gîld, *s.* A society, a corporation, fraternity.
- GUILE, gylle, *s.* Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice.
- GUILEFUL, gylle'fûl, *a.* Wily, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.
- GUILEFULLY, gylle'fûl-ê, *ad.* Insidiously, treacherously.
- GUILEFULNESS, gylle'fûl-nês, *s.* Secret treachery, tricking cunning.
- GUILELESS, gylle'lês, *a.* Without deceit, without insidiousness.
- GUILER, gylle'ûr, *s.* One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
- GUILT, gîlt, *s.* The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.
- GUILTILY, gîlt'ê-lê, *ad.* Without innocence.
- GUILTINESS, gîlt'ê-nês, *s.* The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.
- GUILTLESS, gîlt'lês, *a.* Innocent, free from crime.
- GUILTLESSLY, gîlt'lês-lê, *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.
- GUILTLESSNESS, gîlt'lês-nês, *s.* Innocence, freedom from crime.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

GUILTY, gíl'tè, *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gín'nè, *s.* A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gín'nè-dròp'púr, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gín'nè-hèn, *s.* A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gín'nè-pèp'púr, *s.* A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gín'nè-plg, *s.* A small animal with a pig's snout; a kind of naval cadet in an East Indiaman.

GUISE, gylze, *s.* Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress. [musick.

GUITAR, gít-tár', *s.* A stringed instrument of

GULES, gúlz, *a.* Red, a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gúlf, *s.* A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.

GULFY, gúl'fè, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, gúl, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gúl, *s.* A sea bird; a cheat, a fraud, trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gúl'kátsh-úr, *s.* A cheat.

GULLER, gúl'lúr, *s.* A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gúl'lúr-è, *s.* Cheat, imposture.

GULLET, gúl'lít, *s.* The throat, the meat-pipe.

To GULLY, gúl'lè, *v. n.* To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gúl'lè-hòle, *s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer. [voracity.

GULOSITY, gù-lòs'è-tè, *s.* Greediness, gluttony,

To GULP, gúlp, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gúlp, *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gúm, *s.* A vegetable substance, differing from a resin in being more viscid, and dissolved in aqueous menstrooms, the fleshly covering which contains the teeth.

To GUM, gúm, *v. a.* To close with gum.

GUMMINESS, gúm mè-nès, *s.* The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gúm-mòs'sè-tè, *s.* The nature of gum, gumminess [gum.

GUMMOUS, gúm'mús, *a.* Of the nature of

GUMMY, gúm'mè, *a.* Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gún, *s.* The general name of firearms, the instrument by which shot is discharged by fire. [wale.

GUNNEL, gún'níl, *s.* Corrupted from Gun-

GUNNER, gún'núr, *s.* A cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. [lery.

GUNNERY, gún'núr-è, *s.* The science of artil-

GUNPOWDER, gún'pòù-dúr, *s.* The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gún'shòt, *s.* The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gún'shòt, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gún'smít'h, *s.* A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gún'stík, *s.* The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gún'stòk, *s.* The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gún'stone, *s.* The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE, or **GUNNEL**, gún'níl, *s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE, gúrje, *s.* Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gúr'jún, *s.* The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gúr'gl, *v. n.* To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, { gúr'nít, *s.* A kind of sea-fish.

GURNET, {
To GUSH, gúsh, *v. n.* To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gúsh, *s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gús'sít, *s.* Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gúst, *s.* Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gús'tá-bl, *a.* To be tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gús-tá'shún, *s.* The act of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gúst'fúl, *a.* Tasteful, well tasted.

GUSTO, gús'tò, *s.* The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

GUSTY, gús'tè, *a.* Stormy, tempestuous.

GUT, gút, *s.* The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gút, *v. a.* To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gút'tá-tèd, *a.* Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gút'túr, *s.* A passage for water.

To GUTTER, gút'túr, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gút'tl, *v. n.* To feed luxuriously, to gormandize. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gút'tl, *v. a.* To swallow.

GUTTLER, gút'tl-úr, *s.* A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gút'tshù-lús, *a.* In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gút'tshù-rál, *a.* Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gút'tshù-rál-nès, *s.* The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gút'wúrt, *s.* An herb.

To GUZZLE, gúz'zl, *v. n.* To gormandize, to feed immoderately, to swallow any liquor greedily.

To GUZZLE, gúz'zl, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZZLER, gúz'zl-úr, *s.* A gormandizer.

GYBE, jlbe, *s.* A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.

To GYBE, jlbe, *v. n.* To sneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jím-nás'tè-kàlè, *ad.* Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, jím-nás'tík, *a.* Relating to athletick exercises.

GYMNICK, jím'ník, *a.* Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jím-nò-spér'mús, *a.* Having the seeds naked.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

GYRATION, jî-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jîre, *s.* A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, jîvz, *s.* Fetters, chains for the legs.

To GYVE, jîve, *v. a.* To fetter, to shackle.

H

HA. hâ, *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hâke, *s.* A fish.

HABERDASHER, hâb'ûr-dâsh-ûr, *s.* One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABERDINE, hâb-ûr-dèen', *s.* Dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, hâb-bêr'jê-ôn, *s.* Armour to cover the neck and breast.

HABIIIMENT, hâ-bîl'ê-mênt, *s.* Dress, clothes, garments.

To HABILITATE, hâ-bîl'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To qualify, [to entitle.

HABILITATION, hâ-bîl'ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Qualification.

HABILITY, hâ-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Faculty, power.

HABIT, hâb'ît, *s.* Faculty, power.

HABIT, hâb'ît, *s.* State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

To HABIT, hâb'ît, *v. a.* To dress, accoutre.

HABITABLE, hâb'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hâb'ê-tâ-bl-nê, *s.* Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hâb'ê-tânse, *s.* Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hâb'ê-tânt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hâb'ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hâb'ê-tâ-tûr, *s.* Dweller, inhabitant. [customed, inveterate.

HABITUAL, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl, *a.* Customary, ac-

HABITUALLY, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl-ê, *ad.* Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hâb'ê-tûde, *s.* Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hâb'nâb, *ad.* At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hâk, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation. [prostitute.

To HACK, hâk, *v. n.* To turn hackney or HACKLE, hâk'kl, *s.* Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To HACKLE, hâk'kl, *v. a.* To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hâk'nê, } *s.* A hired horse; a

HACK, hâk, } hireling, a prostitute; any thing let out for hire; *a.* Much used, common.

To HACKNEY, hâk'nê, *v. a.* To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hâd. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of Have.

HADDOCK, hâd'dûk, *s.* A sea fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, hâft, *s.* A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, hâft, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

HAG, hâg, *s.* A fury, a she-monster; a witch an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hâg, *v. a.* To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd, *a.* Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd, *s.* Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hâg'gârd-lê, *ad.* Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hâg'gîsh, *s.* Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid. [mangle.

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl, *v. a.* To cut, to chop, to

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl, *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hâg'gl-ûr, *s.* One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hâ, *interj.* An expression of some sudden effort. [falling.

HAIL, hâle, *s.* Drops of rain frozen in their

To HAIL, hâle, *v. n.* To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâle, *interj.* A term of salutation.

To HAIL, hâle, *v. a.* To salute, to call to.

HAIRSHOT, hâle'shôt, *s.* Small shot scattered

like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâle'stône, *s.* A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, hâ'lê, *a.* Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hâre, *s.* One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, hâre'brând, *a.* Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hâre'bêl, *s.* The name of a flower, the hyacinth. [distance.

HAIRBREADTH, hâre'brêdth, *s.* A very small

HAIRCLOTH, hâre'klôth, *s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hâre'lâse, *s.* The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâre'lê, *a.* Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hâ'rê-nê, *s.* The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hâ'rê, *a.* Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hâke, } *s.* A kind of fish.

HAKOT, hâk'ût, }

HALBERD, hâll'bûrd, *s.* A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâll-bûr-dèer', *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hâll'shê-ûn, *s.* A bird that is said to breed in the sea, which is always calm during her incubation; the kingfisher.

HALCYON, hâll'shê-ûn, *a.* Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hâle, *a.* Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, hâle, or hâwl, *v. a.* To drag by force, to pull violently.

HALER, hâ'lûr, or hâwl'ûr, *s.* He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hâf, *s.* A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hâf, *ad.* In part, equally.

HALF-BLOOD, hâf'blûd, *s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hâf'blûd-êd, *a.* Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hâf'fâste, *a.* Showing only part of the face.

tube, tub, bull. . . . ðil. . . . pœund. . . . thin, THIS.

HALF-HEARD, hăf'hêrd, *a.* Imperfectly heard.
HALF-MOON, hăf-môôn', *s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
HALF-PENNY, hăf-pên-nê, *s.* A copper coin of which two make a penny.
HALF-PIKE, hăf'pîke, *s.* The small pike carried by officers.
HALF-SEAS-OVER, hăf'sêz-ô'vûr, *a.* A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.
HALF-SPHERE, hăf'sfêre, *s.* Hemisphere.
HALF-STRAINED, hăf'strand, *a.* Half-bred, imperfect.
HALF-SWORD, hăf'sôrd, *s.* Close fight.
HALF-WAY, hăf'wâ, *ad.* In the middle.
HALF-WIT, hăf'wît, *s.* A blockhead, a foolish fellow.
HALIBUT, hăl'lê-bût, *s.* A sort of fish.
HALIMAS, hăl'lê-mâs, *s.* The feast of All-souls.
HALITUOUS, hă-lîsh'û-ûs, *a.* Vaporious, fumous.
HALL, hăll, *s.* A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.
HALLELUJAH, hăl-lê-lôô'yâ, *s.* Praise ye the Lord! A song of thanksgiving.
HALLOO, hăl-lôô', *interj.* A word of encouragement when the dogs are let loose on their game. [the dogs.
To HALLOO, hăl-lôô', *v. n.* To cry as after
To HALLOO, hăl-lôô', *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.
To HALLOW, hăl'lô, *v. a.* To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name!
HALLUCINATION, hăl-lû-sê-nă'shûn, *s.* Error, blunder, mistake.
HALM, hă'vm, *s.* Straw.
HALO, hă'lo, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon. [cable.
HALSER, hăw'sûr, *s.* A rope less than a
To HALT, hălt, *v. n.* To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.
HALT, hălt, *a.* Lame, crippled.
HALT, hălt, *s.* The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.
HALTER, hăl'tûr, *s.* He who limps.
HALTER, hăl'tûr, *s.* A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.
To HALTER, hăl'tûr, *v. a.* To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose. [parts.
To HALVE, hăv, *v. a.* To divide into two
HALVES, hăvz, *s.* Plural of *Half*.
HALVES, hăvz, *interj.* An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.
HAM, hăm, *s.* The hip, the binder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.
HAMADRYAD, hăm'â-dri-âd, *s.* One of the nymphs who were supposed to reside in woods and groves. [plural of *Hamadryad*.
HAMADRYADS, hăm'â-dri-âdz, *s.* The English
HAMADRYADES, hăm-â-dri-â-dêz, *s.* The Latin plural of the same word.
HAMLET, hăm'lêt, *s.* A small village.
HAMMER, hăm'mûr, *s.* The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, hăm'mûr-klôth, *s.* The cloth upon the seat of the coach box.
To HAMMER, hăm'mûr, *v. a.* To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.
To HAMMER, hăm'mûr, *v. n.* To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.
HAMMERER, hăm'mûr-rûr, *s.* He who works with a hammer.
HAMMERHARD, hăm'mûr-hărd, *a.* Made hard with much hammering.
HAMMOCK, hăm'mûk, *s.* A swinging bed.
HAMPER, hămp'ûr, *s.* A large basket for carriage.
To HAMPER, hămp'ûr, *v. a.* To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper. [the ham.
HAMSTRING, hăm'string, *s.* The tendon of
To HAMSTRING, hăm'string, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Hamstrung*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. [chequer.
HANAPER, hăn'â-pûr, *s.* A treasury, an ex-
HAND, hând, *s.* That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as, at hand, within reach; state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another, transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently; rashly, Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.
To HAND, hând, *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as, a handsaw; or borne in the hand, as, a handbarrow.
HAND-BASKET, hând'băs-kît, *s.* A portable basket. [hand.
HAND-BELL, hând'bêl, *s.* A bell rung by the
HAND-BREADTH, hând'brêdth, *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand.
HANDED, hăn'dêd, *a.* With hands joined.
HANDER, hăn'dûr, *s.* Transmitter, conveyer in succession.
HANDBAST, hând'făst, *s.* Hold, custody.
HANDFUL, hând'fûl, *s.* As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity. [gallop.
HAND-GALLOP, hând'găl-lûp, *s.* A slow easy
HANDGUN, hând'gûn, *s.* A gun wielded by the hand. [cupation.
HANDICRAFT, hăn'dê-krăft, *s.* Manual oc-
HANDICRAFTSMAN, hăn'dê-krăfts-măn, *s.* A

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mẽ, mèt . . . plne pìn . . . nỏ, mỏve. nỏr, nỏt . . .

manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hủn'dẻ-lẻ, *ad.* With skill, with dexterity. [terity.

HANDINESS, hủn'dẻ-nẻs, *s.* Readiness, dex-

HANDIWORK, hủn'dẻ-wủrk, *s.* Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hủng'kẻ-tủhủf, *s.* A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hủn'dủ, *v. a.* To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hủn'dủ, *s.* That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

HANDLESS, hủn'dủ-lẻs, *a.* Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hủn'dủ-mủde, *s.* A maid that waits at hand. [the hand.

HANDMILL, hủn'dủ-mủl, *s.* A mill moved by

HANDS OFF, hủn'dẻ-ỏủf, *interj.* A vulgar phrase for Keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hủn'dủ-sủalz, *s.* Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hủn'dủ-sủw, *s.* A saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hủn'sẻl, *s.* The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANDSEL, hủn'sẻl, *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

HANDSOME, hủn'sủm, *a.* Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as, a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as, a handsome action.

HANDSOMELY, hủn'sủm-lẻ, *ad.* Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.

HANDSOMENESS, hủn'sủm-nẻs, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance. [small work in.

HANDVICE, hủn'dủ-vủse, *s.* A vice to hold

HANDWRITING, hủn-dủ-rủtủng, *s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hủn'dẻ, *a.* Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hủn'dẻ-dủn'dẻ, *s.* A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hủng, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass.

Hanged or Hung, anciently Hong. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, hủng, *v. n.* To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependent on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hủng'ủr, *s.* That by which any thing hangs, as the pothangers.

HANGER, hủng'ủr, *s.* A short broad sword.

HANGERON, hủng'ủr-ỏủn', *s.* A dependant.

HANGING, hủng'ủng, *s.* Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of a room.

HANGING, hủng'ủng, *part. a.* Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter. [cutioner.

HANGMAN, hủng'mủn, *s.* The public exe-

HANK, hủngk, *s.* A skein of thread.

To HANKER, hủngk'ủr, *v. n.* To long importunately.

HA'NT, hủnt. For *Has not* or *Have not*.

HAP, hủp, *s.* Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

To HAP, hủp, *v. n.* To come by accident, to fall out, to happen. [cident.

HAPHAZARD, hủp-hủz'ủrd, *s.* Chance, ac-

HAPLY, hủp'lẻ, *ad.* Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident. [luckless.

HAPLESS, hủp'lẻs, *a.* Unhappy, unfortunate.

To HAPPEN, hủp'pn, *v. n.* To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hủp'pẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hủp'pẻ-nẻs, *s.* Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hủp'pẻ, *a.* In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, hủ-rủng', *s.* A speech, a popular oration. [speech.

To HARANGUE, hủ-rủng', *v. n.* To make a

HARANGUER, hủ-rủng'ủr, *s.* An orator, a publick speaker. [tigue.

To HARASS, hủ-rủs, *v. a.* To weary, to fa-

HARASS, hủ-rủs, *s.* Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, hủ-rủn-jủr, *s.* A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, hủ-rủbủr, *s.* A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, hủ-rủbủr, *v. n.* To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, hủ-rủbủr, *v. a.* To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, hủ-rủbủr-ủje, *s.* Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hủ-rủbủr'ủr, *s.* One that entertains another. [bour.

HARBOURLESS, hủ-rủbủr-lẻs, *a.* Without har-

HARD, hủrd, *a.* Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as, a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, hủrd, *ad.* Close, near, as, hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously;

HARDBOUND hủrd'bủnd, *a.* Costive.

tùbe, túb, búll ðfl pòund /thin, THIS.

To HARDEN, hár'dn, *v. a.* To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endue with constancy.

HARDENER, hár'dn-úr, *s.* One that makes any thing hard. [feature.

HARDFAVOURED, hár'fá-vúrd, *a.* Coarse of

HARDHANDED, hár'hán-déd, *a.* Coarse, mechanick. [hard contest.

HARDHEAD, hár'héd, *s.* Clash of heads; a

HARDHEARTED, hár'hárt'éd, *a.* Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hár'hárt'éd-nés, *s.* Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, hár'dé-héd, } *s.* Stoutness, bra-

HARDIHOOD, hár'dé-hóód, } very.

HARDIMENT, hár'dé-mént, *s.* Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hár'dé-nés, *s.* Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence. [rate, studied.

HARDLABOURED, hár-lá'búrd, *a.* Elabo-

HARDLY, hár'lé, *ad.* With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly, not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hár-móúthéd, *a.* Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hár'nés, *s.* Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hár'dók, *s.* I suppose the same with *Burdock*.

HARDS, hárdz, *s.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hárd'shíp, *s.* Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hárd'wáre, *s.* Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hárd'wáre-mán, *s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hár'dé, *a.* Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, háre, *s.* A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBELL, háre'bél, *s.* A blue flower of the bell shape. [settled, wild.

HAREBRAINED, háre'bránd, *a.* Volatile, un-

HAREFOOT, háre'fóót, *s.* A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, háre'líp, *s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, hárz'éer, *s.* A plant.

HARICOT, hár'é-kò, *s.* French. A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

HARIER, hár'rè-úr, *s.* A dog for hunting hares.

To HARK, hárk, *v. n.* To listen.

HARK, hárk, *interj.* List! hear! listen!

HARL, hárł, *s.* The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hár'lé-kín, *s.* A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a jack-pudding.

HARLOT, hár'lút, *s.* A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, hár'lút-ré, *s.* The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hár, *s.* Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hár, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hár'm'fúl, *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, hár'm'fúl-é, *ad.* Hurtfully, noxiously. [ness, mischievousness.

HARMFULNESS, hár'm'fúl-nés, *s.* Hurtful-

HARMLESS, hár'm'lés, *a.* Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hár'm'lés-lé, *ad.* Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hár'm'lés-nés, *s.* Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hár-món'é-kál, } *a.* Adapted

HARMONICK, hár-món'ík, } to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, hár-mó'né-ús, *a.* Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hár-mó'né-ús-lé, *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hár-mó'né-ús-nés, *s.* Proportion, musicalness.

To HARMONIZE, hár'mó-níze, *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hár'mó-né, *s.* The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, hár'nés, *s.* Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To HARNESS, hár'nés, *v. a.* To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, hárp, *s.* A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

To HARP, hárp, *v. n.* To play on the harp; to touch any passion, to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, hár'púr, *s.* A player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, hár'píng-l'árn, *s.* A barbed dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPOON, hár-póón', *s.* A harping iron.

HARPOONER, hár-póó-nèer', *s.* He that throws the harpoon.

HARPSICORD, hár'pé-kórd, *s.* A musical instrument with keys and strings.

HARPY, hár'pé, *s.* The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch. [a handgun.

HARQUEBUSS, hár'kwé-bús, *s.* Fr. Arquebuse,

HARQUEBUSSIER, hár'kwé-bús-seér', *s.* One armed with a harquebuss. [pet.

HARRIDAN, hár'rè-dán, *s.* A decayed strum-

HARROW, hár'rò, *s.* A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To HARROW, hár'rò, *v. a.* To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion. [a kind of hawk.

HARROWER, hár'rò-úr, *s.* He who harrows;

To HARRY, hár'rè, *v. a.* To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland, it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mè, inêt . . . plne, pîn . . . nò, mõe, nôr, nôt . . .

HARSH, hârsh, *a.* Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.
HARSHLY, hârsh'lè, *ad.* Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.
HARSHNESS, hârsh'nès, *s.* Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.
HART, hârt, *s.* A he deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. [from horn.
HARTSHORN, hârts'hörn, *s.* Spirit drawn
HARTSHORN, hârts'hörn, *s.* An herb.
HARVEST, hâr'vêst, *s.* The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and innd; the product of labour.
HARVESTHOME, hâr'vêst-hòme, *s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having innd the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.
HARVESTLORD, hâr'vêst-lôrd, *s.* The head reaper at the harvest.
HARVESTER, hâr'vêst-tûr, *s.* One who works at the harvest. [in harvest.
HARVESTMAN, hâr'vêst-mân, *s.* A labourer
HAS, hâz. The third person singular of the verb *To Have*. [small pieces and mingle.
To HASH, hâsh, *v. a.* To mince, to chop into
HASLET, hâ'slèt, } *s.* The heart, liver,
HARSLET, hâr'slèt, } and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
HASP, hâsp, *s.* A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock.
To HASP, hâsp, *v. n.* To shut with a hasp.
HASSOCK, hâs'sûk, *s.* A thick mat on which men kneel at church. [Have.
HAST, hâst. The second person singular of
HASTE, hâste, *s.* Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.
To HASTE, hâste, } *v. n.* To make haste,
To HASTEN, hâ'sn, } to be in a hurry; to move with swiftmess.
To HASTE, hâste, } *v. a.* To push forward,
To HASTEN, hâ'sn, } to urge on, to precipitate. [or hurries
HASTENER, hâ'sn-ûr, *s.* One that hastens
HASTILY, hâs'tè-lè, *ad.* In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.
HASTINESS, hâs'tè-nès, *s.* Haste, speed, hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence. [early.
HASTINGS, hâs'tíngz, *s.* Pease that come
HASTY, hâs'tè, *a.* Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.
HASTY-PUDDING, hâs'tè-pûd'íng, *s.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.
HAT, hât, *s.* A cover for the head.
HATBAND, hât'bând, *s.* A string tied round the hat.
HATCASE, hât'kâse, *s.* A slight box for a hat.
To HATCH, hâtsh, *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.
To HATCH, hâtsh, *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hâtsh, *s.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; the disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. In this sense, it is generally used in the plural, as, to be under the hatches, to be in distress.
To HATCHEL, hâk'kl, *v. a.* To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.
HATCHEL, hâk'kl, *s.* The instrument with which flax is beaten.
HATCHELLER, hâk'kl-ûr, *s.* A beater of flax.
HATCHET, hâtsh'ít, *s.* A small axe.
HATCHET-FACE, hâtsh'ít-fâse, *s.* An ugly face
HATCHMENT, hâtsh'mènt, *s.* Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.
HATCHWAY, hâtsh'wâ, *s.* The way over or through the hatches. [abominate.
To HATE, hâte, *v. a.* To detest, to abhor, to
HATE, hâte, *s.* Malignity, detestation.
HATEFUL, hâte'fûl, *a.* That causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.
HATEFULLY, hâte'fûl-è, *ad.* Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.
HATEFULNESS, hâte'fûl-nès, *s.* Odiousness.
HATER, hât'ûr, *s.* One that hates.
HATH, hâth. The third person singular of the verb *To have*; now seldom used but in solemn composition.—See *Has*.
HATRED, hâ'tréd, *s.* Hate, ill-will, malignity.
To HATTER, hât'tûr, *v. a.* To harass, to weary.
HATTER, hât'tûr, *s.* A maker of hats.
HATTOCK, hât'tûk, *s.* A shock of corn.
HAUBERK, hâw'bêrk, *s.* A coat of mail.
To HAVE, hâv, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Had*. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, Have, the preterperfect, and Had, the preterpluperfect: Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.
HAVEN, hâ'vn, *s.* A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.
HAVER, hâv'ûr, *s.* Possessor, holder.
HAUGH, hâw, *s.* Possessor, holder.
HAUGHT, hâwt, *a.* Haughty, insolent, proud.
HAUGHTILY, hâw'tè-lè, *ad.* Proudly, arrogantly. [gance.
HAUGHTINESS, hâw'tè-nès, *s.* Pride, arrogance, contemptuous; proudly great.
HAUGHTY, hâw'tè, *a.* Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.
HAVING, hâv'íng, *s.* Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.
HAVIOUR, hâ'vè-ûr, *s.* Conduct, manners.
To HAUL, hâwl, *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See *Hale*.
HAUL, hâwl, *s.* Pull, violence in dragging.
HAUM, hâwm, *s.* Straw.
HAUNCH, hâhsh, *s.* The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.
To HAUNT, hânt, *v. a.* To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used of apparitions.

tàbe, túb, búll ôíl pòund thin, THIS.

To HAUNT, hânt, *v. n.* To be much about, to appear frequently.
 HAUNT, hânt, *s.* Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.
 HAUNTER, hânt'túr, *s.* Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.
 HAVOCK, hâv'vúk, *s.* Waste, wide and general devastation.
 HAVOCK, hâv'vúk, *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter.
 To HAVOCK, hâv'vúk, *v. a.* To waste, to destroy.
 HAUTBOY, hó'bôé, *s.* A wind instrument.
 HAUTBOY, hó'bôé, *s.* Strawberry—See *Strawberry*. [with a strong scent.
 HAUT-GOUT, hó-gôô', *s. French.* Any thing
 HAW, hâw, *s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to a house.
 HAWTHORN, hâw'thörn, *s.* The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.
 HAWTHORN, hâw'thörn, *a.* Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of white thorn.
 To HAW, hâw, *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.
 HAWK, hâwk, *s.* A bird of prey, much used anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.
 To HAWK, hâwk, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets. [bill.
 HAWKED, hâw'kéd, *a.* Formed like a hawk's
 HAWKER, hâw'kúr, *s.* One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the streets.
 HAWKWEED, hâwk'wéed, *s.* A plant.
 HAWSES, hâw'síz, *s.* Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.
 HAY, há, *s.* Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.
 HAYMAKER, há'má-kúr, *s.* One employed in drying grass for hay.
 HAZARD, ház'úrd, *s.* Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.
 To HAZARD, ház'úrd, *v. a.* To expose to chance.
 To HAZARD, ház'úrd, *v. n.* To try the chance, to adventure.
 HAZARDABLE, ház'úr-dá-bl, *a.* Venturesome, liable to chance.
 HAZARDER, ház'úr-dúr, *s.* He who hazards.
 HAZARDRY, ház'úr-dré, *s.* Temerity, precipitation.
 HAZARDOUS, ház'úr-dús, *a.* Dangerous, exposed to chance.
 HAZARDOUSLY, ház'úr-dús-lé, *ad.* With danger or chance.
 HAZE, háze, *s.* Fog, mist.
 HAZEL, há'zl, *s.* A nut-tree.
 HAZEL, há'zl, *a.* Light brown, of the colour of hazel. [a light brown.
 HAZELLY, há'zl-é, *a.* Of the colour of hazel.
 HAZY, há'zè, *a.* Dark, foggy, misty.
 HE, hêé, *pron.* Oblique case *Him* Plural *They*. Oblique case *Them*. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man, or male being; male, as, a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, héd, *s.* The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the forepart of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topick of a discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.
 HEAD, héd, *v. a.* To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.
 HEADACH, héd'áke, *s.* Pain in the head.
 HEADBAND, héd'bánd, *s.* A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.
 HEADBOROUGH, héd'búr-rò, *s.* A constable, a subordinate constable.
 HEADRESS, héd'drés, *s.* The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headress.
 HEADER, héd'dúr, *s.* One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.
 HEADINESS, héd'dé-nés, *s.* Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.
 HEADLAND, héd'lánd, *s.* Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.
 HEADLESS, héd'lés, *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.
 HEADLONG, héd'lóng, *a.* Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.
 HEADLONG, héd'lóng, *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.
 HEADPIECE, héd'péese, *s.* Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.
 HEADQUARTERS, héd-kwár'túr, *s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers, where the commander-in-chief takes up his quarters.
 HEADSHIP, héd'shíp, *s.* Dignity, authority, chief place.
 HEADSMAN, hédz'mán, *s.* Executioner.
 HEADSTALL, héd'stáll, *s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head.
 HEADSTONE, héd'stone, *s.* The first or capital stone.
 HEADSTRONG, héd'stróng, *a.* Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable. [man.
 HEADWORKMAN, héd-würk'mán, *s.* The fore-
 HEADY, héd'dé, *a.* Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.
 To HEAL, hèle, *v. a.* To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile, as, he healed all dissensions.
 To HEAL, hèle, *v. n.* To grow well.
 HEALER, hèle'úr, *s.* One who cures or heals.
 HEALING, hèle'ing, *part. a.* Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.
 HEALTH, hêlth, *s.* Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

HEALTHFUL, hêlth'fûl, *a.* Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hêlth'fûl-lê, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hêlth'fûl-nês, *s.* State of being well; wholesomeness. [ness.

HEALTHILY, hêlth'ê-lê, *ad.* Without sick-

HEALTHINESS, hêlth'ê-nês, *s.* The state of health. [infirm.

HEALTHLESS, hêlth'lês, *a.* Weakly, sickly,

HEALTHSOME, hêlth'sûm, *a.* Wholesome, salutary. [sickness.

HEALTHY, hêlth'ê, *a.* In health, free from

HEAP, hêpe, *s.* Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.

To HEAP, hêpe, *v. a.* To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add something else.

HEAPER, hê'pûr, *s.* One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hê'pê, *a.* Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hêre, *v. n.* To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hêre, *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hêrd. The pret. of *To hear*.

HEARER, hêre'ûr, *s.* One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hêre'îng, *s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, hâr'kn, *v. n.* To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hâr'kn'ûr, *s.* Listener, one that hearkens.

HEARSAY, hêre'sâ, *s.* Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hêrse, *s.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hârt, *s.* The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part; the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to find in the heart, to be not wholly averse; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEARTACH, hârt'âke, *s.* Sorrow, anguish.

HEARTBREAK, hârt'brâke, *s.* Overpowering sorrow.

HEARTBREAKER, hârt'brâ-kûr, *s.* A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEARTBREAKING, hârt'brâ-kîng, *s.* Overpowering with sorrow.

HEARTBREAKING, hârt'brâ-kîng, *s.* Overpowering grief. [heart inflamed.

HEARTBURNED, hârt'bûrnd, *a.* Having the

HEARTBURNING, hârt'bûr-nîng, *s.* Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEARTDEAR, hârt'dêre, *a.* Sincerely beloved.

HEARTEASE, hârt'êze, *s.* Quiet, tranquillity.

HEARTEASING, hârt'êz-îng, *a.* Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hârt'fêlt, *a.* Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEARTPEAS, hârt'pêze, *s.* A plant.

HEARTSICK, hârt'sîk, *a.* Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEARTSEASE, hârts'êze, *s.* A plant.

HEARTSTRINGS, hârt'strîngz, *s.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEARTSTRUCK, hârt'strûk, *a.* Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEARTSWELLING, hârt'swêl-lîng, *a.* Rankling in the mind.

HEARTWHOLE, hârt'hwôle, *a.* With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEARTWOUNDED, hârt'wôôn-dêd, *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hârt'êd, *a.* Only used in composition, as, hard-hearted.

To HEARTEN, hârt'tn, *v. a.* To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hârth, *s.* The pavement of a room where a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hârt'tê-lê, *ad.* Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hârt'tê-nês, *s.* Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength. [spiritless.

HEARTLESS, hârt'lês, *a.* Without courage,

HEARTLESSLY, hârt'lês-lê, *ad.* Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hârt'lês-nês, *s.* Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hârt'tê, *a.* Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong. [heart.

HEARTYHALE, hârt'tê-hâle, *a.* Good for the

HEAT, hête, *s.* The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hête, *v. a.* To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To HEAT, hête, *v. n.* To grow hot.

HEATER, hê'tûr, *s.* An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hêth, *s.* A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATHCOCK, hêth'kôk, *s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths

HEATHPEASE, hêth'pêze, *s.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATHROSE, hêth'rôze, *s.* A plant.

HEATHEN, hê'thn, *s.* The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

tube, tǔb, búl . . . ǎl . . . pǔnd . . . thín, THís.

HEATHEN, hě'thn, *a.* Gentile, pagan.
HEATHENISH, hě'thn-ísh, *a.* Belonging to the gentiles, wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.
HEATHENISHLY, hě'thn-ísh-lě, *ad.* After the manner of heathens. [paganism.
HEATHENISM, hě'thn-ízm, *s.* Gentilism,
HEATHY, hě'th'ě, *a.* Full of heath.
To HEAVE, hěve, *v. a.* Pret. *Heaved*, anciently *Hove*. Part. *Heaved* or *Hoven*. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.
To HEAVE, hěve, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to heave, to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE, hěve, *s.* Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.
HEAVEN, hěv'vn, *s.* The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.
HEAVENBORN, hěv'vn-bǔrn, *a.* Descended from the celestial regions.
HEAVENBRED, hěv'vn-brěd, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.
HEAVENBUILT, hěv'vn-bǔlt, *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.
HEAVENDIRECTED, hěv'vn-dě-rěk'těd, *a.* Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.
HEAVENLY, hěv'vn-lě, *a.* Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.
HEAVENLY, hěv'vn-lě, *ad.* In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven. [heaven.
HEAVENWARD, hěv'vn-wǎrd, *ad.* Towards
HEAVILY, hěv'ě lě, *ad.* With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.
HEAVINESS, hěv'ě-něs, *s.* The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.
HEAVY, hěv'vě, *a.* Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish, stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, encumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as, heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as, heavy roads.
HEAVY, hěv'vě, *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.
HEBDOMAD, hěb'dǔ-mǎd, *s.* A week, a space of seven days.
HEBDOMADAL, hěb-dǔm'ǎ-dǎl, }
HEBDOMADARY, hěb-dǔm'ǎ-dǎr-ě, } *a.*
 Weekly, consisting of seven days.
To HEBETATE, hěb'ě-tǎte, *v. a.* To dull, to blunt, to stupify.
HEBETATION, hěb'ě-tǎ'shǔn, *s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.
HEBETUDE, hěb'ě-tǎde, *s.* Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.
HEBRAISM, hěb'rǎ-ízm, *s.* A Hebrew idiom.

HEBREW, hě'brǔ, *s.* A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews. [Hebrew.
HEBRAIST, hěb'rǎ-íst, *s.* A man skilled in
HEBRICIAN, hě-brísh'ǎn, *s.* One skilful in Hebrew.
HECATOMB, hěk'ǎ-tǔǔm, *s.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.
HECTICAL, hěk'tě-kǎl, }
HECTICK, hěk'tík, } *a.* Habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
HECTICK, hěk'tík, *s.* A hectick fever.
HECTOR, hěk'tǔr, *s.* A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.
To HECTOR, hěk'tǔr, *v. a.* To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.
To HECTOR, hěk'tǔr, *v. n.* To play the bully.
HEDERACEOUS, hěd-ě-r-ǎ'shǔs, *a.* Producing ivy.
HEDGE, hědje, *s.* A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
HEDGE, hědje, *s.* Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.
To HEDGE, hědje, *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.
To HEDGE, hědje, *v. n.* To shift, to hide the head.
HEDGEBORN, hědje'bǔrn, *a.* Of no known birth, meanly born.
HEDGEFUMITORY, hědje-fǔ'mě-tǔr-ě, *s.* A plant.
HEDGEHOG, hědje'hǔg, *s.* An animal set with prickles like thorns in a hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
HEDGEHYSSOP, hědje-hǐz'zǔp, *s.* A species of willow wort.—See *Hyssop*.
HEDGEMUSTARD, hědje-mǔs'tǎrd, *s.* A plant.
HEDGENOTE, hědje'nǔte, *s.* A word of contempt for low poetry.
HEDGEPIG, hědje'pǐg, *s.* A young hedgehog.
HEDGEROW, hědje'rǔ, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.
HEDGESPARROW, hědje-spǎr'rǔ, *s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes.
HEDGINGBILL, hědje'íng-bǐl, *s.* A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.
HEDGER, hědje'ǔr, *s.* One who makes hedges.
To HEED, hěed, *v. a.* To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
HEED, hěed, *s.* Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
HEEDFUL, hěed'fǔl, *a.* Watchful, caution; suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
HEEDFULLY, hěed'fǔl-ě, *ad.* Attentively, carefully, cautiously. [lance.
HEEDFULNESS, hěed'fǔl-něs, *s.* Caution, vigilance.
HEEDILY, hěed'ě-lě, *ad.* Cautiously, vigilantly.
HEEDINESS, hěed'ě-něs, *s.* Caution, vigilance.
HEEDLESS, hěed'lěs, *a.* Negligent, inattentive, careless. [ligently.
HEEDLESSLY, hěed'lěs-lě, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.
HEEDLESSNESS, hěed'lěs-něs, *s.* Carelessness, negligence, inattention.
HEEL, hěel, *s.* The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to pursue closely to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back

Fate, fát, fát, fát, . . . mè, mè, mè, mè, . . . pine, pín, . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt, . . .

part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hèl, *v. n.* To dance; to lean on one side, as, the ship heels.

HEELER, hèl'úr, *s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hèl'pèse, *s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hèl'pèse, *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, hèft, *s.* Heaving, effort; for haft, handle.

HEGIRA, hè-jl'rá, or hèd'jè-rá, *s.* A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. 622.

HEIFER, hèf'fúr, *s.* A young cow.

HEIGHHO, hl'hò, *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, hìte, or hìte, *s.* Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree, utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, hl'tn, *v. a.* To raise higher, to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hà'nús, *a.* Atrocious, wicked in a high degree. [*wickedly.*]

HEINOUSLY, hà'nús-lè, *ad.* Atrociously,

HEINOUSNESS, hà'nús-nès, *s.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, àre, *s.* One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, àre'is, *s.* An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, àre'lès, *a.* Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, àre'shíp, *s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, àre'lòòm, *s.* Any furniture or moveables decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HELD, hêld. The pret. and part. pass. of *Hold.*

HELIACAL, hè-lí'á-kál, *a.* Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hèl'è-kál, *a.* Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hè-lè-ò-sên'trík, *a.* Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, hè'lè-ò-skòpe, *s.* A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hè'lè-ò-tròpe, *s.* A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

HELIX, hè'líks, *s.* A spiral line.

HELL, hêl, *s.* The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a tailor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.

HELLEBORE, hèl'lè-bòre, *s.* Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hèl'lè-nízm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hêl'lísh, *a.* Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hêl'lísh-lè, *ad.* Infernally, wickedly. [*abhorred qualities*]

HELLISHNESS, hêl'lísh-nès, *s.* Wickedness

HELLWARD, hêl'wárd, *ad.* Towards hell.

HELM, hêlm, *s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, hêlm, *v. a.* To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hêlmd, *a.* Furnished with a head-piece.

HELMET, hêl'mít, *s.* A helm, a headpiece.

To HELP, hêlp, *v. a.* Pret. *Helped* or *Holp.*

Part. *Helped* or *Holpen.* To assist, to support, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

To HELP, hêlp, *v. n.* To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hêlp, *s.* Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hêlp'úr, *s.* An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hêlp'fúl, *a.* Useful, that gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hêlp'lès, *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hêlp'lès-lè, *ad.* Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, hêlp'lès-nès, *s.* Want of succour. [*hurry, without order.*]

HELTER-SKELTER, hêl'túr-skêl'túr, *ad.* In a

HELVE, hêlv, *s.* The handle of an axe.

HEM, hêm, *s.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; *interj.* Hem!

To HEM, hêm, *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

To HEM, hêm, *v. n.* To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hêm'è-plêd-jè, *s.* A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hêm'è-sfère, *s.* The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hêm-è-sfêr'ík-ál, } *a.*

HEMISPHERICK, hêm-è-sfêr'ík, }

Half-round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hêm-mís'tík, *s.* Half a verse.

HEMLOCK, hêm'lòk, *s.* An herb.

HEMOPTOSIS, hè móp-tò'sís, } *s.* The spitting

HEMOPTYSIS, hè-móp'tè-sís, } of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, hêm'ò-rádje, } *s.* A violent

HEMORRHAGY, hêm'ò-rá-je, } flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hêm'òr-ròidz, *s.* The piles, the emerods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hêm-òr-ròid'ál, *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

tube, tab, báll . . . ðáll . . . pòund . . . thm, THIS.

HEMP, hěmp, *s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hěm'pn, *a.* Made of hemp.

HEN, hěn, *s.* The female of a house cock; the female of any bird.

HENHEARTED, hěn'hār-těd, *a.* Dastardly, cowardly. [wife.

HENPECKED, hěn'pěkt, *a.* Governed by the

HENROOST, hěn'ròost, *s.* The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hěn'bāne, *s.* A plant.

HENCE, hěmse, *ad.* or *interj.* From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground, from this source, from this original, from this store; From hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hěmse'fòrth, *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hěmse-fòr'wārd, *ad.* From this time to futurity. [tendant.

HENCHMAN, hěnsh'mān, *s.* A page, an at-

To HEND, hěnd, *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hěn-děk'ā-gòn, *s.* A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hěn-děk'ā-sīl-lā-bl, *s.* A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables.

HENDIADIS, hěn-dī'ā-dīs, *s.* A common figure by which a substantive is used as an adjective; as, an animal of the *dog* kind.

HEPATICAL, hě-pāt'ě-kāl, } *a.* Belonging

HEPATICK, hě-pāt'ík, } to the liver.

HEPS, hīps, *s.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written *Hips*.

HEPTAGON, hěp'tā-gòn, *s.* A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hěp-tāg'ò-nāl, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. [vernment.

HEPTARCHY, hěp'tār-kě, *s.* A sevenfold go-

HER, hūr, *pron.* Belonging to a female; the oblique case of *She*.

HERS, hūrz, *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hěr'āld, *s.* The officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

To HERALD, hěr'āld, *v. a.* To introduce as a herald.

HERALDIC, hěr-rāld'ík, *a.* Relating to heraldry

HERALDRY, hěr'āl-drě, *s.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, hěr, *s.* Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them as grass and hemlock.

HERBACEOUS, hěr-bā'shūs, *a.* Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hěr'bīdje, *s.* Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tithe and the right of pasture.

HERBAL, hěr'bāl, *s.* A book containing the names and description of plants.

HERBALIST, hěr'bā-līst, *s.* A man skilled in herbs. [herbs.

HERBARIST, hěr'bā-rīst, *s.* One skilled in

HERBELET, hěr'bě-lět, *s.* A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hěr-běs'sěnt, *a.* Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hěr'bīd, *a.* Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hěr'būs, *a.* Abounding with herbs

HERBULENT, hěr'bū-lěnt, *a.* Containing herbs

HERBWOMAN, hěr'b'wūm-ūn, *s.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, hěr'b'ě, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hěrđ, *s.* A number of beasts together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as, Goatherd.

To HERD, hěrđ, *v. n.* To run in herds or companies; to associate. [herds.

HERDGROOM, hěrđ'gròom, *s.* A keeper of

HERDMAN, hěrđ'mān, } *s.* One employed

HERDSMAN, hěrđz'mān, } in tending herds.

HERE, hěre, *ad.* In this place; in the present state. [place.

HEREABOUTS, hěre'ā-bòuts, *ad.* About this

HEREAFTER, hěre-ā'f'tūr, *ad.* In a future state

HEREAT, hěre-āt', *ad.* At this.

HEREBY, hěre-bl', *ad.* By this.

HEREDITABLE, hě-rěd'ě-tā-bl, *a.* Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hěr-ě-dīt'ā-měnt, *s.* A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARY, hě-rěd'ě-tā-rě, *a.* Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hě-rěd'ě-tā-rě-lě, *ad.* By inheritance.

HEREIN, hěre-īn', *ad.* In this.

HEREMITICAL, hěr-ě-mīt'ík-āl, *a.* Solitary suitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hěre-ōf', *ad.* From this, of this.

HEREON, hěre-ōn, *ad.* Upon this.

HEREOUT, hěre-ōūt', *ad.* Out of this.

HERESY, hěr'ě-sě, *s.* An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. [heresy.

HERESIARCH, hě-rě'zhě-ārk, *s.* A leader in

HERETICK, hěr'ě-tīk, *s.* One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church. [heresy.

HERETICAL, hě-rět'ě-kāl, *a.* Containing

HERETICALLY, hě-rět'ě-kāl-lě, *ad.* With heresy.

HERETO, hěre-tòđ', *ad.* To this.

HERETOFORE, hěre-tòđ-fòre', *ad.* Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hěre-ūn-tòđ', *ad.* To this.

HEREWITH, hěre-wīth', *ad.* With this.

HERITABLE, hěr'ě-tā-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hěr'ě-tāje, *s.* Inheritance, estate devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God. [animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITE, hěr-mā'frò-dīte, *s.* An

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hěr-mā'frò-dīt'ě-kāl, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hěr-mět'ě-kāl, } *a.* Chymical.

HERMETICK, hěr-mět'ík, }

HERMETICALLY, hěr-mět'ě-kāl-ě, *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hěr-mīt, *s.* A solitary, an anchorite, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . .

HERMITAGE, hêr'mit-âje, *s.* The cell or habitation of a hermit.
HERMITESS, hêr'mit-tês, *s.* A woman retired to devotion. [a hermit.
HERMITICAL, hêr-mit'ê-kâl, *a.* Suitable to
HERN, hêrn, *s.* Contracted from *Heron*.
HERNIA, hêr-nê-â, *s.* Any kind of rupture.
HERO, hê'ro, *s.* A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROICAL, hê-rô'ê-kâl, *a.* Befitting a hero, heroic. [way of a hero.
HEROICALLY, hê-rô'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* After the
HEROICK, hê-rô'ik, *a.* Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes. [hero.
HEROICKLY, hê-rô'ik-lê, *ad.* Suitable to a
HEROINE, hêr'ô-lîn, *s.* A female hero.
HEROISM, hêr'ô-lîzm, *s.* The qualities or character of a hero.
HERON, hêr'ûn, *s.* A bird that feeds upon fish.
HERONRY, hêr'ûn-rê, } *s.* A place
HERONSHAW, hêr'ûn-shâw, } where herons breed.
HERPES, hêr'pîz, *s.* A cutaneous inflammation
HERRING, hêr'ring, *s.* A small sea fish.
HERS, hêrz, *pron.* The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.
HERSE, hêrse, *s.* A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
To HERSE, hêrse, *v. a.* To put in a herse.
HERSELF, hêr-sêlf, *pron.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
HERSELIKE, hêrse'like, *a.* Funereal, suitable to funerals.
HESITANCY, hêz'ê-tân-sê, *s.* Dubiousness, uncertainty. [ful, to delay, to pause.
To HESITATE, hêz'ê-tâte, *v. n.* To be doubtful.
HESITATION, hêz'ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.
HEST, hêst, *s.* Command, precept, injunction.
HETEROCLITE, hêt'êr-ô-klîte, *s.* Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL, hêt'êr-rô-klî't'ê-kâl, *a.* Deviating from the common rule.
HETERODOX, hêt'êr-ê-dôks, *a.* Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.
HETEROGENEAL, hêt'êr-ô-jê'nê-âl, *a.* Not of the same nature, not kindred.
HETEROGENEITY, hêt'êr-ô-jê'nê-ê-tê, *s.* Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.
HETEROGENEOUS, hêt'êr-ô-jê'nê-ûs, *a.* Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.
To HEW, hû, *v. a.* Part. *Hewn* or *Hewed*. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form a shape with an axe; to form laboriously.
HEWER, hû'âr, *s.* One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
HEXAGON, hêks'â-gôn, *s.* A figure of six sides or angles.
HEXAGONAL, hêgz-âg'ô-nâl, *a.* Having six sides. [angles.
HEXAGONY, hêgz-âg'ô-nê, *s.* A figure of six
HEXAMETER, hêgz-âm'ê-târ, *s.* A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hêgz-âng'gû-lâr, *a.* Having six corners. [lines.
HEXASTICK, hêgz-âs'tîk, *s.* A poem of six
HEXASTICON, hêgz-âs'tê-kôn, *s.* A poem or epigram in six lines.
HEY, hâ, *interj.* An expression of joy.
HEYDAY, hâ'dâ, *interj.* An expression of frolick and exultation.
HEYDAY, hâ'dâ, *s.* A frolick, wildness.
HIATUS, hl-â'tûs, *s.* An aperture, a breach, the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels. [winter.
HIBERNAL, hl-bêr'nâl, *a.* Belonging to the
HICCOUGH, hîk'kûp, or hîk'kôf, *s.* A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.
To HICCOUGH, hîk'kûp, *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
To HICKUP, hîk'kûp, *v. n.* To sob with a convulsed stomach.
HID, hîd, } Part. pass. of *Hide*.
HIDDEN, hîd'dn, }
To HIDE, hlde, *v. a.* Pret. *Hid*. Part. pass. *Hid* or *Hidden*. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
To HIDE, hlde, *v. n.* To lie hid, to be concealed.
HIDE-AND-SEEK, hlde-ând-sêek', *s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
HIDE, hlde, *s.* The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.
HIDEBOUND, hlde'bôund, *a.* A horse is said to be hidebound, when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.
HIDEOUS, hîd'ê-ûs, or hîd'jê-ûs, *a.* Horrible, dreadful. [fully.
HIDEOUSLY, hîd'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Horribly, dread-
HIDEOUSNESS, hîd'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* Horribleness, dreadfulness.
HIDER, hl'dûr, *s.* He that hides.
To HIE, hl, *v. n.* To hasten, to go in haste.
HIERARCH, hl'ê-rârk, *s.* The chief of a sacred order. [arch.
HIERARCHAL, hl'ê-rârk'âl, *a.* Of a hier-
HIERARCHICAL, hl'ê-rârk'ê-kâl, *a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIERARCHY, hl'ê-rârk-ê, *s.* A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.
HIEROGLYPHICK, hl'ê-rô-glîf'fîk, *s.* An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in a picture.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, hl'ê-rô-glîf'ê-kâl, *a.* Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hl'ê-rô-glîf'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Emblematically.
HIEROGRAPHY, hl'ê-rôg'grâf-ê, *s.* Holy writing. [es rules of religion.
HIEROPHANT, hl'êr'ô-fânt, *s.* One who teaches.
To HIGGLE, hîg'gl, *v. n.* To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hîg'gl-dê-plg'gl-dê, *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from higgles, which denotes any confused mass, confusedly

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pìn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờr, nồt. . . .

HIGGLER, hìg'glàr, *s.* One who sells provisions by retail.
HIGH, hl, *a.* A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, rising aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.
HIGH, hl, *s.* High place, elevation, superior region.
HIGH-BLEST, hl'blést, *a.* Supremely happy.
HIGH-BLOWN, hl'blòne, *a.* Swelled much with wind, much inflated.
HIGH-BORN, hl'bòrn, *a.* Of noble extraction.
HIGH-COLOURED, hl'kùl-lùrd, *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour.
HIGH-DESIGNING, hl'dé-sl-nìng, *a.* Having great schemes.
HIGH-FLIER, hl'fl-ùr, *s.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance.
HIGH-FLOWN, hl'flòne, *a.* Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.
HIGH-FLYING, hl'fl-ìng, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. [high piles.
HIGH-HEAPED, hl'hèpd, *a.* Covered with
HIGH-METTLED, hl'mét-tld, *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. [gant.
HIGH-MINDED, hl'mlnd-éd, *a.* Proud, arrogant.
HIGH-RED, hl'réd, *a.* Deeply red.
HIGH-SEASONED, hl-sè'zùnd, *a.* Piquant to the palate. [ing, insolent.
HIGH-SPIRITED, hl-spìr'ít-éd, *a.* Bold, daring.
HIGH-STOMACHED, hl-stùm'mùkt, *a.* Obstinate, lofty. [quant.
HIGH-TASTED, hl-tàs'téd, *a.* Gustful, pish.
HIGH-VICED, hl'vìst, *a.* Enormously wicked.
HIGH-WROUGHT, hl'ràwt, *a.* Accurately finished.
HIGHLAND, hl'lànd, *s.* Mountainous regions.
HIGHLANDER, hl'lànd-ùr, *s.* An inhabitant of mountains.
HIGHLY, hl'lè, *ad.* With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.
HIGHMOST, hl'mòst, *a.* Highest, topmost.
HIGHNESS, hl'nés, *s.* Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.
HIGHT, hlte, *a.* Was named, was called; called, named.
HIGHWATER, hl'wâ-tùr, *s.* The utmost flow of the tide. [path.
HIGHWAY, hl'wâ', *s.* Great road, publick
HIGHWAYMAN, hl'wâ-mân, *s.* A robber that plunders on the publick roads.
HILARITY, hè-lâr'è-tè, *s.* Merriment, gayety.
HILDING, hl'dìng, *s.* A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.
HILL, hl, *s.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain.
HILL LOCK, hl'lòk, *s.* A little hill.
HILLY, hl'lè, *a.* Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hl't, *s.* The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.
HIM, hìm, *s.* The oblique case of *He*.
HIMSELF, hìm-sèlt', *pron.* In the nominative, *He*; in ancient authors, *Itself*; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.
HIN, hìn, *s.* A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.
HIND, hlnd, *a.* Comp. *Hinder*. Sup. *Hindmost*. Backward, contrary in position to the face. [a peasant, a boor.
HIND, hlnd, *s.* The she to a stag; a servant;
HINDBERRIES, hlnd'bèr-ríz, *s.* The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.
To HINDER, hìn'dùr, *v. a.* To obstruct, to stop, to impede.
HINDER, hìn'dùr, *a.* That is in a position contrary to that of the face.
HINDERANCE, hìn'dùr-ânse, *s.* Impediment, let, stop. [hinders or obstructs.
HINDERER, hìn'dùr-ùr, *s.* He or that which
HINDERLING, hìn'dùr-lìng, *s.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HINDERMOST, hlnd'ùr-mòst, *a.* Hindmost, last, in the rear. [rear.
HINDMOST, hlnd'mòst, *a.* Last, lag, in the
HINGE, hìnje, *s.* Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.
To HINGE, hìnje, *v. a.* To furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge.
To HINT, hìnt, *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.
HINT, hìnt, *s.* Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.
HIP, híp, *s.* The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.
HIP, híp, *s.* The fruit of the briar.
To HIP, híp, *v. a.* To spring or shoot the hips; Hiphop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.
HIP, híp, *interj.* An exclamation or calling to one. [chondriack.
HIPPISH, híp'pìsh, *a.* A corruption of Hypo-
HIPPOCENTAUR, híp-pò-sén'tàwr, *s.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
HIPPOCRASS, híp'pò-kràs, *s.* A medicated wine.
HIPPOGRIFF, híp-pò-gríf, *s.* A winged horse.
HIPPOPOTAMUS, híp-pò-pòt'â-mùs, *s.* The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.
HIPSHOT, híp'shòt, *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip.
HIPWORT, híp'wùrt, *s.* A plant.
To HIRE, hlre, *v. a.* To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.
HIRE, hlre, *s.* Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.
HIRELING, hlre'lìng, *s.* One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.
HIRELING, hlre'lìng, *a.* Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.
HIRER, hlre'ùr, *s.* One who uses any thing

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt . . .

paying a recompense ; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hēr'sù.e', *a.* Rough, rugged.

HIS, hîz, *pron. poss.* The masculine possessive, belonging to him ; anciently *Its*.

To HISS, hîs, *v. n.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hîs, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing, to explode ; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hîs, *s.* The voice of a serpent ; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, hîst, *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. [and events.

HISTORIAN, hîs-tò'rè-ân, *s.* A writer of facts

HISTORICAL, hîs-tò'rîk-âl, } *a.* Pertaining

HISTORICAL, hîs-tò'rîk, } to history.

HISTORICALLY, hîs tò'rîk-âl-è, *ad.* In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hîs-tò'rè-fl, *v. a.* To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hîs-tò-rè-ôg'râ-fûr, *s.* An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hîs-tò-rè-ôg'râ-fè, *s.* The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hîs'tûr-è, *s.* A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity ; narration, relation ; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY-PIECE, hîs'tûr-è-peèse, *s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hîs-trè-ôn'è-kâl, } *a.* Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICK, hîs-trè-ôn'îk, }

HISTRIONICALLY, hîs-trè-ôn'è-kâl-è, *ad.* Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hît, *v. a.* To strike, to touch with a blow ; to touch the mark, not to miss ; to attain, to reach the point ; to strike a ruling passion ; To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hît, *v. n.* To clash, to collide ; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident ; to succeed ; not to miscarry ; to light on.

HIT hît, *s.* A stroke, a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hîtsh, *v. n.* To catch, to move by jerks. [out of boats.

HITHE, hîTHE, *s.* A small haven to land wares

HITHER, hîTH'ûr, *ad.* To this place from some place ; Hither and Thither, to this place and that ; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hîTH'ûr, *a.* Nearer, towards this part. [this side.

HITHERMOST, hîTH'ûr-môst, *a.* Nearest on

HITHERTO hîTH'ûr-tôô, *ad.* To this time, yet, in any time till now ; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hîTH'ûr-wârd, } *ad.* This

HITHERWARDS, hîTH'ûr-wârdz, } way, towards this place.

HIVE, hlve, *s.* The habitation or cell of bees ; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hlve, *v. a.* To put into hives, to harbour ; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hlve, *v. n.* To take shelter together.

HIVER, hlve'ûr, *s.* One who puts bees in hives.

HO, } hō, *interj.* A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOA, }

HOAR, hōre, *a.* White ; gray with age ; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hōre'frôst, *s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hōrde, *s.* A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hōrde, *v. n.* To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hōrde, *v. a.* To lay in hoards, to husband privily. [secret.

HOARDER, hōrd'ûr, *s.* One that stores up in

HOARHOUND, hōre'hōund, *s.* A plant.

HOARINESS, hō're-nēs, *s.* The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hōrse, *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold ; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hōrse'lè, *ad.* With a rough harsh voice. [voice.

HOARSENESS, hōrse'nēs, *s.* Roughness of

HOARY, hō're, *a.* White, whitish ; white or gray with age ; white with frost ; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hōb'bl, *v. n.* To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other ; to move roughly and unevenly.

HOBBLE, hōb'bl, *s.* Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hōb'blîng-lè, *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hōb'bè, *s.* A species of hawk ; an Irish or Scottish horse ; a stick on which boys get astride and ride ; a stupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hōb-gōb'lîn, *s.* A sprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hōb'nâle, *s.* A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, hōb'nâld, *a.* Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hōb-nōb', *ad.* This is corrupted from *Hahnab*. [and fetlock.

HOCK, hōk, *s.* The joint between the knee

To HOCK, hōk, *v. a.* To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hōk, *s.* Old strong Rhenish.

HOCKHERB, hōk'êrb, *s.* A plant, the same with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hōk'kl, *v. a.* To hamstring.

HOCUS-POCUS, hō'kûs-pō'kûs, *s.* A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hōd, *s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODMAN, hōd'mân, *s.* A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGEPODGE, hōdje'pōdje, *s.* A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hō-dè-êr'nâl, *a.* Of to-day.

HOE, hō, *s.* An instrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hō, *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hōg, *s.* The general name of swine ; a castrated boar ; to bring hogs to a fine market, to fail of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hōg'kôt, *s.* A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hōg'grîl, *s.* A two-years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hōg'hêrd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hōg'gîsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, selfish. [ishly.

HOGGISHLY, hōg'gîsh-lè, *ad.* Greedily, self-

HOGGISHNESS, hōg'gîsh-nēs, *s.* Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hōgz'bènz,

HOGSBREAD, hōgz'bréd,

HOGSMUSHROOMS, hōgz'mûsh-rōōms,

HOGSFENNEL, hōgz'fènnèl,

Plants.

HOGSHEAD, hōgz'hèd, *s.* A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons ; any large barrel.

HOGSTY, hōg'stl, *s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed. [given to swine.

HOGWASH, hōg'wôsh, *s.* The draff which is

tube, túb, háll ðíll pòund thín, THís.

HOIDEN, hòe'dn, *s.* An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To HOIDEN, hòe'dn, *v. n.* To romp indecently

To HOISE, hòese, } *v. a.* To raise up on high.

To HOIST, hòist, }

To HOLD, hòld, *v. a.* Pret. *Held*. Part. pass.

Held or *Holden*. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a distance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; To hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; To hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To HOLD, hòld, *v. n.* To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to speak in public; To hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; To hold off, to keep at a distance without closing with offers; To hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; To hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; To hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; To hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hòld, *interj.* Forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, hòld, *s.* The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hòl'dúr, *s.* One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hòl-dér-fórt'h', *s.* An haranguer, one who speaks in public.

HOLDFAST, hòld'fást, *s.* Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hòld'ing, *s.* Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hòle, *s.* A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hòl'è-dám, *s.* Blessed Lady.

HOLILY, hòl'è-lè, *ad.* Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hòl'è-nés, *s.* Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

HOLLA, hòl'ló, *interj.* A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

HOLLAND, hòl'lánd, *s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hòl'ló, *a.* Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hòl'ló, *s.* Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal. [excavate.]

To HOLLOW, hòl'ló, *v. a.* To make hollow, to

To HOLLOW, hòl'ló, *v. n.* To shout, to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, hòl'ló-lè, *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, hòl'ló-nés, *s.* Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hòl'ló-róót, *s.* A plant.

HOLLY, hòl'lé, *s.* A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hòl'lé-hók, *s.* Rosemallow.

HOLLYROSE, hòl'lé-róze, *s.* A plant.

HOLOCAUST, hòl'ló-káwst, *s.* A burnt sacrifice

HOLP, hòlp. The old pret. and part. pass. of *Help*

HOLPEN, hòl'pn. The old part. pass. of *Help*.

HOLSTER, hòl'stúr, *s.* A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLY, hò'lè, *a.* Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLYDAY, hòl'è-dá, *s.* The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOLY THURSDAY, hò'lè-thúrzdá, *s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY WEEK, hò'lè-wèek, *s.* The week before Easter.

HOMAGE, hòm'áje, *s.* Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hòm'á-júr, *s.* One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hòme, *s.* His own house, the private dwelling; his own country, the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.

HOME, hòme, *ad.* To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBOBN, hòme'börn, *a.* Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEBOBN, hòme'börn, *a.* Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hòme'fèlt, *a.* Inward, private.

HOMEILY, hòme'lè-lè, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly

HOMEINESS, hòme'lè-nés, *s.* Plainness, rudeness.

HOMEY, hòme'lè, *a.* Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOME MADE, hòme'máde, *a.* Made at home.

HOMER, hò'múr, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hòme'spún, *a.* Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hòme'stáll, } *s.* The place of

HOMESTEAD, hòme'stèd, } the house.

HOMEWARD, hòme'wárd, } *ad.* Towards

HOMEWARDS, hòme'wárdz, } home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hòm'e-side, *s.* Murder, manslaying, destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

Fâte, fâr fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

HOMICIDAL, nôm-ê-sl'dal, *a.* Murderous, bloody. [conversible.
HOMILETICAL, hôm-ê-lết'ik-âl, *a.* Social,
HOMILY, hôm'ê-lê, *s.* A discourse read to a congregation.
HOMOEOMERIA, hỏ-mẻ-ỏ-mẻ'rẻ-ả, *s.* A likeness of parts.
HOMOGENEAL, hỏ-mỏ-jẻ'ẻnẻ-ảl, }
HOMOGENEOUS, hỏ-mỏ-jẻ'ẻnẻ ús, } *a.* Having the same nature or principles.
HOMOGENEALNESS, hỏ-mỏ-jẻ'ẻnẻ-ảl-nẻs, }
HOMOGENEITY, hỏ-mỏ-jẻ'ẻnẻ-ẻtẻ, }
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hỏ-mỏ-jẻ'ẻnẻ-ủs-nẻs, }
s. Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.
HOMOGENY, hỏ-mỏđ'ẻnẻ, *s.* Joint nature.
HOMOLOGOUS, hỏ-mỏl'ỏ-gủs, *a.* Having the same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS, hỏ-mỏn'ẻ-mủs, *a.* Denominating different things: equivocal.
HOMONYMY, hỏ-mỏn'ẻ-mẻ, *s.* Equivocation, ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS, hỏ-mỏt'ỏ-nủs, *a.* Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
HONE, hỏne, *s.* A whetstone for a razor.
HONEST, ỏn'ẻst, *a.* Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.
HONESTLY, ỏn'ẻst-lẻ, *ad.* Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.
HONESTY, ỏn'ẻs-tẻ, *s.* Justice, truth, virtue, purity. [sweet.
HONIED, hủn'ẻđ, *a.* Covered with honey;
HONEY, hủn'ẻ, *s.* A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet.
HONEYBAG, hủn'ẻ-bảg, *s.* The bag in which the bee carries the honey.
HONEYCOMB, hủn'ẻ-kỏme, *s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
HONEYCOMBED, hủn'ẻ-kỏmd, *a.* Flawed with little cavities.
HONEYDEW, hủn'ẻ-dủ, *s.* Sweet dew.
HONEYFLOWER, hủn'ẻ-flỏủ-ủr, *s.* A plant.
HONEYGNAT, hủn'ẻ-nắt, *s.* An insect.
HONEYMOON, hủn'ẻ-mỏỏn, *s.* The first month after marriage.
HONEYSUCKLE, hủn'ẻ-sủk-kl, *s.* Woodbine.
HONEYLESS, hủn'ẻ-lẻs, *a.* Without honey.
HONEYWORT, hủn'ẻ-wủrt, *s.* A plant.
HONORARY, ỏn'ẻr-ả-rẻ, *a.* Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.
HONOUR, ỏn'ẻr, *s.* Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory; boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.
To HONOUR, ỏn'ẻr, *v. a.* To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.
HONOURABLE, ỏn'ẻr-ả-bl, *a.* Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit, equitable
HONOURABLENESS, ỏn'ẻr-ả-bl-nẻs, *s.* Eminence, magnificence, generosity.
HONOURABLY, ỏn'ẻr-ả-blẻ, *ad.* With tokens

of honour; magnanimously; generously: reputably, with exemption from reproach.
HONOURER, ỏn'ẻr-ủr, *s.* One that honours, one that regards with veneration.
HOOD, hỏỏđ, *a.* In composition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood: sometimes it is taken collectively, as, brotherhood, a confraternity.
HOOD, hỏỏđ, *s.* The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.
To HOOD, hỏỏđ, *v. a.* To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.
HOODMAN-BLIND, hỏỏđ'mỏn blủđ', *s.* A play in which the person hooded, is to catch another and tell his name, blindman's buff.
To HOODWINK, hỏỏđ'wủnk, *v. a.* To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.
HOOF, hỏỏf, *s.* The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.
HOOK, hỏỏk, *s.* Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.
To HOOK, hỏỏk, *v. a.* To catch with a hook; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.
HOOKED, hỏỏk'ẻđ, *a.* Bent, curvated.
HOOKEDNESS, hỏỏk'ẻđ-nẻs, *s.* State of being bent like a hook.
HOOKNOSED, hỏỏk-nỏzd', *a.* Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
HOOP, hỏỏp, *s.* Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.
To HOOP, hỏỏp, *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.
To HOOP, hỏỏp, *v. n.* To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit. [hoops tubs.
HOOPER, hỏỏp'ủr, *s.* A cooper, one that
HOOPING-COUGH, hỏỏp'ủng-kỏf, *s.* A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.
To HOOT, hỏỏt, *v. n.* To shout in contempt, to cry as an owl. [shouts.
To HOOT, hỏỏt, *v. a.* To drive with noise and
HOOT, hỏỏt, *s.* Clamour, shout.
To HOP, hỏp, *v. n.* To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.
HOP, hỏp, *s.* A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.
HOP, hỏp, *s.* A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.
To HOP, hỏp, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops.
HOPE, hỏpe, *s.* Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope, the object of hope.
To HOPE, hỏpe, *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

tube, tub, ball . . . ðil . . . pðund . . . ðin, This.

To HOPE, hòpe, *v. a.* To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hòpe'fùl, *a.* Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hòpe'fùl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hòpe'fùl-nès, *s.* Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, hòpe'lès, *a.* Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPER, hò'pùr, *s.* One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hò'pìng-lè, *ad.* With hope, with expectations of good. [on one leg.

HOPPER, hòp'pùr, *s.* He who hops or jumps

HOPPER, hòp'pùr, *s.* The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, hòp'pùrz, *s.* A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hò'râl, *a.* Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hò'râ-rè, *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hòrde, *s.* A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hò-rì'zòn, *s.* The line that terminates the view.

HORIZONTAL, hòr-è-zòn'tâl, *a.* Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hòr-è-zòn'tâl-è, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hòrn, *s.* The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hòrn'bèek, } *s.* A kind of fish.

HORNFISH, hòrn'fìsh, }

HORNBEAM, hòrn'bème, *s.* A tree.

HORNBOOK, hòrn'bòòk, *s.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hòr'néd, *a.* Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hòr'nùr, *s.* One that works in horn, and sells horn. [stinging fly.

HORNET, hòr'nèt, *s.* A very large, strong,

HORNFOOT, hòrn'fùt, *a.* Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hòrn'òùl, *s.* A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hòrn'pìpe, *s.* A dance.

HORNSTONE, hòrn'stòne, *s.* A kind of blue stone. [fortification.

HORNWORK, hòrn'wùrk, *s.* A kind of angular

HORNY, hòr'nè, *a.* Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hò-ròg'grâ-fè, *s.* An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hòr'ò-lòdje, } *s.* An instrument

HOROLOGY, hò-ròl'ò-jè, }

HOROMETRY, hò-ròm'è-trè, *s.* The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hòr'ò-skòpe, *s.* The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRENT, hòr'rènt, *a.* Horrible, dreadful.

HORRIBLE, hòr'rè-bl, *a.* Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

HORRIBLENESS, hòr'rè-bl-nès, *s.* Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hòr'rè-blè, *ad.* Dreadfully, hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hòr'rìd, *a.* Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged. [enormity.

HORRIDNESS, hòr'rìd-nès, *s.* Hideousness.

HORRIFICK, hòr-rìf'fìk, *a.* Causing horror.

HORRISONOUS, hòr-rìs'sò-nùs, *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hòr'rùr, *s.* Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hòrse, *s.* A neighing quadruped used in war, draught, and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as, a horseface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hòrse, *v. a.* To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hòrs'bák, *s.* The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hòrs'bène, *s.* A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hòrs'blòk, *s.* A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hòrs'bòte, *s.* A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hòrs'bòe, *s.* A boy employed in dressing horses, a stableboy.

HORSEBREAKER, hòrs'brâ-kùr, *s.* One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESTNUT, hòrs-tshès'nùt, *s.* A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hòrs'kòr-sùr, *s.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hòrs'krâb, *s.* A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hòrs'kòù-kùm-bùr, *s.* A plant. [horses.

HORSEDUNG, hòrs'dùng, *s.* The excrement of

HORSEEMMET, hòrs'èm-mèt, *s.* An ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hòrs'flesh, *s.* The flesh of horses,

HORSEFLY, hòrs'flì, *s.* A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood. [with coltsfoot.

HORSEFOOT, hòrs'fùt, *s.* An herb. The same

HORSEHAIR, hòrs'hâre, *s.* The hair of horses,

HORSEHEEL, hòrs'hèèl, *s.* An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hòrs'lâf, *s.* A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hòrs'lèètsh, *s.* A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hòrs'lìt-tùr, *s.* A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hòrs'mân, *s.* One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hòrs'mân-shíp, *s.* The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMATCH, hòrs'mâtsh, *s.* A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hòrs'mète, *s.* Provender.

Fàc, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

HORSEMINT, hòrs'mint, *s.* A large coarse mint. [muscle.
HORSEMUSCLE, hòrs'mús-sl, *s.* A large
HORSEPLAY, hòrs/plà, *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.
HORSEPOND, hòrs/pònd, *s.* A pond for horses.
HORSERACE, hòrs/ràse, *s.* A match of horses in running.
HORSERADISH, hòrs/ràd-lsh, *s.* A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.
HORSESHOE, hòrs/shòò, *s.* A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.
HORSESTEALER, hòrs/stè-làr, *s.* A thief who takes away horses.
HORSETAIL, hòrs/tàle, *s.* A plant.
HORSETONGUE, hòrs/tùng, *s.* An herb.
HORSEWAY, hòrs/wà, *s.* A broad way by which horses may travel.
HORTATION, hòr-tà/shùn, *s.* The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.
HORTATIVE, hòr-tà-tiv, *s.* Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.
HORTATORY, hòr-tà-tùr-è, *a.* Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing.
HORTICULTURE, hòr/tè-kùl-tshùre, *s.* The art of cultivating gardens. [garden.
HORTULAN, hòr/tshù-làn, *a.* Belonging to a
HOSANNA, hò-zàn'nà, *s.* An exclamation of praise to God. [ing for the legs.
HOSE, hòze, *s.* Breeches; stockings, cover-
HOSIER, hò/zhùr, *s.* One who sells stockings.
HOSPITABLE, hòs/pè-tà-bl, *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.
HOSPITABLY, hòs/pè-tà-blè, *ad.* With kindness to strangers.
HOSPITAL, hòs/pè-tàl, *s.* A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.
HOSPITALITY, hòs-pè-tàl'è-tè, *s.* The practice of entertaining strangers.
HOST, hòst, *s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.
To HOST, hòst, *v. n.* To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.
HOSTAGE, hòs/tàje, *s.* One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.
HOSTEL, hò-tèl', *s.* A genteel inn.
HOSTELRY, hò/tèl-rè, *s.* The same as Hostel.
HOSTESS, hòst'ès, *s.* A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.
HOSTESS-SHIP, hòst'ès-shíp, *s.* The character of a hostess. [able to an enemy.
HOSTILE, hòs'til, *a.* Adverse, opposite, suit-
HOSTILITY, hòs-til'è-tè, *s.* The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.
HOSTLER, hòs'lùr, *s.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.
HOT, hòt, *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid. [by the fermentation of dung.
HOTBED, hòt/béd, *s.* A bed of earth made hot
HOTBRAINED, hòt/brànd, *a.* Violent, vehement, furious.
HOTCOCKLES, hòt-kòk'klz, *s.* A child's play, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hòt'héd-éd, *a.* Vehement, violent, passionate.
HOTHOUSE, hòt'hòuse, *s.* A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.
HOTLY, hòt'lè, *ad.* With heat; violently; vehemently; lustfully. [ungovernable.
HOTMOUTHED, hòt/mòùthd, *a.* Headstrong,
HOTNESS, hòt'nès, *s.* Heat, violence, fury.
HOTCHPOTCH, hòdje/pòdje, *s.* A mingled hash, a mixture.
HOTSPUR, hòt/spùr, *s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.
HOTSPURRED, hòt/spùrd, *a.* Vehement, rash, heady.
HOVE, hòve, *The pret. of Heave.*
HOVEL, hòv'íl, *s.* A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage. [tumefied.
HOVEN, hò/vn, *part. pass.* Raised, swelled,
To HOVER, hàv'ùr, *v. n.* To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.
HOUGH, hòk, *s.* The lower part of the thigh.
To HOUGH, hòk, *v. a.* To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with a hough or hoe.
HOUND, hòund, *s.* A dog used in the chase.
To HOUND, hòund, *v. a.* To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.
HOUNDFISH, hòund/fish, *s.* A kind of fish.
HOUNDSTONGUE, hòundz'tùng, *s.* A plant.
HOURL, hòr, *s.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes: a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.
HOURLASS, hòr/glàs, *s.* A glass filled with sand which running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
HOURLY, hòr'lè, *a.* Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.
HOURLY, hòr'lè, *ad.* Every hour, frequently.
HOURLATE, hòr/plàte, *s.* The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
HOUSE, hòuse, *s.* A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.
To HOUSE, hòuze, *v. a.* To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.
To HOUSE, hòuze, *v. n.* To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.
HOUSEBREAKER, hòòs'brà-kùr, *s.* Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.
HOUSEBREAKING, hòòs'brà-kìng, *s.* Burglary.
HOUSEDOG, hòòs'dòg, *s.* A mastiff kept to guard the house.
HOUSEHOLD, hòòs'hòld, *s.* A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adje-

tàbe, túb, búll ðíl pòðnd thín, THIS.

tive, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.
HOUSEHOLDER, hòús'hól-dúr, *s.* Master of a family.
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hòús'hóld-stúf, *s.* Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.
HOUSEKEEPER, hòús'kéep-úr, *s.* Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants.
HOUSEKEEPING, hòús'kéep-íng, *a.* Domestick, useful to a family.
HOUSEKEEPING, hòús'kéep-íng, *s.* The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table. [Obsolete.
HOUSEL, hòú'zél, *s.* The Holy Eucharist.
To HOUSEL, hòú'zél, *v. a.* To give or receive the Eucharist. [Obsolete.
HOUSELEEK, hòús'léek, *s.* A plant.
HOUSELESS, hòús'lés, *a.* Without abode, wanting habitation.
HOUSEMAID, hòús'máde, *s.* A maid employed to keep the house clean.
HOUSEROOM, hòús'róòm, *s.* Place in a house.
HOUSESNAIL, hòús'snále, *s.* A kind of snail.
HOUSEWARMING, hòús'wár-míng, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.
HOUSEWIFE, húz'wíf, *s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.
HOUSEWIFELY, húz'wíf-lé, *a.* Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.
HOUSEWIFELY, húz'wíf-lé, *ad.* With the economy of a housewife.
HOUSEWIFERY, húz'wíf-ré, *s.* Domestick or female business, management, female economy.
HOUSING, hòú'zíng, *s.* Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.
How, hòú, *ad.* In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, for what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.
HOWBEIT, hòú-bé'ít, *ad.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.
HOWD'YE, hòú'dé-yé, (How do ye?) In what state is your health.
HOWEVER, hòú-év'vúr, *ad.* In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
To HOWL, hòúl, *v. n.* To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.
HOWL, hòúl, *s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.
HOWSOEVER, hòú-só-év'vúr, *ad.* In what manner soever; although. [one deck.
HOY, hòé, *s.* A large boat, sometimes with
HUBBUB, húb'búb, *s.* A tumult, a riot.
HUCKABACK, húk'ká-bák, *s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.
HUCKLEBACKED, húk'kl-bákt, *a.* Crooked in the shoulders.
HUCKLEBONE, húk'kl-bóne, *s.* The hip-bone.
HUCKSTER, húks'túr, *s.* One who
HUCKSTERER, húks'túr-úr, *s.* One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, húks'túr, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains.
To HUDDLE, húd'dl, *v. a.* To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.
To HUDDLE, húd'dl, *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.
HUDDLE, húd'dl, *s.* Crowd, tumult, confusion.
HUE, hú, *s.* Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with *cry*, as, to raise a *Hue and Cry* after a robber.
HUFF, húf, *s.* Swell of sudden anger.
To HUFF, húf, *v. a.* To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.
To HUFF, húf, *v. n.* To bluster, to storm, to bounce. [hectoring.
HUFFISH, húf'físh, *a.* Arrogant, insolent.
HUFFISHLY, húf'físh-lé, *ad.* With arrogant petulance.
HUFFISHNESS, húf'físh-nés, *s.* Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.
To HUG, húg, *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.
HUG, húg, *s.* Close embrace.
HUGE, húje, *a.* Vast, immense; great, even to deformity.
HUGELY, húje'lé, *ad.* Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.
HUGENESS, húje'nés, *s.* Enormous bulk, greatness.
HUGGERMUGGER, húg'gúr-mág-gúr, *s.* Secrecy, by-place. A cant word.
HULK, húlk, *s.* The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.
HULL, húl, *s.* The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.
HULLY, húl'lé, *a.* Husky, full of hulls.
To HUM, húm, *v. a.* To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.
Hum, húm, *s.* The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause.
HUM, húm, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. [man.
HUMAN, hú'mán, *a.* Having the qualities of a
HUMANE, hú-máne', *a.* Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.
HUMANELY, hú-máne'lé, *ad.* Kindly, with good nature.
HUMANIST, hú'má-níst, *s.* A philologer, a grammarian.
HUMANITY, hú-mán'è-té, *s.* The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.
To HUMANIZE, hú'mán-lze, *v. a.* To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. [man.
HUMANKIND, hú-mán-ky'nd', *s.* The race of
HUMANLY, hú'mán-lé, *ad.* After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

HUMBIRD, hũm'burd, *s.* The humming bird.
HUMBLE, ũm'bl, *a.* Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.
To HUMBLE, ũm'bl, *v. a.* To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from a height.
HUMBLEBEE, ũm'bl-bêe, *s.* A buzzing wild bee; an herb. [meek.
HUMBLEMOUTHED, ũm'bl-mũuthd, *a.* Mild.
HUMBLENESS, ũm'bl-nês, *s.* Humility, absence of pride. [sensitive plant.
HUMBLEPLANT, ũm'bl-plânt, *s.* A species of
HUMBLER, ũm'bl-ũr, *s.* One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HUMBLES, ũm'blz, *s.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLY, ũm'ble, *ad.* With humility, without elevation. [stupid.
HUMDRUM, hũm'drũm, *a.* Dull, dronish,
To HUMECT, hũ-mêkt', } *v. a.* To wet;
To HUMECTATE, hũ-mêk'tâte, } to moisten. Little used.
HUMECTION, hũ-mêk-tá'shũn, *s.* The act of wetting, moistening.
HUMERAL, hũ'mê-rál, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.
HUMID, hũ'mĩd, *a.* Wet, moist, watery.
HUMIDITY, hũ-mĩd'ê-te, *s.* Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.
HUMILIATION, hũ-mĩl'ê-á'shũn, *s.* Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.
HUMILITY, hũ-mĩl'ê-tê, *s.* Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.
HUMMER, hũm'mũr, *s.* One that hums.
HUMORAL, yũ'mò-rũl, *a.* Proceeding from humours.
HUMORIST, yũ'mũr-ĩst, *s.* One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.
HUMOROUS, yũ'mũr-ũs, *a.* Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.
HUMOROUSLY, yũ'mũr-ũs-lê, *ad.* Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.
HUMOROUSNESS, yũ'mũr-ũs-nês, *s.* Fickleness, capricious levity.
HUMORSOME, yũ'mũr-sũm, *a.* Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.
HUMORSOMELY, yũ'mũr-sũm-lê, *ad.* Peevishly, petulantly.
HUMOUR, yũ'mũr, *s.* Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.
To HUMOUR, yũ'mũr, *v. a.* To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.
HUMP, hũmp, *s.* A crooked back.
HUMPBAC, hũmp'bák, *s.* Crooked back, high shoulders. [crooked back.
HUMPBACED, hũmp'bákt, *a.* Having a
To HUNCH, hũnsh, *v. a.* To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.
HUNCHBACED, hũnsh'bákt, *a.* Having a crooked back.
HUNDRED, hũn'drêd, or hũn'dũrd, *a.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HUNDRED, hũn'drêd, *s.* The number of ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of a hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of ten tithings.
HUNDREDTH, hũn'drêdth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred. [Hung.
HUNG, hũng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of
HUNGER, hũng'gũr, *s.* Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.
To HUNGER, hũng'gũr, *v. n.* To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.
HUNGERBIT, hũng'gũr-bĩt, } *a.* Pain,
HUNGERBITTEN, hũng'gũr-bĩt-tn, } ed or weakened with hunger.
HUNGERLY, hũng'gũr-lê, *a.* Hungry, in want of nourishment. [petite.
HUNGERLY, hũng'gũr-lê, *ad.* With keen ap-
HUNGERSTARVED, hũng'gũr-stárvd', *a.* Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.
HUNGERED, hũng'gũrd, *a.* Pinched by want of food. [petite.
HUNGRILY, hũng'grê-lê, *ad.* With keen ap-
HUNGRY, hũng'grê, *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.
HUNKS, hũngks, *s.* A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.
To HUNT, hũnt, *v. a.* To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.
To HUNT, hũnt, *v. n.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.
HUNT, hũnt, *s.* A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
HUNTER, hũn'tũr, *s.* One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
HUNTINGHORN, hũn'tĩng-hũrn, *s.* A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.
HUNTRESS, hũn'três, *s.* A woman that follows the chase.
HUNTSMAN, hũnts'mãn, *s.* One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
HUNTSMANSHIP, hũnts'mãn-shĩp, *s.* The qualifications of a hunter.
HURDLE, hũr'dl, *s.* A texture of sticks woven together.
HURDS, hũrdz, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.
To HURL, hũrl, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.
HURL, hũrl, *s.* Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.
HURLBAT, hũrl'bát, *s.* Whirlbat.
HURLER, hũr'lũr, *s.* One that plays at hurling.
HURLY, hũr'lê, } *s.* Tumult,
HURLYBURLY, hũr'lê-bũr-lê, } commotion, bustle.
HURRICANE, hũr'rê-kãn, } *s.* A violent
HURRICANO, hũr-rê-ká'nò, } storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.
To HURRY, hũr'rê, *v. a.* To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.
To HURRY, hũr'rê, *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.
HURRY, hũr'rê, *s.* Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.
HURRYSKURRY, hũr'rê-skũr'rê, *ad.* (A word formed to express its own meaning) Wildly.

tùbe, tub, bùll . . . ðll . . . pðund . . . thin, THIS.

To HURT, hùrt, *v. a.* Pret. *I* Hurt. Part. pass. *I* have Hurt. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, hùrt, *s.* Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.

HURTER, hùrt'ùr, *s.* One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hùrt'fùl, *a.* Mischievous, pernicious. [perniciously.

HURTFULLY, hùrt'fùl-lè, *ad.* Mischievously,

HURTFULNESS, hùrt'fùl-nès, *s.* Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To HURTLE, hùrt'l, *v. n.* To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

HURTBERRY, hùrt'l-bér-è, *s.* Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hùrt'lès, *a.* Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hùrt'lès-lè, *ad.* Without harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hùrt'lès-nès, *s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hùz'bùnd, *s.* The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hùz'bùnd, *v. a.* To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management. [husband.

HUSBANDLESS, hùz'bùnd-lès, *a.* Without a

HUSBANDLY, hùz'bùnd-lè, *a.* Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hùz'bùnd-màn, *s.* One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hùz'bùnd-drè, *s.* Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony, care of domestick affairs.

HUSH, hùsh, *interj.* Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, hùsh, *a.* Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hùsh, *v. a.* To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hùsh'mùn-è, *s.* A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hùsk, *s.* The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hùsk, *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hùs'kèd, *a.* Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, hùs'kè, *a.* Abounding in husks.

HUSSAR, hùz'zàr', *s.* One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.

HUSSY, hùz'zè, *s.* A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hùs'tingz, *s.* A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hùs'sl, *v. a.* To shake together.

HUSWIFE, hùz'zíf, *s.* A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hùz'zíf, *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hùz'zíf-rè, *s.* Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hùt, *s.* A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hùtsh, *s.* A corn chest.

To HUIZZ, hùz, *v. n.* To buzz, to murmur.

HUIZZA, hùz-zà', *interj.* A shout, a cry of acclamation. [tion.

To HUIZZA, hùz-zà', *v. n.* To utter acclamation.

To HUIZZA, hùz-zà', *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hl'á-sínth, *s.* A plant a kind of precious stone. [hyacinths.

HYACINTHINE, hl'á-sín'thln, *a.* Made of

HYADES, hl'á-dèz, } *s.* A watery constella-

HYADS, hl'adz, } tion.

HYALINE, hl'á-lín, *a.* Glassy, crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hl'b'brè-dús, *a.* Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hl-dát'è-dèz, *s.* Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons.

HYDRA, hl'drà, *s.* A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hl'drà-gògz, *s.* Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hl-dràw'lè-kál, } *a.* Relating

HYDRAULICK, hl-dràw'lík, } to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hl-dràw'líks, *s.* The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hl'drò-sèle, *s.* A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hl-drò-sèf'fá-lús, *s.* A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGEN, hl'drò-jèn, *s.* A chymical principle generating water.

HYDROGRAPHER, hl-dròg'grá-fúr, *s.* One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hl-dròg'grá-fè, *s.* Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hl'drò-màn-sè, *s.* Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hl'drò-mèl, *s.* Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hl-dròm'mè-túr, *s.* An instrument to measure the quantity of water.

HYDROMETRY, hl-dròm'mè-trè, *s.* The act of measuring the quantity of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hl-drò-fò'bè-á, *s.* Dread of water.

HYDROPICAL, hl-dròp'pè-kál, } *a.* Dropsical,

HYDROPICK, hl-dròp'pík, } diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hl-drò-stát'è-kál, *a.* Relating to hydrostaticks taught by hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hl-drò-stát'è-kál-è, *ad.* According to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, hl-drò-stát'íks, *s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids. [or phlegm.

HYDROTICKS, hl-dròt'íks, *s.* Purgers of water

HYEMAL, hl-è'mál, *a.* Belonging to winter.

HYEN, hl'èn, } *s.* An animal like a wolf.

HYENA, hl-è'ná, }

HYGROMETER, hl-gròm'mè-túr, *s.* An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hl'grò-skòpe, *s.* An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, hím, *s.* A species of dog.

HYMEN, hl'mèn, *s.* The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hl-mè-nè'ál, } *s.* A marriage

HYMENEAN, hl-mè-nè'an, } song.

HYMENEAL, hl-mè-nè'ál, } *a.* Pertaining to

HYMENEAN, hl-mè-nè'an, } marriage.

HYMN, hím, *s.* An encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To HYMN, hím, *v. a.* To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nỏ, nỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . .

To HYMN, hîm, *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, hîm'nik, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, hîm'ning, *part. a.* Celebrating in hymns. [dispirit.

To HYP, hîp, *v. a.* To make melancholy, to

HYPALLAGE, hê-pâl'lâ-jê, *s.* A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hî'pûr, *s.* Injudiciously used by *Prior* for a hypercritick. [thematically.

HYPERBOLA, hî-pêr'bô-lâ, *s.* A term in ma-

HYPERBOLE, hî-pêr'bô-lê, *s.* A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBOLICAL, hî-pêr-bôl'lê-kâl, } *a.* Be-

HYPERBOLICK, hî-pêr-bôl'ik, } belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hî-pêr-bôl'lê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In form of an hyperbola; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hî-pêr-bôl'lê-fôrm, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hî-pêr-bô'rê-ân, *a.* Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hî-pêr-krit'ik, *s.* A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, hî-pêr-krit'ê-kâl, *a.* Critical beyond use.

HYPERMETER, hî-pêr'mê-tûr, *s.* Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hî-pêr-sâr-kô'sis, *s.* The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, hî'lên, *s.* A note of conjunction, as, vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hîp-nôt'ik, *s.* Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hîp-ô-kôn'dûrz, *s.* The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hîp-pô-kôn-dri'â-kâl, *a.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination, producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hîp-pô-kôn'drê-âk, *s.* One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hîp'ô-sist, *s.* An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hê-pôk'krê-sê, *s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character

HYPOCRITE, hîp'pô-krit, *s.* A dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hîp-pô-krit'ik-kâl, } *a.*

HYPOCRITICK, hîp-pô-krit'tik, } Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hîp-pô-krit'ik-kâl-lê, *ad.* With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hîp-ô-gâs'trik, *a.* Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hîp-ô-jê'ûm, *s.* A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hî-pô'stâ-sis, *s.* Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hî-pô-stât'ê-kâl, *a.* Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hî-pôt'ê-nûse, *s.* The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

HYPOTHESIS, hîp-pô'th'ê-sis, or hî-pô'th'ê-sis, *s.* A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hî-pô-thêt'tê-kâl, } *a.* In-

HYPOTHETICK, hî-pô-thêt'tik, } cluding a supposition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hî-pô-thêt'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hîz'zûp, or hî'sûp, *s.* A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.

HYSTERICAL, hîs-têr'rê-kâl, } *a.* Troubled

HYSTERICK, hîs-têr'rik, } with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb

HYSTERICKS, hîs-tê'r'riks, *s.* Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I

I, *i*, *pron. pers.* Oblique case *Me.* Plural *We.* Oblique case *Us.* The pronoun of the first person, *Myself*; *I* is more than once, in Shakspeare, (and Dr. Johnson might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher), written for *ay* or *yes*. Nay, Ben Jonson, in his grammar, makes this letter an adverb of affirmation.

To JABBER, jâb'bûr, *v. n.* To talk idly without thinking; to chatter.

JABBERER, jâb'bûr-ûr, *s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jâ'sênt, *a.* Lying at length.

JACINTH, jâ-sîn'th, *s.* The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jâk, *s.* The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK-BOOTS, jâk-bôôts', *s.* Boots which serve as armour. [merry-andrew.

JACK-PUDDING, jâk-pûd'dîng, *s.* A zany, a

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, jâk'wîth-â-lân'-

tûrn, *s.* An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, jâk-â-lênt', *s.* A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKALL, jâk-kâll', *s.* A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, jâk'ân-âps, *s.* A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, jâk-dâw', *s.* A small species of crow.

JACKET, jâk'kît, *s.* A short coat, a close waistcoat. [order.

JACOBIN, jâk'ô-bîn, *s.* A monk of a particular

JACOBINE, jâk'ô-bîne, *s.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITATION, jâk-tê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Tossing motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, jâk-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jâde, *s.* A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

tube, tũb, bũll pũnd thin, THIS.

To JADE, jãde, *v. a.* To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jã'dish, *a.* Vitious, bad, as a horse; unchaste, incontinent.

To JAGG, jãg, *v. a.* To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jãg, *s.* A protuberance, or denticulation.

JAGGY, jãg'gẽ, *a.* Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, jãg'gẽd-nẽs, *s.* The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jãle, *s.* A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jãle'bũrd, *s.* One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, jã'lũr, *s.* The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jãks, *s.* A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, jã'lũp, *s.* A purgative root.

JAM, jãm, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. [as the posts of a door.

JAMB, jãm, *s.* Any supporter on either side,

IAMBICK, l-ãm'bĩk, *s.* Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, jãng'gl, *v. n.* To quarrel, to bicker in words. [tering, noisy fellow.

JANGLER, jãng'gl-ũr, *s.* A wrangling, chat-

JANIZARY, jãn'nẽ-zãr-ẽ, *s.* One of the guards of the Turkish sultan.

JANTY, jãn'tẽ, *a.* Showy, fluttering.

JANUARY, jãn'nũ-ãr-ẽ, *s.* The first month of the year.

JAPAN, jã-pãn', *s.* Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, jã-pãn', *v. a.* To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, jã-pãn'nũr, *s.* One skilled in japan work: a shoe-blacker.

To JAR, jãr, *v. n.* To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jãr, *s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state, in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jãr'gũn, *s.* Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, jãr-gũ-nũl', *s.* A species of pear.

JASMINE, jãz'mĩn, *s.* A flower.

JASPER, jãs'pũr, *s.* A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jãv'ĩn, *s.* A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, jãn'dĩs, *s.* A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jãn'dĩst, *a.* Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, jãnt, *v. n.* To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise. [genteelness.

JAUNTINESS, jãn'tẽ-nẽs, *s.* Airiness, flutter,

JAW, jãw, *s.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, jã, *s.* A bird.

ICE, lse, *s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concremented sugar; To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, lse, *v. a.* To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concremented sugar.

ICEHOUSE, lse'hũse, *s.* A house in which ice is reposit.

ICHNEUMON, ĩk-nũ'mũn, *s.* A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ĩk-nũ'mũn-fl, *s.* A sort of fly. [plot.

ICHOGRAPHY, ĩk-nũg'grã-fẽ, *s.* The ground-

ICHOR, l'kũr, *s.* A thin watery humour like serum. [gested.

ICHOROUS, l'ũr-ũs, *a.* Sanious, thin, undi-

ICHTHYOLOGY, ĩk-thẽ-ũl'ũ-jẽ, *s.* The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, ĩk-thẽ-ũl'ũ-jĩst, *s.* A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ĩk-thẽ-ũl'ũ-jẽ, *s.* The practice of eating fish; fish diet.

ICICLE, l'sĩk-kl, *s.* A shoot of ice hanging down. [ice.

ICINESS, l'sẽ-nẽs, *s.* The state of generating

ICON, l'kũn, *s.* A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, l-kũn'ũ-klãst, *s.* A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, l-kũ-nũl'ũ-jẽ, *s.* The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, ĩk-tẽr-ẽ-kãl, *a.* Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, l'sẽ, *a.* Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion: frigid, backward.

I'D, lde. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA, l-dẽ'ã, *s.* A mental image.

IDEAL, l-dẽ'ãl, *a.* Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, l-dẽ'ãl-ẽ, *ad.* Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, l-dẽn'tẽ-kãl, } *s.* The same, im-

IDENTICK, l-dẽn'tĩk, } plying the same thing.

To IDENTIFY, l-dẽn'tẽ-fl, *v. a.* To prove a person or thing to be really the same.

IDENTITY, l-dẽn'tẽ-tẽ, *s.* Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, ldz, *s.* A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, ĩd-ẽ-ũk'krã-sẽ, *s.* Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRITICAL, ĩd-ẽ-ũ-krãt'tẽ-kãl, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, ĩd'ẽ-ũ-sẽ, *s.* Want of understanding.

IDIOM, ĩd'ẽ-ũm, *s.* A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, ĩd-ẽ-ũ-mãt'tẽ-kãl, } *a.* Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.

IDIOMATICK, ĩd-ẽ-ũ-mãt'tĩk, }

IDIOPATHY, ĩd-ẽ-ũp'pã-thẽ, *s.* A primary disease that neither depends on, nor proceeds from, another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, ĩd-ẽ-ũ-sĩn'krã-sẽ, *s.* A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. [ling.

IDIOT, ĩd'ẽ-ũt, *s.* A fool, a natural, a change-

IDIOTISM, ĩd'ẽ-ũt-ĩzm, *s.* Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, ldl, *a.* Lazy, averse from labour; not busy, not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát. . . . mè, mết. . . . plne, pñn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

To IDLE, l'dl, *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. [reasonable.
IDLEHEADED, l'dl-héd-déd, *a.* Foolish, un-
IDLENESS, l'dl-nés, *s.* Laziness, sloth, slug-
 gishness; omission of business; trivialness;
 uselessness; worthlessness.
IDLER, l'dl-úr, *s.* A lazy person, a sluggard;
 one who trifles away his time.
IDLY, l'dl-é, *ad.* Lazily, without employ-
 ment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; care-
 lessly, without attention; ineffectually,
 vainly.
IDOL, l'dúl, *s.* An image worshipped as God;
 an image; a representation; one loved or
 honoured to adoration.
IDOLATER, l'dól'lá-túr, *s.* One who pays di-
 vine honours to images, one who worships
 the creature instead of the Creator.
To IDOLATRIZE, l-dól'lá-tríze, *v. a.* To wor-
 ship idols. [latry, comprising idolatry.
IDOLATROUS, l-dól'lá-trús, *a.* Tending to ido-
IDOLATROUSLY, l-dól'lá-trús-lé, *ad.* In an
 idolatrous manner.
IDOLATRY, l-dól'lá-tré, *s.* The worship of
 images.
IDOLIST, l'dúl-íst, *s.* A worshipper of images.
To IDOLIZE, l'dó-líze, *v. a.* To love or re-
 verence to adoration. [venient.
IDONEOUS, l-dó'né-ús, *a.* Fit, proper, con-
IDYL, l'díl, *s.* A small short poem; in the
 pastoral style, an eclogue.
JEALOUS, jél'lús, *a.* Suspicious in love;
 emulous; zealously cautious against dis-
 honour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously
 fearful.
JEALOUSLY, jél'lús-lé, *ad.* Suspiciously, emu-
 lously.
JEALOUSNESS, jél'lús-nés, *s.* The state of be-
 ing jealous.
JEALOUSY, jél'lús-é, *s.* Suspicion in love af-
 fairs; suspicious fear; suspicious caution,
 vigilance, or rivalry.
To JEER, jèér, *v. n.* To scoff, to flout, to make
 mock.
To JEER, jèér, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.
JEER, jèér, *s.* Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.
JEERER, jèér'rúr, *s.* A scoffer, a scorner, a
 mocker.
JEERINGLY, jèér'íng-lé, *ad.* Scornfully, con-
 temptuously.
JEHOVAH, jé-hó'vá, *s.* The proper name of
 God in the Hebrew language.
JEJUNE, jé-jóón', *a.* Wanting, empty; hun-
 gry; dry, unaffected.
JEJUNENESS, jé-jóón'nés, *s.* Penury, pover-
 ty; dryness, want of matter that can engage
 the attention.
JELLIED, jél'líd, *a.* Glutinous, brought to a
 viscous state.
JELLY, jél'lé, *s.* Any thing brought to a
 glutinous state; a kind of tender coagula-
 tion.
JENNETING, jén'nít-íng, *s.* A species of
 apple soon ripe.
JENNET, jén'nít, *s.* A Spanish horse.
To JEOPARD, jép'púrd, *v. a.* To hazard, to
 put in danger.
JEOPARDOUS, jép'púr-dús, *a.* Hazardous,
 dangerous.
JEOPARDY, jép'púr-dé, *s.* Hazard, danger,
 peril.

To JERK, jérk, *v. a.* To strike with a quick
 smart blow, to lash.
To JERK, jérk, *v. n.* To strike up.
JERK, jérk, *s.* A smart quick lash; a sudden
 spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
JERKEN, jér'kín, *s.* A jacket, short coat; a
 kind of hawk.
JERSEY, jér'zè, *s.* Fine yarn of wool.
JESS, jés, *s.* Short straps of leather tied about
 the legs of a hawk, with which she is held
 on the fist.
JESSAMINE, jés'sá-mín, *s.* A fragrant flower.
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, jé-róó'sá-lém ái'-
 té-tshóks, *s.* Sunflower, of which they are a
 species.
To JEST, jést, *v. n.* To divert, to make merry
 by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.
JEST, jést, *s.* Any thing ludicrous, or meant
 only to raise laughter; the object of jests;
 laughingstock; a thing said in joke, not in
 earnest.
JESTER, jés'túr, *s.* One given to merriment
 and pranks; one given to sarcasm; a buffoon,
 jackpudding.
JET, jét, *s.* A very beautiful fossil, of a fine
 deep black colour; a spout or shoot of
 water.
To JET, jét, *v. n.* To shoot forward, to shoot
 out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.
JETTY, jét'té, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.
JEWEL, jú'íl, *s.* Any ornament of great value,
 used commonly of such as are adorned with
 precious stones a precious stone, a gem; a
 name of fondness.
JEWEL HOUSE, or OFFICE, jú'íl-hóúse, *s.* The
 place where the regal ornaments are repos-
 ited. [precious stones.
JEWELLER, jú'íl-lúr, *s.* One who trafficks in
JEWSEAR, júze'éér, *s.* A fungus.
JEWSMALLOW, júze-mál'lò, *s.* An herb.
JEWSTONE, júze'stòne, *s.* An extraneous fos-
 sil, being the clavated spine of a very large
 egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long ly-
 ing in the earth.
JEWSHARP, júze'hárp, *s.* A kind of musical
 instrument held between the teeth.
IF, íf, *conj.* Suppose that, allow that; whe-
 ther or not; though I doubt whether, sup-
 pose it be granted that.
IGNEOUS, íg'né-ús, *a.* Fiery, containing fire,
 emitting fire. [over fire.
IGNIPOTENT, íg-níp'pò-tént, *a.* Presiding
IGNIS-FATUUS, íg'nís-fát'shú'ús, *s.* Will-
 with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern.
To IGNITE, íg-níte', *v. a.* To kindle, to set
 on fire.
IGNITION, íg-nísh'ún, *s.* The act of kindling,
 or of setting on fire.
IGNITIBLE, íg-ní'té-bl, *a.* Inflammable, ca-
 pable of being set on fire.
IGNIVOMOUS, íg-nív'vò-mús, *a.* Vomiting fire.
IGNOBLE, íg-nò'bl, *a.* Mean of birth; worth-
 less, not deserving honour.
IGNOBLY, íg-nò-blé, *ad.* Ignominiously,
 meanly, dishonourably.
IGNOMINIOUS, íg-nò-mín'yús, *a.* Mean,
 shameful, reproachful.
IGNOMINIOUSLY, íg-nò-mín'yús-lé, *ad.* Mean-
 ly, scandalously, disgracefully.
IGNOMINY, íg-nò-mín-é, *s.* Disgrace, re-
 proach, shame.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

IGNORAMUS, ïg-nò-rá'mús, *s.* The endorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ïg-nò-ránsé, *s.* Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ïg-nò-ránt, *a.* Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ïg-nò-ránt, *s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, ïg-nò-ránt-lè, *ad.* Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information

To **IGNORE**, ïg-nòre', *v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. [don.

IGNOSCIBLE, ïg-nòs'sè-bl, *a.* Capable of par-jig, jìg, *s.* A light careless dance or tune.

To **JIG**, jìg, *v. n.* To dance carelessly, to dance

JIGMAKER, jìg'má-kúr, *s.* One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGOT, jìg'út, *s.* A leg; as, a jigot of mutton.

JIGUMBOB, jìg'gúm-bób, *s.* A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILL, jìll, *s.* A measure of liquids; an opprobrious appellation of a woman.—See *Gill*.

JILT, jìlt, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To **JILT**, jìlt, *v. a.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. [correspondently.

To **JINGLE**, jìng'gl, *v. n.* To clink, to sound

JINGLE, jìng'gl, *s.* Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, ïle. From *Aisle*, a wing. *French.* A walk or alley in a church or public building.

ILEX, ï'lèx, *s.* The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, ïl'è-ák, *a.* Relating to the lower bowels

ILIAC-PASSION, ïl'è-ák-pásh'ún, *s.* A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, ïl, *a.* Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, ïl, *s.* Wickedness; misfortune, misery.

ILL, ïl, *ad.* Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.

ILL, *substantive, adjective, or adverb*, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition. [In or Un.

IL, before words beginning with L, stands for

ILLACHRYMABLE, ïl-lák'krè-má-bl, *a.* Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, ïl-láps', *s.* Gradual immission or entrance of any thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.

To **ILLAQUEATE**, ïl-lá'kwè-áte, *v. a.* To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, ïl-lá-kwè-á'shún, *s.* The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch. [drawn from premises.

ILLATION, ïl-lá'shún, *s.* Inference, conclusion

ILLATIVE, ïl-lá-tív, *a.* Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, ïl-láw'dá-bl, *a.* Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, ïl-láw'dá-blè, *ad.* Unworthily, without deserving praise

ILLEGAL, ïl-lè'gál, *a.* Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, ïl-lè'gál-lè-tè, *s.* Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, ïl-lè'gál-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law. [read.

ILLEGIBLE, ïl-lèd'jè-bl, *a.* What cannot be

ILLEGITIMACY, ïl-lè-jít'è-má-sè, *s.* State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, ïl-lè-jít'tè-máte, *a.* Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, ïl-lè-jít'tè-mát-le, *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, ïl-lè-jít-tè-má'shún, *s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, ïl-lèv've-á-bl, *a.* What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, ïl-fá-vúrd, *a.* Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, ïl-fá-vúrd-lè, *ad.* With deformity. [mity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, ïl-fá-vúrd-nès, *s.* Deformation.

ILLIBERAL, ïl-líb'bèr-ál, *a.* Not noble, not

ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILLIBERALITY, ïl-líb-bèr-rál'lè-tè, *s.* Parsimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, ïl-líb'bèr-rál-lè, *ad.* Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, ïl-lís'sít, *a.* Unlawful.

To **ILLIGHTEN**, ïl-lí'tn, *v. n.* To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, ïl-lím'mè-tá-bl, *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, ïl-lím'mè-tá-blè, *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ïl-lím'mít-éd, *a.* Unbounded, interminable. [emption from all bounds.

ILLIMITEDNESS, ïl-lím'mít-éd-nès, *s.* Ex-

ILLITERACY, ïl-lít'tèr-á-sè, *s.* Illiterateness, want of learning.

ILLITERATE, ïl-lít'tèr-áte, *a.* Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, ïl-lít'tèr-át-nès, *s.* Want of learning, ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE, ïl-lít'tèr-á-tùre, *s.* Want of learning.

ILLNESS, ïl'nès, *s.* Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness. [volence.

ILLNATURE, ïl-ná'tshùre, *s.* Habitual male-

ILLNATURED, ïl-ná'tshùrd, *a.* Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, ïl-ná'tshùrd-lè, *ad.* In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, ïl-ná'tshùrd-nèss, *s.* Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, ïl-lód'jè-kál, *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, ïl-lód'jè-kál-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To **ILLUDE**, ïl-lúde', *v. a.* To deceive, to mock

To **ILLUME**, ïl-lúme', *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To **ILLUMINE**, ïl-lú'mín, *v. a.* To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To **ILLUMINATE**, ïl-lú'mè-náte, *v. a.* To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.
ILLUMINATION, ìl-lù-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace.
ILLUMINATIVE, ìl-lù'mê-nâ-tîv, *a.* Having the power to give light.
ILLUMINATOR, ìl-lù'mê-nâ-tûr, *s.* One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
ILLUSION, ìl-lù'zhûn, *s.* Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.
ILLUSIVE, ìl-lù'sîv, *a.* Deceiving by false show. [lent.
ILLUSORY, ìl-lù'sûr-ê, *a.* Deceiving, fraudulent.
To ILLUSTRATE, ìl-lûs'trâte, *v. a.* To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.
ILLUSTRATION, ìl-lûs-trâ'shûn, *s.* Explanation, elucidation, exposition.
ILLUSTRATIVE, ìl-lûs'trâ-tîv, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
ILLUSTRATIVE, ìl-lûs'trâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* By way of explanation.
ILLUSTRIOUS, ìl-lûs'trê-ûs, *a.* Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, ìl-lûs'trê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.
ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, ìl-lûs'trê-ûs-nês, *s.* Eminence, nobility, grandeur.
I'M, ìme, Contracted from *I am*.
IMAGE, ìm'mîdje, *s.* Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.
To IMAGE, ìm'mîdje, *v. a.* To copy by the fancy, to imagine.
IMAGERY, ìm'mîd-jêr-rê, *s.* Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms.
IMAGINABLE, ê-mâd'jîn-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be conceived. [forming ideas.
IMAGINANT, ê-mâd'jîn-ânt, *a.* Imagining.
IMAGINARY, ê-mâd'jîn-âr-ê, *a.* Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.
IMAGINATION, ê-mâd'jîn-â'shûn, *s.* Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.
IMAGINATIVE, ê-mâd'jîn-â-tîv, *a.* Fantastic, full of imagination.
To IMAGINE, ê-mâd'jîn, *v. a.* To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.
IMAGINER, ê-mâd'jîn-ûr, *s.* One who forms ideas.
IMBECILE, ìm-bês'sîl, or ìm-bê-sêl', *a.* Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body. [feebleness of mind or body
IMBECILITY, ìm-bê-sîl'ê-tê, *s.* Weakness.
To IMBIBE, ìm-blîbe', *v. a.* To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak. [or sucks.
IMBIBER, ìm-blîbûr, *s.* That which drinks
IMBIBITION, ìm-bê-blîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sucking or drinking in.
To IMBITTER, ìm-blî'tûr, *v. a.* To make bit-

ter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.
To IMBODY, ìm-bôd'dê, *v. a.* To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.
To IMBODY, ìm-bôd'dê, *v. n.* To unite into one mass, to coalesce.
To IMBOLDEN, ìm-bôl'dn, *v. a.* To raise to confidence, to encourage.
To IMBOSOM, ìm-bôô'zûm, *v. a.* To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.
To IMBOUND, ìm-bôûnd', *v. a.* To enclose, to shut in.
To IMBOW, ìm-bôû', *v. a.* To arch, to vault.
IMBOWMENT, ìm-bôû'mênt, *s.* Arch, vault.
To IMBOWER, ìm-bôû'ûr, *v. a.* To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
To IMBRANGLE, ìm-brân'gl, *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.
IMBRICATED, ìm-brê-kâ-têd, *a.* Indented with concavities.
IMBRICATION, ìm-brê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Concave indenture.
To IMBROWN, ìm-brôûn', *v. a.* To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
To IMBRUE, ìm-brôû', *v. a.* To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.
To IMBRUTE, ìm-brôût', *v. a.* To degrade to brutality. [to brutality.
To IMBRUTE, ìm-brôût', *v. n.* To sink down
To IMBUE, ìm-bû, *v. a.* To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.
To IMBURSE, ìm-bûrse', *v. a.* To stock with money.
IMITABILITY, ìm-ê-tâ-blî'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being imitable.
IMITABLE, ìm'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.
To IMITATE, ìm'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.
IMITATION, ìm-mê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase. in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.
IMITATIVE, ìm'ê-tâ-tîv, *a.* Inclined to copy.
IMITATOR, ìm'ê-tâ-tûr, *s.* One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.
IMMACULATE, ìm-mâk'kû-lâte, *a.* Spotless, pure, undefiled.
To IMMANACLE, ìm-mân'nâ-kl, *v. a.* To fetter, to confine. [great.
IMMANE, ìm'mâne', *a.* Vast, prodigiously
IMMANENT, ìm'mâ-nênt, *a.* Intrinsic, inherent, internal. [fest, not plain.
IMMANIFEST, ìm-mân'nê-fêst, *a.* Not manifest.
IMMANITY, ìm-mân'nê-tê, *s.* Barbarity, savageness. [fading.
IMMARCESSIBLE, ìm-mâr-sês'sê-bl, *a.* Unfading.
IMMARTIAL, ìm-mâr'shâl, *a.* Not warlike.
To IMMASK, ìm-mâsk', *v. a.* To cover, to disguise.
IMMATERIAL, ìm-mâ-tê-rê-âl, *a.* Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

IMMATERIALITY, ìm-mâ-tè-rè-ál'è-tè, *s.* Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.
IMMATERIALLY, ìm-mâ-tè-rè-ál'è, *ad.* In a manner not depending upon matter.
IMMATERIALIZED, ìm-mâ-tè-rè-ál-lzd, *a.* Distinct from matter, incorporeal.
IMMATERIALNESS, ìm-mâ-tè-rè-ál-nès, *s.* Distinctness from matter.
IMMATERIATE, ìm-mâ-tè-rè-áte, *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.
IMMATURE, ìm-mâ-tùre', *a.* Not ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.
IMMATURELY, ìm-mâ-tùre'lè, *ad.* Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.
IMMATURENESS, ìm-mâ-tùre'nès, *s.* Un-
IMMATURITY, ìm-mâ-tù-rè-tè, *s.* Un-ripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion. [of power to pass.
IMMEABILITY, ìm-mè-â-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Want
IMMEASURABLE, ìm-mèzh'ù-râ-bl, *a.* Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.
IMMEASURABLY, ìm-mèzh'ùr-â-blè, *ad.* Immensely, beyond all measure.
IMMECHANICAL, ìm-mè-kân'nè-kâl, *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.
IMMEDIACY, ìm-mè-dè-â-sè, or ìm-mè-jè-â-sè, *s.* Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.
IMMEDIATE, ìm-mè-dè-ât, *a.* Being in such a state with respect to something else, as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.
IMMEDIATELY, ìm-mè-dè-ât-lè, *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.
IMMEDIATENESS, ìm-mè-dè-ât-nès, *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
IMMEDICABLE, ìm-mèd'dè-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be healed, incurable.
IMMEMORABLE, ìm-mém'mò-râ-bl, *a.* Not worth remembering
IMMEMORIAL, ìm-mè-mò-rè-ál, *a.* Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. [bounded, infinite.
IMMENSE, ìm-mènsè', *a.* Unlimited, un-
IMMENSELY, ìm-mènsè'lè, *ad.* Infinitely, without measure. [greatness, infinity.
IMMENSITY, ìm-mén'sè-tè, *s.* Unbounded
IMMENSURABILITY, ìm-mén-shù-râ-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Impossibility to be measured.
IMMENSURABLE, ìm-mén'shù-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be measured. [under water.
To IMMERGE, ìm-mèrdje', *v. a.* To put
IMMERIT, ìm-mér'ít, *s.* Want of worth, want of desert. [sunk deep.
IMMERSE, ìm-mèrse', *a.* Buried, covered,
To IMMERSE, ìm-mèrse', *v. a.* To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.
IMMERSION, ìm-mèr'shùn, *s.* The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.
IMMETHODICAL, ìm-mè-thòd'è-kâl, *a.* Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, ìm-mè-thòd'è-kâl-lè, *ad.* Without method.
IMMINENCE, ìm'mè-nènsè, *s.* Any ill impending; immediate or near danger.
IMMINENT, ìm'mè-nènt, *a.* Impending, at hand, threatening.
To IMMINGLE, ìm-míng'gl, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix, to unite. [tion, decrease.
IMMINUTION, ìm-mè-nù'shùn, *s.* Diminu-
IMMISCIBILITY, ìm-mís-sè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Incapacity of being mingled.
IMMISCIBLE, ìm-mís'sè-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mingled.
IMMISSION, ìm-mísh'ùn, *s.* The act of sending in, contrary to emission.
To IMMIT, ìm-mít', *v. a.* To send in.
To IMMIX, ìm-míks', *v. a.* To mingle.
IMMIXABLE, ìm-míks'â-bl, *a.* Impossible to be mingled.
IMMOBILITY, ìm-mò-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.
IMMODERATE, ìm-mòd'dér-ât, *a.* Exceeding the due mean. [an excessive degree.
IMMODERATELY, ìm-mòd'dér-rât-lè, *ad.* In
IMMODERATION, ìm-mòd'dér-â'shùn, *s.* Want of moderation, excess.
IMMODEST, ìm-mòd'dèst, *a.* Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.
IMMODESTY, ìm-mòd'dès-tè, *a.* Want of modesty. [fice, to kill in sacrifice.
To IMMOLATE, ìm'mò-lâte, *v. a.* To sacri-
IMMOLATION, ìm-mò-lâ'shùn, *s.* The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.
IMMOMENT, ìm-mò'mènt, *a.* Trifling, of no importance or value.
IMMORAL, ìm-mòr'râl, *a.* Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty, dishonest.
IMMORALITY, ìm-mò-râl'è-tè, *s.* Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.
IMMORTAL, ìm-mòr'tâl, *a.* Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.
IMMORTALITY, ìm-mòr-tâl'è-tè, *s.* Exemption from death, life never to end.
To IMMORTALIZE, ìm-mòr'tâl-lze, *v. a.* To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.
IMMORTALLY, ìm-mòr'tâl-lè, *ad.* With exemption from death, without end.
IMMOVEABLE, ìm-mòòv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.
IMMOVEABLY, ìm-mòòv'â-blè, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.
IMMUNITY, ìm-mù'nè-tè, *s.* Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.
To IMMURE, ìm-mùre', *v. a.* To enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.
IMMUSICAL, ìm-mù'zè-kâl, *a.* Unmusical, inharmonious.
IMMUTABILITY, ìm-mù-tâ-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Exemption from change, invariableness.
IMMUTABLE, ìm-mù'tâ-bl, *a.* Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.
IMMUTABLY, ìm-mù'tâ-blè, *ad.* Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.
IMP, ìmp, *s.* A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.
To IMP, ìmp, *v. a.* To enlarge with any thing adscititious; to assist.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât...mê, mêt...pline, pîn...nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

- To IMPACT, ïm-pâkt', *v. a.* To drive close or hard.
- To IMPAINT, ïm-pânt', *v. a.* To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.
- To IMPAIR, ïm-pâre', *v. a.* To diminish, to injure, to make worse.
- To IMPAIR, ïm-pâre', *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. [injury.]
- IMPAIRMENT, m-pâre'mênt, *s.* Diminution.
- IMPALPABLE, ïm-pâl'pâ-bl, *a.* Not to be perceived by touch.
- To IMPARADISE, ïm-pâr'â-dîse, *v. a.* To put in a state resembling paradise.
- IMPARITY, ïm-pâr'ê-tê, *s.* Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.
- To IMPARK, ïm-pârk', *v. a.* To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.
- To IMPART, ïm-pârt', *v. a.* To grant, to give; to communicate.
- IMPARTIAL, ïm-pâr'shâl, *a.* Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.
- IMPARTIALITY, ïm-pâr-shê-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Equitableness, justice.
- IMPARTIALLY, ïm-pâr'shâl-ê, *ad.* Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.
- IMPARTIBLE, ïm-pârt'ê-bl, *a.* Communicable, to be conferred, or bestowed.
- IMPASSABLE, ïm-pâs'sâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.
- IMPASSIBILITY, ïm-pâs-sê-bl'lê-tê, *s.* Exemption from suffering.
- IMPASSIBLE, ïm-pâs'sê-bl, *a.* Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.
- IMPASSIBLENESS, ïm-pâs'sê-bl-nê, *s.* Impassibility, exemption from pain.
- IMPASSIONED, ïm-pâsh'shûnd, *a.* Seized with passion.
- IMPASSIVE, ïm-pâs'sîv, *a.* Exempt from the agency of general causes. [paste.]
- IMPASTED, ïm-pâs'têd, *a.* Covered as with
- IMPATIENCE, ïm-pâ'shênsê, *s.* Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.
- IMPATIENT, ïm-pâ'shênt, *a.* Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.
- IMPATIENTLY, ïm-pâ'shênt-lê, *ad.* Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.
- To IMPAWN, ïm-pâwn', *v. a.* To give as a pledge, to pledge.
- To IMPEACH, ïm-pêetsh', *v. a.* To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.
- IMPEACH, ïm-pêetsh', *s.* Hinderance, let, impediment. [chargeable.]
- IMPEACHABLE, ïm-pêetsh'â-bl, *a.* Accusable.
- IMPEACHER, ïm-pêetsh'âr, *s.* An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.
- IMPEACHMENT, ïm-pêetsh'mênt, *s.* Hinderance, let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.
- To IMPEARL, ïm-pêrl', *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
- IMPECCABILITY, ïm-pêk-kâ-bl'lê-tê, *s.* Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.
- IMPECCABLE, ïm-pêk'kâ-bl, *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin. [let, to obstruct.]
- To IMPEDE, ïm-pêde', *v. a.* To hinder, to
- IMPEDIMENT, ïm-pêd'ê-mênt, *s.* Hinderance, let, obstruction, opposition.
- To IMPEL, ïm-pêl', *v. a.* To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.
- IMPELLENT, ïm-pêl'lênt, *s.* An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.
- To IMPEND, ïm-pênd', *v. n.* To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.
- IMPENDENT, ïm-pên'dênt, *a.* Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.
- IMPENDENCE, ïm-pên'dênsê, *s.* The state of hanging over, near approach.
- IMPENETRABILITY, ïm-pên-ê-trâ-bl'lê-tê, *s.* Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
- IMPENETRABLE, ïm-pên-ê-trâ-bl, *a.* Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.
- IMPENETRABLY, ïm-pên-ê-trâ-blê, *ad.* With hardness to a degree incapable of mipression.
- IMPENITENCE, ïm-pên'ê-tênsê, } *s.* Obdu-
- IMPENITENCY, ïm-pên'ê-tênsê, } racy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
- IMPENITENT, ïm-pên'ê-tênt, *a.* Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.
- IMPENITENTLY, ïm-pên'ê-tênt-lê, *ad.* Obdurately, without repentance.
- IMPENNOUS, ïm-pên'nûs, *a.* Wanting wings.
- IMPERATE, ïm'pê-râte, *a.* Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.
- IMPERATIVE, ïm-pêr'â-tîv, *a.* Commanding, expressive of command.
- IMPERCEPTIBLE, ïm-pêr-sêp'tê-bl, *a.* Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.
- IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, ïm-pêr-sêp'tê-bl-nê, *s.* The quality of eluding observation.
- IMPERCEPTIBLY, ïm-pêr-sêp'tê-blê, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.
- IMPERFECT, ïm-pêr'fêkt, *a.* Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.
- IMPERFECTION, ïm-pêr-fêk'shûn, *s.* Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.
- IMPERFECTLY, ïm-pêr'fêkt-lê, *ad.* Not completely, not fully. [be bored through.]
- IMPERFORABLE, ïm-pêr'fô-râ-bl, *a.* Not to
- IMPERFORATE, ïm-pêr'fô-râte, *a.* Not pierced through, without a hole.
- IMPERIAL, ïm-pêr'ê-âl, *a.* Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.
- IMPERIALIST, ïm-pêr'ê-âl-îst, *s.* One that belongs to an emperor.
- IMPERIOUS, ïm-pêr'ê-ûs, *a.* Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.
- IMPERIOUSLY, ïm-pêr'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.
- IMPERIOUSNESS, ïm-pêr'ê-ûs-nê, *s.* Authority, air of command; arrogance of command. [be destroyed.]
- IMPERISHABLE, ïm-pêr'rîsh-â-bl, *a.* Not to
- IMPERSONAL, ïm-pêr'sûn-âl, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

IMPERSONALLY, ìm-pér'sún-ál-è, *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPERSUASIBLE, ìm-pér-swá'zè-bl, *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.
IMPERTINENCE, ìm-pér'tè-nènsè, } *s.* That
IMPERTINENCY, ìm-pér'tè-nén-sè, } which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.
IMPERTINENT, ìm-pér'tè-nént, *a.* Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling; foolish, trifling.
IMPERTINENT, ìm-pér'tè-nént, *s.* A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.
IMPERTINENTLY, ìm-pér'tè-nént-lè, *ad.* Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.
IMPERVIOUS, ìm-pér've-ús, *a.* Unpassable, impenetrable.
IMPERVIOUSNESS, ìm-pér've-ús-nès, *s.* The state of not admitting any passage.
IMPERTRANSIBILITY, ìm-pér-trán-sè-bíl'è-tè, *a.* Impossibility to be passed through.
IMPETRABLE, ìm'pè-trá-bl, *a.* Possible to be obtained. [by entreaty.
To IMPETRATE, ìm'pè-trá-te, *v. a.* To obtain
IMPETRATION, ìm-pè-trá'shún, *s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.
IMPETUOSITY, ìm pètsh-ù-òs'è-tè, *s.* Violence, fury, vehemence, force.
IMPETUOUS, ìm-pètsh-ù-ús, *a.* Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.
IMPETUOUSLY, ìm-pètsh-ù-ús-lè, *ad.* Violently, vehemently. [lence, fury.
IMPETUOUSNESS, ìm-pètsh-ù-ús-nès, *s.* Violence, fury.
IMPETUS, ìm'pè-tús, *s.* Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.
IMPIERCEABLE, ìm-père'sá-bl, *a.* Impenetrable, not to be pierced.
IMPIETY, ìm-pl'è-tè, *s.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.
To IMPIGNORATE, ìm-pìg'nò-rá-te, *v. a.* To pawn, to pledge.
IMPIGNORATION, ìm pìg-nò-rá'shún, *s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
To IMPINGE, ìm-pìnje', *v. n.* To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.
To IMPINGUATE, ìm-pìng'gwá-te, *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat.
IMPIOUS, ìm'pè-ús, *a.* Irreligious, wicked, profane. [wickedly.
IMPIOUSLY, ìm'pè-ús-lè, *ad.* Profanely,
IMPLACABILITY, ìm-plá ká-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.
IMPLACABLE, ìm-plá'ká-bl, *a.* Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.
IMPLACABLY, ìm-plá'ká-blè, *ad.* With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.
To IMPLANT, ìm-plánt', *v. a.* To infix, to insert, to place, to ingraft.
IMPLANTATION, ìm-plán-tá'shún, *s.* The act of setting or planting.
IMPLAUSIBLE, ìm-pláw'zè-bl, *a.* Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.
IMPLEMENT, ìm'plé-mént, *s.* Something that

fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.
IMPLETION, ìm-plé'shún, *s.* The act of filling, the state of being full. [complicated.
IMPLEX, ìm'pléks, *a.* Intricate, entangled,
To IMPLICATE, ìm'plé-ká-te, *v. a.* To entangle, to embarrass, to infold.
IMPLICATION, ìm-plé-ká'shún, *s.* Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.
IMPLICIT, ìm-plís'ít, *a.* Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.
IMPLICITLY, ìm-plís'ít-lè, *ad.* By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.
To IMPEORE, ìm-plò-re', *v. a.* To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.
IMPLORER, ìm-plò'rúr, *s.* One that implores.
IMPLUMED, ìm-plúmd', *a.* Without feathers.
To IMPLY, ìm-plí', *v. a.* To infold, to cover, to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
To IMPOISON, ìm-pòé'zn, *v. a.* To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.
IMPOLITE, ìm-pò-líte', *a.* Unpolished, rude, coarse. [politeness.
IMPOLITENESS, ìm-pò-líte'nès, *s.* Want of
IMPOLITICAL, ìm-pò-lít'è-kál, } *a.* Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.
IMPOLITICK, ìm-pòl'è-tík, } *ad.*
IMPOLITICKLY, ìm-pòl'è-tík-lè, } Without art or forecast. [ceptible weight.
IMPONDEROUS, ìm-pòn'dér-ús, *a.* Void of per-
IMPOROSITY, ìm-pò-ròs'sè-tè, *s.* Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.
IMPOROUS, ìm-pò'rús, *a.* Free from pores, free from vacuities, or interstices.
To IMPORT, ìm-pòrt', *v. a.* To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.
IMPORT, ìm'pòrt, *s.* Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.
IMPORTANCE, ìm-pòr'tánsè, or ìm pòr'tánsè, *s.* Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.
IMPORTANT, ìm-pòr'tánt, or ìm-pòr'tánt, *a.* Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.
IMPORTATION, ìm-pòr-tá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.
IMPORTER, ìm-pòrt'úr, *s.* One that brings in any thing from abroad. [of importuning.
IMPORTUNACY, ìm-pòr'tá-ná-sè, *s.* The act
IMPORTUNATE, ìm-pòr'tshù-ná-te, *a.* Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.
IMPORTUNATELY, ìm-pòr'tshù-nát-lè, *ad.* With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.
IMPORTUNATENESS, ìm-pòr'tshù-nát-nès, *s.* Incessant solicitation.
To IMPORTUNE, ìm-pòr-tàne', *v. a.* To tease, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.
IMPORTUNE, ìm-pòr-tàne', *a.* Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome vexatious; unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt . . .

IMPORTUNELY, ɪm-pɔr-tũn'le, *ad.* Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly. [solicitation.
IMPORTUNITY, ɪm-pɔr-tũn'ne-tē, *s.* Incessant
To IMPOSE, ɪm-poze', *v. a.* To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.
IMPOSE, ɪm-poze', *s.* Command, injunction.
IMPOSEABLE, ɪm-pó'zâ-bl, *a.* To be laid as obligatory on any body.
IMPOSER, ɪm-pó'zũr, *s.* One who enjoins.
IMPOSITION, ɪm-pó-zĩsh'ũn, *s.* The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression: cheat, fallacy, imposture.
IMPOSSIBLE, ɪm-pós'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be done, impracticable.
IMPOSSIBILITY, ɪm-pós-sē-bl'le-tē, *s.* Impracticability, that which cannot be done.
IMPOST, ɪm'pɔst, *s.* A tax, a toll, custom paid.
To IMPOSTHUMATE, ɪm-pós'tshũ-mâte, *v. n.*
 To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
To IMPOSTHUMATE, ɪm-pós'tshũ-mâte, *v. a.*
 To afflict with an imposthume.
IMPOSTHUMATION, ɪm-pós-tshũ-mâ'shũn, *s.*
 The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.
IMPOSTHUME, ɪm-pós'tshũme, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
IMPOSTOR, ɪm-pós'tũr, *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.
IMPOSTURE, ɪm-pós'tshũre, *s.* Cheat.
IMPOTENCE, ɪm'pɔ-tense, } *s.* Want of
IMPOTENCY, ɪm'pɔ-tēn-sē, }
 power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.
IMPOTENT, ɪm'pɔ-tent, *a.* Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation. [power.
IMPOTENTLY, ɪm'pɔ-tent-lē, *ad.* Without
To IMPOUND, ɪm-pɔũnd', *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfold.
IMPRACTICABILITY, ɪm-prâk'tē-kâ-bl'le-tē, *s.* Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.
IMPRACTICABLE, ɪm-prâk'tē-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable. [*s.* Impossibility.
IMPRACTICABLENESS, ɪm-prâk'tē-kâ-bl-nēs,
To IMPRECATÉ, ɪm'prē-kâte, *v. a.* To call for evil upon himself or others.
IMPRECATION, ɪm prē-kâ'shũn, *s.* Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.
IMPRECATORY, ɪm'prē-kâ-tũr-ē, *a.* Containing wishes of evil.
To IMPREGN, ɪm-prēne', *v. a.* To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.
IMPREGNABLE, ɪm-prēg'nâ-bl, *a.* Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.
IMPREGNABLY, ɪm-prēg'nâ-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.
To IMPREGNATE, ɪm-prēg'nâte, *v. a.* To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.
IMPREGNATION, ɪm-prēg-nâ'shũn, *s.* The act of making prolific, fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, ɪm-prē-jɔɔ'dē-kâte, *a.* Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.
IMPREPARATION, ɪm-prēp-â-râ'shũn, *s.* Unpreparedness, want of preparation.
To IMPRESS, ɪm-prēs', *v. a.* To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.
IMPRESS, ɪm'prēs, *s.* Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any one into service.
IMPRESSION, ɪm-prēsh'ũn, *s.* The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack. [impressed.
IMPRESSIBLE, ɪm-prēs'sē-bl, *a.* That may be
IMPRESSURE, ɪm-prēsh'ũre, *s.* The mark made by pressure, the dint, the impression.
To IMPRINT, ɪm-print', *v. a.* To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.
To IMPRISON, ɪm-prĩz'zn, *v. a.* To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.
IMPRISONMENT, ɪm-prĩz'zn-mēnt, *s.* Confinement, state of being shut in prison.
IMPROBABILITY, ɪm-prɔb-â-bl'le-tē, *s.* Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.
IMPROBABLE, ɪm-prɔb'â-bl, *a.* Unlikely, incredible. [likelihood.
IMPROBABLY, ɪm-prɔb'â-blē, *ad.* Without
IMPROBATE, ɪm'prɔ-bâte, *v. a.* Not to approve. [allowing.
IMPROBATION, ɪm-prɔ-bâ'shũn, *s.* Act of dis-
IMPROBITY, ɪm-prɔb'ē-tē, *s.* Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.
To IMPROLIFICATE, ɪm-prɔ-lĩf'fē-kâte, *v. a.*
 To impregnate, to fecundate.
IMPROMPTU, ɪm-prɔm'tũ, *s.* A short extemporaneous composition.
IMPROPER, ɪm-prɔp'ũr, *a.* Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.
IMPROPERLY, ɪm-prɔp'ũr-lē, *ad.* Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.
To IMPROPRIATE, ɪm-prɔ'prē-âte, *v. a.* To convert to private use, to seize to himself, to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.
IMPROPRIATION, ɪm-prɔ-prē-â'shũn, *s.* An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.
IMPROPRIATOR, ɪm-prɔ-prē-â'tũr, *s.* A layman, that has the possession of the lands of the church.
IMPROPRIETY, ɪm-prɔ-prĩ'le-tē, *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.
IMPROSPEROUS, ɪm-prɔs'pũr-ũs, *a.* Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.
IMPROSPEROUSLY, ɪm-prɔs'pũr-ũs-lē, *ad.* Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.
IMPROVABLE, ɪm-prɔɔ'vâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being advanced to a better state.
IMPROVABLENESS, ɪm-prɔɔ'vâ-bl-nēs, *s.* Capableness of being made better.
IMPROVABLY, ɪm-prɔɔ'vâ-blē, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

tùbe, túb, búl . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

To IMPROVE, ìm-pròòv', *v. a.* To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better. [goodness.]

To IMPROVE, ìm-pròòv', *v. n.* To advance in **IMPROVEMENT**, ìm-pròòv'mént, *s.* Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, ìm-pròòv'úr, *s.* One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, ìm-prò-vl'déd, *a.* Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, ìm-pròv'è-déense, *s.* Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, ìm-pròv'è-dént, *a.* Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ìm-pròv'è-dént-lè, *ad.* Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, ìm-prò-vìzh'un, *s.* Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, ìm-pròò'déense, *s.* Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, ìm-pròò'dént, *a.* Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, ìm'pù-déense, *s.* Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENCY, ìm'pù-dén-sè, *s.* Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, ìm'pù-dént, *a.* Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, ìm'pù-dént-lè, *ad.* Shamelessly, without modesty.

To IMPUGN, ìm-pù-ne', *v. a.* To attack, to assault. [or invades.]

IMPUGNER, ìm-pù'núr, *s.* One that attacks

IMPUISSANCE, ìm-pù'is-sáense, *s.* Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.

IMPULSE, ìm'pùlse, *s.* Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motive, idea.

IMPULSION, ìm-pùl'shún, *s.* The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, ìm-pùl'sív, *a.* Having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, ìm-pù'nè-tè, *s.* Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, ìm-pùre', *a.* Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.

IMPURELY, ìm-pùre'lè, *ad.* With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ìm-pùre'nès, *s.* Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

IMPURITY, ìm-pù'rè-tè, *s.* Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, ìm-pùr'pl, *v. a.* To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, ìm-pù'tà-bl, *a.* Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, ìm-pù'tà-bl-nès, *s.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, ìm-pù'tà'shún, *s.* Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, ìm-pù'tà-tív, *a.* Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, ìm-pùte', *v. a.* To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, ìm-pù'túr, *s.* He that imputes.

IN, ìn, *prep.* Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; In as much, since, seeing that.

IN, ìn, *ad.* Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair, placed in some state; noting entrance into any place; close, home.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *Im* before some other consonants.

INABILITY, ìn-à-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Impuissance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, ìn-àb'stè-néense, *s.* Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, ìn-àk-sès'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, ìn-àk'kù-rá-sè, *s.* Want of exactness. [accurate.]

INACCURATE, ìn-àk'kù-ráte, *a.* Not exact, not

INACTION, ìn-àk'shún, *s.* Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, ìn-àk'tív, *a.* Idle, indolent, sluggish

INACTIVELY, ìn-àk'tív-lè, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, ìn-àk'tív'è-tè, *s.* Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

INADEQUACY, ìn-àd'è-kwá sè, *s.* The state of being unequal to some purpose.

INADEQUATE, ìn-àd'è-kwáte, *a.* Not equal to the purpose, defective.

INADEQUATELY, ìn-àd'è-kwáte-lè, *ad.* Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, ìn-àd-vér'téense, *s.* Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence. [careless.]

INADVERTENT, ìn-àd-vér'tént, *a.* Negligent,

INADVERTENTLY, ìn-àd-vér'tént-lè, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, ìn-àle'yén-à-bl, *a.* That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, ìn-àl-è-mén-tál, *a.* Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, ìn-à-mís'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be lost.

INANE, ìn-nàne', *a.* Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, ìn-àn'è-máte, *v. a.* To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, ìn-àn'è-máte, *a.* Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, ìn-à-nísh'un, *s.* Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of an animal.

INANITY, ìn-àn'è-tè, *s.* Emptiness, void space.

INAPPETENCY, ìn-áp'pè-tén-sè, *s.* Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, ìn-áp'plè-ká-bl, *a.* Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATION, ìn-áp'plè-ká'shún, *s.* Indolence, negligence.

INAPTITUDE, ìn-áp'tè-tùde, *s.* Unfitness.

INARABLE, ìn-àr'rá-bl, *a.* Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, ìn-àrtsh', *v. a.* Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, ìn-àr-tík'ù-láte, *a.* Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. [Not distinctly.]

INARTICULATELY, ìn-àr-tík'ù-láte-lè, *ad.*

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē mēt . . . pine, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nēr, nōt . . .

- INARTICULATENESS**, in-ār-tīk'kū-lāte nēs, *s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing. [to art.]
- INARTIFICIAL**, in-ār-tē-fīsh'āl, *a.* Contrary
- INARTIFICIALLY**, in-ār-tē-fīsh'āl-ē, *ad.* Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art
- INATTENTION**, in-āt-tēn'shūn, *s.* Disregard, negligence, neglect.
- INATTENTIVE**, in-āt-tēn'tīv, *a.* Careless, negligent, regardless.
- INAUDIBLE**, in-āw'dē-bl, *a.* Not to be heard, void of sound.
- To* **INAUGURATE**, in-āw-gū-rāte, *v. a.* To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.
- INAUGURATION**, in-āw-gū-rā'shūn, *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.
- INAURATION**, in-āw-rā'shūn, *s.* The act of gilding or covering with gold.
- INAUSPICIOUS**, in-āw-spīsh'ūs, *a.* Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate. [nature.]
- INBORN**, in'bōrn, *a.* Innate, implanted by
- INBREATHED**, in-brēthd', *a.* Inspired, infused by inspiration.
- INBRED**, in'brēd, *a.* Produced within; hatched or generated within.
- To* **INCAGE**, in-kādje', *v. a.* To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.
- INCALCULABLE**, in-kāl'kū-lā-bl, *a.* Not to be calculated, computed, or reckoned.
- INCALESCENCE**, in-kā-lēs'sēse, } *s.* The
- INCALESCENCY**, in-kā-lēs'sēn-sē, } state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat. [ment.]
- INCANTATION**, in-kān-tā'shūn, *s.* Enchant-
- INCANTATORY**, in-kān-tā-tūr-ē, *a.* Dealing by enchantment, magical.
- To* **INCANTON**, in-kān'tūn, *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community.
- INCAPABILITY**, in-kā-pā-bīl'ē-tē, } *s.* Inabi-
- INCAPABLENESS**, in-kā-pā-bl-nēs, } lity natural, disqualification legal.
- INCAPABLE**, in-kā-pā-bl, *a.* Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; disqualified by law.
- INCAPACIOUS**, in-kā-pā'shūs, *a.* Narrow, of small content.
- INCAPACIOUSNESS**, in-kā-pā'shūs-nēs, *s.* Narrowness, want of containing space.
- To* **INCAPACITATE**, in-kā-pās'sē-tāte, *v. a.* To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.
- INCAPACITY**, in-kā-pās'ē-tē, *s.* Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.
- To* **INCARCERATE**, in-kār-sē-rāte, *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.
- INCARCERATION**, in-kār-sē-rā'shūn, *s.* Imprisonment, confinement. [flesh.]
- To* **INCARN**, in-kār'n, *v. a.* To cover with
- To* **INCARN**, in-kār'n, *v. n.* To breed flesh.
- To* **INCARNADINE**, in-kār'nā-dīne, *v. a.* To dye red.
- To* **INCARNATE**, in-kār'nāte, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh.
- INCARNATE**, in-kār'nāte, *part. a.* Clothed with flesh, embodied with flesh.
- INCARNATION**, in-kār'nā'shūn, *s.* The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.
- INCARNATIVE**, in-kār'nā-tīv, *s.* A medicine that generates flesh.
- To* **INCASE**, in-kāse', *v. a.* To cover, to enclose, to inwrap.
- INCAUTIOUS**, in-kāw'shūs, *a.* Unwary, negligent, heedless.
- INCAUTIOUSLY**, in-kāw'shūs-lē, *ad.* Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently.
- INCENDIARY**, in-sēn'dē-ā-rē, or in-sēn'jē-ā-rē, *s.* One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames faction, or promotes quarrels.
- INCENDIOUS**, in-sēn'dē-ūs, *a.* Inflaming faction, promoting quarrels.
- INCENSE**, in'sēse, *s.* Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.
- To* **INCENSE**, in'sēse, *v. a.* To perfume with incense.
- To* **INCENSE**, in-sēse', *v. a.* To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate. [fury.]
- INCENSEMENT**, in-sēns'mēnt, *s.* Rage, heat,
- INCENSION**, in-sēn'shūn, *s.* The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.
- INCENSOR**, in-sēn'sūr, *s.* A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.
- INCENSORY**, in'sēn-sūr-ē, *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
- INCENTIVE**, in-sēnt'īv, *s.* That which kindles, provokes, or encourages; incitement, motive, encouragement. [raging.]
- INCENTIVE**, in-sēnt'īv, *a.* Inciting, encouraging.
- INCEPTION**, in-sēp'shūn, *s.* Beginning.
- INCEPTIVE**, in-sēp'tīv, *a.* Noting a beginning.
- INCEPTOR**, in-sēp'tūr, *s.* A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.
- INCERATION**, in-sē-rā'shūn, *s.* The act of covering with wax.
- INCERTITUDE**, in-sēr'tē-tūde, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
- INCESSANT**, in-sēs'sānt, *a.* Unceasing, uninterrupted, continual.
- INCESSANTLY**, in-sēs'sānt-lē, *ad.* Without intermission, continually.
- INCEST**, in'sēst, *s.* Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.
- INCESTUOUS**, in-sēs'tshū-ūs, *a.* Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.
- INCESTUOUSLY**, in-sēs'tshū-ūs-lē, *ad.* With unnatural love.
- INCH**, insh, *s.* The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.
- To* **INCH**, insh, *v. a.* To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.
- INCHED**, insht, *a.* Containing inches in length or breadth. [long.]
- INCHMEAL**, insh'mēle, *s.* A piece an inch
- To* **INCHOATE**, ing'kō-āte, *v. a.* To begin, to commence. [ginning.]
- INCHOATION**, ing-kō-ā'shūn, *s.* Inception, beginning.
- INCHOATIVE**, in-kō-ā-tīv, *a.* Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.
- To* **INCIDE**, in-sīde', *v. a.* Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.
- INCIDENCE**, in'sē-dēse, } *s.* The direction
- INCIDENCY**, in'sē-dēn-sē, } with which one body strikes upon another

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casualty.

INCIDENT, ìn'sè-dènt, *a.* Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, ìn'sè-dènt, *s.* Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, ìn-sè-dènt'ál, *a.* Incident, casual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, ìn-sè-dènt'ál-lè, *ad.* Beside the main design, occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, ìn'sè-dènt-lè, *ad.* Occasionally, by the by, by the way.

To INCINERATE, ìn-sìn'nèr-àte, *v. a.* To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, ìn-sìn'nèr-rà'shùn, *s.* The act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, ìn-sèr-kùm-spèk'shùn, *s.* Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, ìn-sìzd', *a.* Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, ìn-sìzh'ùn, *s.* A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.

INCISIVE, ìn-sì'sìv, *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, ìn-sì'sòr, *s.* Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, ìn-sì'sùr-è, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, ìn-sìzh'ùre, *s.* A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, ìn-sè-tà'shùn, *s.* Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.

To INCITE, ìn-sìte', *v. a.* To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, ìn-sìte'mènt, *s.* Motive, incentive, impulse, inciting power.

INCIVIL, ìn-sìv'vìl, *a.* Unpolished.

INCIVILITY, ìn-sè-vìl'lè-tè, *s.* Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, ìn-klèm'mènt-sè, *s.* Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.

INCLEMENT, ìn-klèm'mènt, *a.* Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderness, harsh.

INCLINABLE, ìn-klì'nà-bl, *a.* Having a propensity of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, ìn-klè-nà'shùn, *s.* Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propensity of mind; favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

INCLINATORY, ìn-klìn'á-túr-è, *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY, ìn-klìn'á-túr-rè-lè, *ad.* Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.

To INCLINE, ìn-klìne', *v. n.* To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.

To INCLINE, ìn-klìne', *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, ìn-klíp', *v. a.* To grasp, to enclose, to surround.

To INCLOISTER, ìn-klòis'túr, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister. [obscure.]

To INCLOUD, ìn-klòud', *v. a.* To darken, to

To INCLUDE, ìn-klùde', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, ìn-klù'sìv, *a.* Enclosing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or numbers.

INCLUSIVELY, ìn-klù'sìv-lè, *ad.* The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, ìn-kò-àg'gù-là-bl, *a.* Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, ìn-kò-èg-zìs'tèntse, *s.* The quality of not existing together.

INCOG, ìn-kòg', *ad.* Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, ìn-kòd'jè-tàn-sè, *s.* Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, ìn-kòd'jè-tá-tìv, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, ìn-kòg'nè-tò, *ad.* In a state of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, ìn-kò-hè'rèntse, *s.* Want of

INCOHERENCY, ìn-kò-hè'rènt-sè, *s.* Want of connexion, incongruity, inconsequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

INCOHERENT, ìn-kò-hè'rènt, *a.* Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.

INCOHERENTLY, ìn-kò-hè'rènt-lè, *ad.* Inconsistently, inconsequentially. [rity.]

INCOLUMITY, ìn-kò-lù'mè-tè, *s.* Safety, security.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, ìn-kòm-bùs-tè-bìl'lè-tè, *s.* The quality of resisting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, ìn-kòm-bùs'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, ìn-kòm-bùs'tè-bl-nès, *s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, ìn'kùm, *s.* Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, ìn-kòm-mèn'shù-rà-bìl'lè-tè, *s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, ìn-kòm-mèn'shù-rà-bl, *a.* Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, ìn-kòm-mèn'shù-ràte, *a.* Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, ìn-kòm'mò-dàte, *v. a.*

To INCOMMUNE, ìn-kòm-mòde', *v. a.* To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, ìn-kòm-mò'dè-ùs, *or* ìn-kòm-mò'jè-ùs, *a.* Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, ìn-kòm-mò'dè-ùs-lè, *ad.* Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, ìn-kòm-mò'dè-ùs-nès, *s.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, ìn-kòm-mòd'è-tè, *s.* Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, ìn-kòm-mù'nè-kà-bìl'lè-tè, *s.* The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, ìn-kòm-mù'nè-kà-bl, *a.* Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one, not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, ìn-kòm-mù'nè-kà-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, ìn-kòm-mù'nè-kà-tìng, *a.* Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, ìn-kòm-pàkt', *a.* Not

INCOMPACTED, ìn-kòm-pàk'tèd, *a.* Not joined, not conering.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . mè, met. . . pine, pîn. . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . .

INCOMPARABLE, ìn-kòm'pâ-râ-bl, *a.* Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, ìn-kòm'pâ-râ-blè, *ad.* Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, ìn-kòm-pâsh'ân-âte, *a.* Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, ìn-kòm-pât-è-bîl'è-tè, *s.* In consistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, ìn-kòm-pât-è-bl, *a.* Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. [sistently.

INCOMPATIBLY, ìn-kòm-pât-è-blè, *ad.* Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, ìn-kòm'pè-tên-sè, *s.* Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, ìn-kòm'pè-tènt, *a.* Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, ìn-kòm'pè-tènt-lè, *ad.* Unsuitably, unduly. [not finished.

INCOMPLETE, ìn-kòm-plète', *a.* Not perfect.

INCOMPLETENESS, ìn-kòm-plète'nès, *s.* Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, ìn-kòm-pli'ânse, *s.* Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictory temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, ìn-kòm-pòzd', *a.* Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

IMPOSSIBILITY, ìn-kòm-pòs-sè-bîl'è-tè, *s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

IMPOSSIBLE, ìn-kòm-pòs-sè-bl, *a.* Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, ìn-kòm-prè-hên-sè-bîl'è-tè, *s.* Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ìn-kòm-prè-hên'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENES, ìn-kòm-prè-hên'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, ìn-kòm-prè-hên'sè-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, ìn-kòm-près'sè-bl, *a.* Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, ìn-kòm-près-sè-bîl'è-tè, *s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCEALABLE, ìn-kòn-sè'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, ìn kòn-sè'vâ-bl, *a.* Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, ìn-kòn-sè'vâ-blè, *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, ìn-kòn-sèp'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLUDENT, ìn-kòn-klù'dènt, *a.* Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, ìn-kòn-klù'siv, *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, ìn-kòn-klù'siv-lè, *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding. [Want of rational cogency.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, ìn-kòn-klù'siv-nès, *s.*

INCONCOCT, ìn-kòn-kòkt', *a.* Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTED, ìn-kòn-kòkt'èd, *a.* Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, ìn-kòn-kòkt'shùn, *s.* The state of being indigested. [ing.

INCONCURRING, ìn-kòn-kùr'ing, *a.* Not agree-

INCONDITE, ìn'kòn-dîte, *a.* Irregular, rude, unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, ìn-kòn-dîsh'ân-âl, *a.* Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, ìn-kòn-dîsh'ân-âte, *a.* Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, ìn-kòn-fôr'mè-tè, *s.* Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, ìn-kòng'gròò-ènze, *s.* Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, ìn-kòn-gròò'è-tè, *s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, ìn-kòng'gròò-ûs, *a.* Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, ìn-kòng'gròò-ûs-lè, *ad.* Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, ìn-kòn-nèk'sèd-lè, *ad.* Without any connexion or dependence.

INCONSCIONABLE, ìn-kòn'shùn-â-bl, *a.* Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, ìn-kòn'sè-kwènze, *s.* Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, ìn-kòn'sè-kwènt, *a.* Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-â-bl, *a.* Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-â-bl-nès, *s.* Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-âte, *s.* Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-âte-lè, *ad.* Negligently, thoughtlessly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-âte-nès, *s.* Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, ìn-kòn-sîd'èr-â'shùn, *s.* Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, ìn-kòn-sîs'tîng, *a.* Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, ìn-kòn-sîs'tènze, *s.* Such

INCONSISTENCY, ìn-kòn-sîs'tèn-sè, *s.* Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narrative; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, unchangeableness.

INCONSISTENT, ìn-kòn-sîs'tènt, *a.* Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous, contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, ìn-kòn-sîs'tènt-lè, *ad.* Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, ìn-kòn-sò'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, ìn-kòn'sò-nân-sè, *s.* Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, ìn-kòn-spîk'û ûs, *a.* Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, ìn-kòn'stân-sè, *s.* Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, ìn-kòn'stânt, *a.* Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable. [be wasted.

INCONSUMABLE, ìn-kòn-sù'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to

INCONSUMPTIBLE, ìn-kòn-sùm'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, ìn-kòn-tès'tâ bl, *a.* Not to be

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

disputed, not admitting debate, incontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, ɪn-kɔ̃n-tɛs'tá-blɛ, *ad.* Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, ɪn-kɔ̃n-tɪg'gù-ús, *a.* Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, ɪn-kɔ̃n'tɛ-nɛ̃nsɛ, } *s.* Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENCY, ɪn-kɔ̃n'tɛ-nɛ̃n-sɛ, } *s.* Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, ɪn-kɔ̃n'tɛ-nɛ̃nt, *a.* Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, ɪn-kɔ̃n'tɛ-nɛ̃nt-lɛ, *ad.* Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, ɪn-kɔ̃n-trɔ̃-vɛr'tɛ-bl, *a.* Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, ɪn-kɔ̃n-trɔ̃-vɛr'tɛ-blɛ, *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛ'nɛ̃-ɛ̃nsɛ, } *s.* Unfitness, inexpediency: disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENCY, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛ'nɛ̃-ɛ̃n-sɛ, } *s.* Unfitness, inexpediency: disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛ'nɛ̃-ɛ̃nt, *a.* Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛ'nɛ̃-ɛ̃nt-lɛ, *ad.* Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛr'sá-bl, *a.* Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɛr'tɛ-bl, *a.* Not transmutable. [be convinced.]

INCONVINCIBLE, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɪn'sɛ-bl, *a.* Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, ɪn-kɔ̃n-vɪn'sɛ-blɛ, *ad.* Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rál, *a.* Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rál'ɛ-tɛ, *s.* Immaterialness. [matter.]

INCORPORALLY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rál-lɛ, *ad.* Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rá-tɛ, *v. a.* To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate, to imbody.

To INCORPORATE, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rá-tɛ, *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rá-tɛ, *a.* Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rá'shù̃n, *s.* Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association. [rial, unbodied.]

INCORPOREAL, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rɛ̃-ál, *a.* Immaterial.

INCORPOREALLY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rɛ̃-ál-lɛ, *ad.* Immaterially. [teriality.]

INCORPOREITY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-pò-rɛ̃-ɛ̃-tɛ, *s.* Immateriality.

To INCORPSE, ɪn kɔ̃rps', *v. a.* To incorporate. [nished, not exact.]

INCORRECT, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛkt', *a.* Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛkt'lɛ, *ad.* Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛkt'nɛ̃s, *s.* Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛ-jɛ-bl, *a.* Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛ-jɛ-bl-nɛ̃s, *s.* Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rɛ-jɛ-blɛ, *ad.* To a

degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rùpt', } *a.* Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTED, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rùpt'ɛd, } *a.* Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rùp-tɛ̃-bɪl'ɛ-tɛ, *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, ɪn kɔ̃r-rùp-tɛ̃-bl, *a.* Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rùp'shù̃n, *s.* Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, ɪn-kɔ̃r-rùp'tnɛ̃s, *s.* Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, ɪn-krás'sá-tɛ, *v. a.* To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, ɪn-krás-sá'shù̃n, *s.* The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, ɪn-krás'sá-tɪv, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, ɪn-krɛ̃sɛ', *v. n.* To grow more or greater. [or greater.]

To INCREASE, ɪn-krɛ̃sɛ', *v. a.* To make more or greater.

INCREASE, ɪn'krɛ̃sɛ, *s.* Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing.

INCREASER, ɪn-krɛ̃sɛ'sɜ̃r, *s.* He who increases.

INCREATED, ɪn-krɛ̃-á-tɛd, *a.* Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, ɪn-krɛ̃d-dɛ̃-bɪl'ɛ-tɛ, *s.* The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, ɪn-krɛ̃d'ɛ-bl, *a.* Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, ɪn-krɛ̃d'ɛ-bl-nɛ̃s, *s.* Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, ɪn-krɛ̃d'ɛ-blɛ, *ad.* In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, ɪn-krɛ̃-dù'lɛ̃-tɛ, *s.* Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDULOUS, ɪn-krɛ̃d'ù-lù̃s, or ɪn-krɛ̃d'jù-lù̃s, *a.* Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, ɪn-krɛ̃d'jù-lù̃s-nɛ̃s, *s.* Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, ɪn-krɛ̃-mɛ̃nt, *s.* Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more produce. [to reprehend.]

To INCREASE, ɪn'krɛ̃sɛ, *v. a.* To make more or greater.

INCREASE, ɪn'krɛ̃sɛ, *s.* Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing.

To INCREASE, ɪn'krɛ̃sɛ, *v. a.* To make more or greater.

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Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . mè, mèt. . . pîne, pîn. . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . .

INCUMBENT, ìn-kũm'bẽnt, *a.* Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.
INCUMBENT, ìn-kũm'bẽnt, *s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice. [barrass.
To INCUMBER, ìn-kũm'bũr, *v. a.* To embarrass.
To INCUR, ìn-kũr', *v. a.* To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses. [bility of cure.
INCURABILITY, ìn-kũ-rà-bĩl'è-tè, *s.* Impossibility.
INCURABLE, ìn-kũ-rà-bl, *a.* Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.
INCURABLENESS, ìn-kũ-rà-bl-nẽs, *s.* State of not admitting any cure. [medy.
INCURABLY, ìn-kũ-rà-blẽ, *ad.* Without remedy.
INCURIOUS, ìn-kũ-rẽ-ũs, *a.* Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.
INCURSION, ìn-kũr'shũn, *s.* Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.
To INCURVATE, ìn-kũr'vate, *v. a.* To bend, to crook.
INCURVATION, ìn-kũr-và'shũn, *s.* The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.
INCURVITY, ìn-kũr'vè-tè, *s.* Crookedness, the state of bending inward. [examine.
To INDAGATE, ìn-dã-gate, *v. a.* To search, to inquire.
INDAGATION, ìn-dã-gà'shũn, *s.* Search, inquiry, examination.
INDAGATOR, ìn-dã-gà-tòr, *s.* A searcher, an inquirer, an examiner. [strike in.
To INDART, ìn-dart', *v. a.* To dart in, to dart.
To INDEBT, ìn-dẽt', *v. a.* To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.
INDEBTED, ìn-dẽt'tẽd, *part. a.* Obligated by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.
INDECENCY, ìn-dẽ'sẽn-sè, *s.* Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.
INDECENT, ìn-dẽ'sẽnt, *a.* Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.
INDECENTLY, ìn-dẽ'sẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.
INDECIDUOUS, ìn-dẽ-sĩd'ũ-ũs, or ìn-dẽ-sĩd'jũ-ũs, *a.* Not falling, not shed. [mination.
INDECISION, ìn-dẽ-sĩzh'ũn, *s.* Want of determination.
INDECLINABLE, ìn-dẽ-klĩ'nã-bl, *a.* Not varied by terminations. [a. Indecent, unbecoming.
INDECOROUS, ìn-dẽ-kò'rũs, or ìn-dẽk'ò-rũs, *a.* Indecent, unbecoming.
INDECORUM, ìn-dẽ-kò'rũm, *s.* Indecency, something unbecoming.
INDEED, ìn-dẽẽd', *ad.* In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.
INDEFATIGABLE, ìn-dẽ-fát'tè-gã-bl, *a.* Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.
INDEFATIGABLY, ìn-dẽ-fát'tè-gã-blẽ, *ad.* Without weariness.
INDEFECTIBILITY, ìn-dẽ-fẽk-tè-bĩl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of suffering no decay, or being subject to no defect.
INDEFECTIBLE, ìn-dẽ-fẽk'tè-bl, *a.* Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.
INDEFEISIBLE, ìn-dẽ-fẽ'zè-bl, *a.* Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.
INDEFENSIBLE, ìn-dẽ-fẽn'sè-bl, *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained.
INDEFINITE, ìn-dẽf'è-nĩt, *a.* Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, ìn-dẽf'è-nĩt-lẽ, *ad.* Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.
INDEFINITUDE, ìn-dẽ-fin'è-tũde, *s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.
INDELIBERATE, ìn-dẽ-lĩb'bẽr-ate, *a.* Unpremeditated, done without consideration.
INDELIBERATED, ìn-dẽ-lĩb'bẽr-à-tẽd, *a.* Unpremeditated, done without consideration.
INDELIBLE, ìn-dẽl'è-bl, *a.* Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.
INDELICACY, ìn-dẽl'è-kã-sè, *s.* Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.
INDELICATE, ìn-dẽl'è-kate, *a.* Without decency, void of a quick sense of decency.
INDEMNIFICATION, ìn-dẽm-nẽ-fè-kã'shũn, *s.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.
To INDEMNIFY, ìn-dẽm'nẽ-fl, *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.
INDEMNITY, ìn-dẽm'nẽ-tè, *s.* Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.
To INDENT, ìn-dẽnt', *v. a.* To make any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.
To INDENT, ìn-dẽnt', *v. n.* To contract, to make a compact. [dentation.
INDENT, ìn-dẽnt', *s.* Inequality, incisure, indentation.
INDENTATION, ìn-dẽn-tà'shũn, *s.* An indentation, waving in any figure.
INDENTURE, ìn-dẽn'tshũre, *s.* A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.
INDEPENDENCE, ìn-dẽ-pẽn'dẽnse, *s.* Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.
INDEPENDENCY, ìn-dẽ-pẽn'dẽn-sè, *s.* Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.
INDEPENDENT, ìn-dẽ-pẽn'dẽnt, *a.* Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another; not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superior.
INDEPENDENT, ìn-dẽ-pẽn'dẽnt, *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.
INDEPENDENTLY, ìn-dẽ-pẽn'dẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* Without reference to other things.
INDESERT, ìn-dẽ-zẽrt', *s.* Want of merit.
INDESINENTLY, ìn-dẽs'sè-nẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* Without cessation.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, ìn-dẽ-strũk'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be destroyed.
INDETERMINABLE, ìn-dẽ-tẽr'mè-nã-bl, *a.* Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.
INDETERMINATE, ìn-dẽ-tẽr'mè-nate, *a.* Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.
INDETERMINATELY, ìn-dẽ-tẽr'mè-nate-lẽ, *ad.* Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.
INDETERMINED, ìn-dẽ-tẽr'mĩnd, *a.* Unsettled, unfixed.
INDETERMINATION, ìn-dẽ-tẽr'mè-nã'shũn, *s.* Want of determination, want of resolution.
INDEVOTION, ìn-dẽ-vò'shũn, *s.* Want of devotion, irreligion.
INDEVOUT, ìn-dẽ-vòũt', *a.* Not devout, not religious, irreligious.
INDEX, ìn'dẽks, *s.* The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing, the table of contents to a book.
INDEXTERITY, ìn-dẽks-tẽr'è-tè, *s.* Want of dexterity, want of readiness.
INDIAN, ìn'dẽ-ãn, or ìn'jẽ-ãn, or ìnd'vãn, *s. f.* native of India.

tube, túb, búll....ôll.... pòund....thin, THIS.

INDIAN, ɪn'dè-àn, *a.* Belonging to India.

INDICANT, ɪn'dè kánt, *a.* Showing, pointing out, that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, ɪn'dè-káte, *v. a.* To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, ɪn-dè-ká'shún, *s.* Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, ɪn-dík'ká-tív, *a.* Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, ɪn-dík'ká-tív-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, ɪn-díte', *v. a.*—See *Endite* and its derivatives.

INDICTION, ɪn-dík'shún, *s.* Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, ɪn-dí'fèr-énse, } *s.* Neu-

INDIFFERENCY, ɪn-dí'fèr-én-sè, } trality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, ɪn-dí'fèr-ént, *a.* Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, ɪn-dí'fèr-ént-lè, *ad.* Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, ɪn'dè-jénse, } *s.* Want, penury,

INDIGENCY, ɪn'dè-jén-sè, } poverty.

INDIGENOUS, ɪn-díd'jè-nús, *a.* Native to a country.

INDIGENT, ɪn'dè-jént, *a.* Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, ɪn'dè-jést', }

INDIGESTED, ɪn'dè-jés'téd, } *a.* Not separated into distinct orders; not formed or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, ɪn'dè-jés'tè-bl, *a.* Not concoctible in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, ɪn'dè-jés'tshún, *s.* The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, ɪn-díd'jè-táte, *v. a.* To point out, to show by the fingers.

INDIGATION, ɪn-díd'jè-tá'shún, *s.* The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, ɪn-díne', *a.* Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, ɪn-díg'nánt, *a.* Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, ɪn-díg-ná'shún, *s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, ɪn-díg'nè-tè, *s.* Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, ɪn'dè-gò, *s.* A plant, by the Americans called Anil, used in dyeing for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, ɪn-dè-rékt', *a.* Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, ɪn-dè-rék'shún, *s.* Oblique

means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, ɪn-dè-rékt'lè, *ad.* Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly. [unfairness.]

INDIRECTNESS, ɪn-dè-rékt'nès, *s.* Obliquity

INDISCERNIBLE, ɪn-díz-zér'nè-bl, *a.* Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, ɪn-díz-zér'nè-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, ɪn-dís-sérp'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, ɪn-dís-sérp-tè-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, ɪn-dís-kúv'úr-è, *s.* The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, ɪn-dís-krèèt', *a.* Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, ɪn-dís-krèèt'lè, *ad.* Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, ɪn-dís-krèsh'ún, *s.* Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, ɪn-dís-krím'è-náte, *a.* Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction. [*ad.* Without distinction.]

INDISCRIMINATELY, ɪn-dís-krím'è-náte-lè,

INDISPENSABLE, ɪn-dís-pén'sá-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, ɪn-dís-pén'sá-bl-nès, *s.* State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, ɪn-dís-pén'sá-blè, *ad.* Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, ɪn-dís-póze', *v. a.* To make unfit; to disincline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, ɪn-dís-pó'zèd-nès, *s.* State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, ɪn-dís-pó-zish'ún, *s.* Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, ɪn-dís-pù-tá-bl, or ɪn dís-pù-tá-bl, *a.* Uncontrovertible, incontestable, not to be disputed.

INDISPUTABLENESS, ɪn-dís-pù-tá-bl-nès, *s.* The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, ɪn-dís-pù-tá-blè, *ad.* Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, ɪn-díz-zól'vá-bl, *a.* Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, ɪn-dís-sò-lù-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* Resistance of a deforming power; firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, ɪn-dís'sò-lù-bl, *a.* Resisting all separation of its parts; firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, ɪn-dís'sò-lù-bl-nès, *s.* Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, ɪn-dís'sò-lù-blè, *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, ɪn-dís-tíngkt', *a.* Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, ɪn-dís-tíngk'shún, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination

INDISTINCTLY, ɪn-dís-tíngkt'lè, *ad.* Confu-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pîne, pîn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

- sedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.
- INDISTINCTNESS, ɪn-dɪs-tɪŋkt'nēs, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty.
- INDISTURBANCE, ɪn-dɪs-tʊr'bænsə, *s.* Calmness, freedom from disturbance.
- INDIVIDUAL, ɪn-dē-vɪd'jʊ-əl, *s.* A single being, as opposed to the species.
- INDIVIDUAL, ɪn-dē-vɪd'jʊ-əl, or ɪn-dē-vɪd'jʊ-əl, *a.* Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.
- INDIVIDUALITY, ɪn-dē-vɪd-jʊ-əl'ē-tē, *s.* Separate or distinct existence.
- INDIVIDUALLY, ɪn-dē-vɪd'jʊ-əl-lē, *ad.* With separate or distinct existence, numerically.
- 2° INDIVIDUATE, ɪn-dē-vɪd'jʊ-āte, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.
- INDIVIDUATION, ɪn-dē-vɪd-jʊ-ā'shʊn, *s.* That which makes an individual.
- INDIVIDUITY, ɪn-dē-vɪd-jʊ-ē-tē, *s.* The state of being an individual, separate existence.
- INDIVISIBILITY, ɪn-dē-vɪz-ē-bl'ē-tē, } *s.*
- INDIVISIBLENESS, ɪn-dē-vɪz'ē-bl-nēs, } *s.* State in which no more division can be made.
- INDIVISIBLE, ɪn-dē-vɪz'ē-bl, *a.* That cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller. [not be divided.]
- INDIVISIBLY, ɪn-dē-vɪz'ē-blē, *ad.* So as it cannot be divided.
- INDOCIBLE, ɪn-dōs'ē-bl, *a.* Unteachable, insusceptible of instruction.
- INDOCILE, ɪn-dōs'sɪl, *a.* Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.
- INDOCILITY, ɪn-dōs-sɪl'ē-tē, *s.* Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.
- To INDOCTRINATE, ɪn-dōk'trē-nāte, *v. a.* To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion. [struction, information.]
- INDOCTRINATION, ɪn-dōk-trē-nā'shʊn, *s.* Instruction, information.
- INDOLENCE, ɪn'dō-lēnsə, } *s.*
- INDOLENCY, ɪn'dō-lēn-sē, } *s.* Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.
- INDOLENT, ɪn'dō-lēnt, *a.* Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.
- INDOLENTLY, ɪn'dō-lēnt-lē, *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.
- To INDOW, ɪn-dōʊ, *v. a.* To portion, to enrich with gifts.—See *Endow*.
- INDRAUGHT, ɪn'drɑft, *s.* An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards. [drown.]
- To INDRENCH, ɪn-drēnsh', *v. a.* To soak, to immerse.
- INDUBIOUS, ɪn-dʊ'bē-ʊs, *a.* Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.
- INDUBITABLE, ɪn-dʊ'bē-tā-bl, *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable.
- INDUBITABLY, ɪn-dʊ'bē-tā-blē, *ad.* Undoubtedly, unquestionably.
- INDUBITATE, ɪn-dʊ'bē-tāte, *a.* Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.
- To INDUCE, ɪn-dʊse', *v. a.* To persuade, to influence to any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.
- INDUCEMENT, ɪn-dʊse'mēnt, *s.* Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing. [that influences.]
- INDUCKER, ɪn-dʊ'sʊr, *s.* A persuader, one
- To INDUCT, ɪn-dʊkt', *v. a.* To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.
- INDUCTION, ɪn-dʊk'shʊn, *s.* Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
- INDUCTIVE, ɪn-dʊk'tɪv, *a.* Leading, persuasive with To; capable to infer or produce.
- To INDUE, ɪn-dʊ', *v. a.* To invest.
- To INDULGE, ɪn-dʊlje', *v. a.* To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.
- To INDULGE, ɪn-dʊlje', *v. n.* To be favourable.
- INDULGENCE, ɪn-dʊl'jēnsə, } *s.*
- INDULGENCY, ɪn-dʊl'jēn-sē, } *s.* Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.
- INDULGENT, ɪn-dʊl'jēnt, *a.* Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring; giving way to.
- INDULGENTLY, ɪn-dʊl'jēnt-lē, *ad.* Without severity, without censure.
- INDULT, ɪn-dʊlt', } *s.*
- INDULTIO, ɪn-dʊlt'ɔ, } *s.* Privilege or exemption.
- To INDURATE, ɪn-dʊ-rāte, *v. n.* To grow hard, to harden.
- To INDURATE, ɪn-dʊ-rāte, *v. a.* To make hard, to harden the mind.
- INDURATION, ɪn-dʊ-rā'shʊn, *s.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.
- INDUSTRIOUS, ɪn-dʊs'trē-ʊs, *a.* Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.
- INDUSTRIOUSLY, ɪn-dʊs'trē-ʊs-lē, *ad.* Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design. [duty.]
- INDUSTRY, ɪn'dʊs'trē, *s.* Diligence, assiduity.
- To INEBRIATE, ɪn-ē-brē-āte, *v. a.* To intoxicate, to make drunk. [ness, intoxication.]
- INEBRIATION, ɪn-ē-brē-ā'shʊn, *s.* Drunkenness.
- INEBRIETY, ɪn-ē-brē-ē-tē, *s.* The same as *Ebriety*; Drunkenness. [ableness.]
- INEFFABILITY, ɪn-ēf-fā-bl'ē-tē, *s.* Unspeakableness.
- INEFFABLE, ɪn-ēf-fā-bl, *a.* Unspeakable.
- INEFFABLY, ɪn-ēf-fā-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed.
- INEFFECTIVE, ɪn-ēf-fēk'tɪv, *a.* That can produce no effect.
- INEFFECTUAL, ɪn-ēf-fēk'tshʊ-əl, *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power. [Without effect.]
- INEFFECTUALLY, ɪn-ēf-fēk'tshʊ-āl-lē, *ad.*
- INEFFECTUALNESS, ɪn-ēf-fēk'tshʊ-āl-nēs, *s.* Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.
- INEFFICACIOUS, ɪn-ēf-fē-kā'shʊs, *a.* Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.
- INEFFICACY, ɪn-ēf-fe-kā-sē, *s.* Want of power, want of effect.
- INEFFICIENT, ɪn-ēf-fɪsh'ēnt, *a.* Ineffective.
- INELEGANCE, ɪn-ēl'ē-gānsə, } *s.*
- INELEGANCY, ɪn-ēl'ē-gān-sē, } *s.* Absence of beauty, want of elegance.
- INELEGANT, ɪn-ēl'ē-gānt, *a.* Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.
- INELOQUENT, ɪn-ēl'ō kwēnt, *a.* Not persuasive, not oratorical.

tâbe, tûb, bûll... ðfl... pōând... thin, THIS.

INEPT in-ēpt', *a.* Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish [unfitly].
INEPTLY, in-ēpt'lē, *ad.* Triflingly, foolishly.
INEPTITUDE, in-ēp'tē-tûde, *s.* Unfitness.
INEQUALITY, in-ē-kwâl'ē-tē, *s.* Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.
INERRABILITY, in-ēr-râ-bîl'ē-tē, *s.* Exemption from error. [error].
INERRABLE, in-ēr'râ-bl, *a.* Exempt from
INERRABLENESS, in-ēr'râ-bl-nēs, *s.* Exemption from error.
INERRABLY, in-ēr'râ-blē, *ad.* With security from error, infallibly.
INERRINGLY, in-ēr'ring-lē, *ad.* Without error.
INERT, in-ērt', *a.* Dull, sluggish, motionless.
INERTLY, in-ērt'lē, *ad.* Sluggishly, dully.
INESCATION, in-ēs-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of laying a bait in order to deceive.
INESTIMABLE, in-ēs'tē-mâ-bl, *a.* Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.
INEVIDENT, in-ēv'ē-dēnt, *a.* Not plain, obscure.
INEVITABILITY, in-ēv-ē-tâ-bîl'ē-tē, *s.* Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.
INEVITABLE, in-ēv'ē-tâ-bl, *a.* Unavoidable, not to be escaped.
INEVITABLY, in-ēv'ē-tâ-blē, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.
INEXCUSABLE, in-ēks-kû'zâ-bl, *a.* Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.
INEXCUSABLENESS, in-ēks-kû'zâ-bl-nēs, *s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
INEXCUSABLY, in-ēks-kû'zâ-blē, *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
INEXHALABLE, in-ēks-hâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That cannot evaporate.
INEXHAUSTED, in-ēks-hâws'tēd, *a.* Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-ēks-hâws'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be spent.
INEXISTENCE, in-ēgz-îs'tēnsē, *s.* Want of being, want of existence.
INEXISTENT, in-ēgz-îs'tēnt, *a.* Not having being, not to be found in nature.
INEXORABLE, in-ēks'ô-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.
INEXPEDIENCE, in-ēks-pē'dē-ēnsē, } *s.*
INEXPEDIENCY, in-ēks-pē'dē-ēn-sē, } Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.
INEXPEDIENT, in-ēks-pē'dē-ēnt, *a.* Inconvenient, unfit, improper.
INEXPERIENCE, in-ēks-pē'rē-ēnsē, *s.* Want of experimental knowledge.
INEXPERIENCED, in-ēks-pē'rē-ēnst, *a.* Not experienced. [skilled].
INEXPERT, in-ēks-pērt', *a.* Unskillful, un-
INEXPIABLE, in-ēks-pē-â-bl, *a.* Not to be atoned, not to be mollified by atonement.
INEXPIABLY, in-ēks-pē-â-blē, *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement.
INEXPLICABLE, in-ēks-plē-kâ bl, *a.* Incapable of being explained.
INEXPLICABLY, in-ēks-plē-kâ-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-ēks-prēs'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.
INEXPRESSIBLY, in-ēks-prēs'sē-blē, *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.
INEXPUGNABLE, in-ēks-pûg'nâ-bl, *a.* Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued. [a. Unquenchable].
INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-ēks-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl,
INEXTRICABLE, in-ēks'trē-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.
INEXTRICABLY, in-ēks'trē-kâ-blē, *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.
TO INEYE, in-î', *v. n.* To inoculate, to propagate trees by the incision of a bud into a foreign stock.
INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lē-bîl'ē-tē, } *s.* In-
INFALLIBLENESS, in-fâl'lē-bl-nēs, } errability, exemption from error.
INFALLIBLE, in-fâl'lē-bl, *a.* Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.
INFALLIBLY, in-fâl'lē-blē, *ad.* Without danger of deceit, with security from error, certainly.
TO INFAME, in-fâme', *v. a.* To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publicly.
INFAMOUS, in-fâ-mûs, *a.* Publicly branded with guilt, openly censured.
INFAMOUSLY, in-fâ-mûs-lē, *ad.* With open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.
INFAMOUSNESS, in-fâ-mûs-nēs, } *s.* Publick
INFAMY, in-fâ-mē, } reproach; notoriety of bad character.
INFANCY, in-fân-sē, *s.* The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.
INFANT, in-fânt, *s.* A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.
INFANTA, in-fân'tâ, *s.* A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.
INFANTICIDE, in-fân'tē-slde, *s.* The killing of an infant.
INFANTILE, in-fân-tîle, *a.* Pertaining to an infant. [infant].
INFANTINE, in-fân-tîne, *a.* Suitable to an
INFANTRY, in-fân-trē, *a.* The foot soldiers of an army.
TO INFATUATE, in-fâtsh'û-âte, *v. a.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.
INFATUATION, in-fâtsh'û-â'shûn, *s.* The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.
INFEASIBLE, in-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Impracticable
TO INFECT, in-fēkt', *v. a.* To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.
INFECTION, in-fēk'shûn, *s.* Contagion, mischief by communication.
INFECTIOUS, in-fēk'shûs, *a.* Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.
INFECTIOUSLY, in-fēk'shûs-lē, *ad.* Contagiously.
INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fēk'shûs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.
INFECTIVE, in-fēk'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of contagion. [tile].
INFECUND, in-fēk'ûnd, *a.* Unfruitful, infer-
INFECUNDITY, in-fē-kûn'dē-tē, *s.* Want of fertility. [misery, calamity].
INFELICITY in-fē-lîs'sē-tē, *s.* Unhappiness

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờ, nqt. . . .

To INFER, ỉn-fêr', v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.
 INFERABLE, ỉn-fêr'-a-bl, a. To be inferred.
 INFERENCE, ỉn-fêr'-ẻnse, s. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.
 INFERRIBLE, ỉn-fêr'-ẻrẻ-bl, a. Deducible from premised grounds.
 INFERIORITY, ỉn-fẻ-rẻ-ỏr'-ẻ-tẻ, s. Lower state of dignity or value.
 INFERIOUR, ỉn-fẻ-rẻ-ủr, a. Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.
 INFERIOUR, ỉn-fẻ-rẻ-ủr, s. One in a lower rank or station than another.
 INFERNAL, ỉn-fẻ-r'-nẻl, a. Hellish, Tartarean.
 INFERNAL, ỉn-fẻ-r'-nẻl, s. One that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.
 INFERNAL STONE, ỉn-fẻ-r'-nẻl stone, s. The lunar caustick.
 INFERTILE, ỉn-fẻr'-tẻl, a. Unfruitful, not productive.
 INFERTILITY, ỉn-fẻr'-tẻl'-ẻ-tẻ, s. Unfruitfulness.
 To INFEST, ỉn-fẻst', v. a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.
 INFESTIVITY, ỉn-fẻs-tẻv'-ẻ-tẻ, s. Mournfulness, want of cheerfulness.
 INFESTRED, ỉn-fẻs'-ẻrd, a. Rankling, inveterate. Properly *Infestered*.
 INFEUDATION, ỉn-fẻ-dẻ-shủn, s. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
 INFIDEL, ỉn-fẻ-dẻl, s. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.
 INFIDELITY, ỉn-fẻ-dẻl'-ẻ-tẻ, s. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.
 INFINITE, ỉn-fẻ-nẻt, a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.
 INFINITELY, ỉn-fẻ-nẻt-lẻ, ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.
 INFINITENESS, ỉn-fẻ-nẻt-nẻs, s. Immensity, boundlessness. [nitely divided.
 INFINITESIMAL, ỉn-fẻ-nẻ-tẻs'-ẻ-sẻ-mẻl, a. Infinitesimal.
 INFINITIVE, ỉn-fẻn'-ẻ-tẻv, a. Unconfined; belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.
 INFINITUDE, ỉn-fẻn'-ẻ-tẻde, s. Infinity, immensity; boundless number.
 INFINITY, ỉn-fẻn'-ẻ-tẻ, s. Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.
 INFIRM, ỉn-fẻrm', a. Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.
 INFIRMARY, ỉn-fẻr'-mẻ-rẻ, s. Lodgings for the sick.
 INFIRMITY, ỉn-fẻr'-mẻ-tẻ, s. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.
 INFIRMNESS, ỉn-fẻrm'-ẻnẻs, s. Weakness, feebleness.
 To INFIX, ỉn-fẻks', v. a. To drive in, to fasten.
 To INFLAME, ỉn-flẻme', v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.
 To INFLAME, ỉn-flẻme', v. n. To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.
 INFLAMER, ỉn-flẻm'-ẻr, s. The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, ỉn-flẻm-mẻ-bẻl'-ẻ-tẻ, s. The quality of catching fire.
 INFLAMMABLE, ỉn-flẻm-mẻ-bl, a. Easy to be set on flame.
 INFLAMMABLENESS, ỉn-flẻm-mẻ-bl-nẻs, s. The quality of easily catching fire.
 INFLAMMATION, ỉn-flẻm-mẻ-shủn, s. The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.
 INFLAMMATORY, ỉn-flẻm-mẻ-tẻr'-ẻ, a. Having the power of inflaming.
 To INFLATE, ỉn-flẻte', v. a. To swell with wind to fill with the breath.
 INFLATION, ỉn-flẻ-shủn, s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.
 To INFLECT, ỉn-flẻkt', v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.
 INFLECTION, ỉn-flẻk'-ẻ-shủn, s. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.
 INFLECTIVE, ỉn-flẻk'-ẻ-tẻv, a. Having the power of bending.
 INFLEXIBILITY, ỉn-flẻks'-ẻ-bẻl'-ẻ-tẻ, } s.
 INFLEXIBLENESS, ỉn-flẻks'-ẻ-bl-nẻs, } s. Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.
 INFLEXIBLE, ỉn-flẻks'-ẻ-bl, a. Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immovable; not to be changed or altered.
 INFLEXIBLY, ỉn-flẻks'-ẻ-blẻ, ad. Inexorably, invariably. [impose as a punishment.
 To INFLICT, ỉn-flẻkt', v. a. To put in act or infliction.
 INFLECTER, ỉn-flẻk'-ẻtẻr, s. He who punishes.
 INFLECTION, ỉn-flẻk'-ẻ-shủn, s. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.
 INFLECTIVE, ỉn-flẻk'-ẻ-tẻv, a. That is laid on as a punishment.
 INFLUENCE, ỉn-flẻu'-ẻnse, s. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.
 To INFLUENCE, ỉn-flẻu'-ẻnse, v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.
 INFLUENT, ỉn-flẻu'-ẻnt, a. Flowing in.
 INFLUENTIAL, ỉn-flẻu'-ẻn-shẻl, a. Exerting influence or power. [thing; infusion.
 INFLUX, ỉn-flẻủks, s. Act of flowing into any body.
 To INFOLD, ỉn-fẻld', v. a. To involve, to inwrap. [with leaves.
 To INFOLIATE, ỉn-fẻlẻ-ẻte, v. a. To cover with leaves.
 To INFORM, ỉn-fẻrm', v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.
 To INFORM, ỉn-fẻrm', v. n. To give intelligence.
 INFORMANT, ỉn-fẻr'-mẻnt, s. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.
 INFORMATION, ỉn-fẻr-mẻ-shủn, s. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or accusing.
 INFORMER, ỉn-fẻrm'-ẻr, s. One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

tàbe, túb, búll....ðíll....póund....thin, THIS.

INFORMIDABLE, ín-fór'mé-dá-bl, *a.* Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, ín-fór'mé-té, *s.* Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, ín-fór'mús, *a.* Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, ín-frákt', *v. a.* To break.

INFRACTION, ín-frák'shún, *s.* The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, ín-frán'jé-bl, *a.* Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, ín-fré'kwén-sé, *s.* Uncommonness, rarity. [mon.

INFREQUENT, ín-fré'kwént, *a.* Rare, uncommon.

To INFRIGIDATE, ín-fríd'jé-dáte, *v. a.* To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, ín-frínje', *v. a.* To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, ín-frínje'mént, *s.* Breach, violation. [violator.

INFRINGER, ín-frínje'úr, *s.* A breaker, a

INFURIATE, ín-fú'ré-áte, *a.* Enraged, raging.

INFUSCATION, ín-fús ká'shún, *s.* The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, ín-fúze', *v. a.* To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind; to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, ín-fú'zè-bl, *a.* Possible to be infused, incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

INFUSION, ín-fú'zhún, *s.* The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling, the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, ín-fú'sív, *a.* Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, ín-gáth'úr-íng, *s.* The act of gathering in the harvest.

To INGEMINATE, ín-jém'mé-náte, *v. a.* To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, ín-jém-mé-ná'shún, *s.* Repetition, reduplication.

INGENDERER, ín-gén'dúr-úr, *s.* He that generates. — See *Engender*.

INGENERABLE, ín-jén'é-rá-bl, *a.* Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, ín-jén'é-ráte, *s.* Inborn,

INGENERATED, ín-jén'é rá-téd, *s.* Innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, ín-jé'né-ús, *a.* Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, ín-jé'né-ús-lé, *ad.* Wittily, subtilely.

INGENIOUSNESS, ín-jé'né-ús-nés, *s.* Wittiness, subtility.

INGENITE, ín-jén-ít, *a.* Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, ín-jé-nú'é-té, *s.* Wit, invention, genius, subtility, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, ín-jén'nú-ús, *a.* Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, ín-jén'nú-ús-lé, *ad.* Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, ín-jén'nú-ús-nés, *s.* Openness, fairness, candour.

INGESTION, ín-jés'tshún, *s.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, ín-gló're-ús, *a.* Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, ín-gló're-ús-lé, *ad.* With ignominy.

INGOT, ín'gót, *s.* A mass of metal.

To INGRAFF, ín-gráf', *v. a.* To propagate trees by inoculation.

To INGRAFT, ín-gráft', *v. a.* To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to settle. — See *To Graff* and *Graft*.

INGRAFTMENT, ín-gráft'mént, *s.* The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, ín-gráte', *s.* Ungrateful,

INGRATEFUL, ín-gráte'fúl, *s.* Unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

To INGRATiate, ín-grá'shè-áte, *v. a.* To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, ín-grát'té-túde, *s.* Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, ín-gré'jént, *s.* Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, ín'grés, *s.* Entrance, power of entrance. [tering.

INGRESSION, ín-grèsh'ún, *s.* The act of entering.

INGUINAL, íng'gwè-nál, *a.* Belonging to the groin.

To INGULF, ín-gúlf', *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, ín-gúr'jé-táte, *v. a.* To swallow. [act of swallowing.

INGURGITATION, ín-gúr-jé-tá'shún, *s.* The

INGUSTABLE, ín-gús'tá-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, ín-háb'íl, or ín-á-bèèl', *a.* Unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To INHABIT, ín-háb'ít, *v. a.* To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, ín-háb'ít, *v. n.* To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, ín-háb'é-tá-bl, *a.* Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In this last sense not now used. [dwellers.

INHABITANCE, ín-háb'ít-ánse, *s.* Residence of

INHABITANT, ín-háb'ít-tánt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, ín-háb'é-tá'shún, *s.* Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, ín-háb'ít-úr, *s.* One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, ín-hále', *v. a.* To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, ín-hár-mó'né-ús, *a.* Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, ín-hère', *v. n.* To exist in something else.

INHERENT, ín-hér'rént, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, ín-hér'rít, *v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, ín-hér'rít-á-bl, *a.* Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, ín-hér'rít-ánse, *s.* Patrimony hereditary possession; in Shakspeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, ín-hér'rít-úr, *s.* An heir, one who receives any thing by succession.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mè, mêt... pine, pln... nô, môve, nôr, nôt...

INHERITRESS, ɪn-hēr'rit-rēs, } s. An heiress.
INHERITRIX, ɪn-hēr'rit-triks, }

To INHERSE, ɪn-hērse', v. a. To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, ɪn-hè'zhūn, s. Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, ɪn-hīb'it, v. a. To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, ɪn-hè-bīsh'ūn, s. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, ɪn-hôld', v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, ɪn-hôs'pè-tā-bl, a. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, ɪn-hôs'pè-tā-blē, ad. Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, ɪn-hôs'pè tā-bl-nēs, }

INHOSPITALITY, ɪn-hôs-pè-tāl'è-tē, } s. Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, ɪn-hū'mān, a. Barbarous, savage.
INHUMANITY, ɪn-hū-mān'è-tē, s. Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, ɪn-hū'mān-lē, ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUMATE, ɪn-hū'māte, } v. a. To bury,
To INHUME, ɪn-hūme', } to inter.

To INJECT, ɪn-jèkt', v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, ɪn-jèk'shūn, s. The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications.

INIMICAL, ɪn-īm'è-kāl, or ɪn-è-ml'kāl, a. Hostile, contrary, repugnant.

INIMITABILITY, ɪn-īm-è-tā-bīl'è-tē, s. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, ɪn-īm'è-tā-bl, a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, ɪn-īm'è-tā-blē, ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, ɪn-jōɪn', v. a. To command, to enforce by authority.—See *Enjoin*; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, ɪn-ik'kwè-tūs, a. Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, ɪn-ik'kwè-tē, s. Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, ɪn-nīsh'āl, a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, ɪn-īsh'è-āte, v. a. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, ɪn-īsh'è-āte, v. n. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, ɪn-īsh'è-āte, a. Unpractised.

INITIATION, ɪn-īsh-è-ā'shūn, s. The act of entering a new comer into any art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, ɪn-jū-kūn'dē-tē, s. Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, ɪn-jū'dè-kā-bl, a. Not cogniz-

INJUDICIAL, ɪn-jū-dīsh'āl, a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, ɪn-jū-dīsh'ūs, a. Void of judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, ɪn-jū-dīsh'ūs-lē, ad. With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, ɪn-jūŋk'shūn, s. Command,

order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, ɪn'jūr, v. a. To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, ɪn'jūr-ūr, s. He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, ɪn-jū're-ūs, a. Unjust, invasive of another's right; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, ɪn-jū're-ūs-lē, ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, ɪn-jū're-ūs-nēs, s. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, ɪn'jū-rē, s. Hurt without justice, mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, ɪn-jūs'tīs, s. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ɪŋk, s. The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ɪŋk, v. a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ɪŋk'hörn, s. A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ɪŋ'kl, s. A kind of narrow fillet, a

INKLING, ɪŋk'liŋg, s. Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ɪŋk'mā-kūr, s. He who makes

INKY, ɪŋk'ē, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink, black as ink.

INLAND, ɪn'lānd, a. Interiour, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, ɪn'lānd, s. Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, ɪn'lān-dūr, s. Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, ɪn-lāp'è-dāte, v. a. To make stony, to turn to stone.

To INLAW, ɪn-lāw', v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLAY, ɪn-lā', v. a. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, ɪn'lā, s. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

INLET, ɪn'lēt, s. Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, ɪn'lē, a. Interiour, internal, secret.

INMATE, ɪn'māte, s. Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, ɪn'mōst, a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, ɪn, s. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

To INN, ɪn, v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, ɪn, v. a. To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, ɪn-nāte', }

INNATED, ɪn-nā'tēd, } a. Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not superadded, not adscititious.

INNATENESS, ɪn-nāte'nēs, s. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, ɪn-nāv've-gā-bl, a. Not to be passed by sailing.

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INNER, ɪn'nâr, *a.* Interiour, not outward.
 INNERMOST, ɪn'nâr-môst, *a.* Remotest from the outward part.
 INNHOLDER, ɪn'hòl-dûr, *s.* A man who keeps an inn. [the sea.
 INNINGS, ɪn'nɪŋz, *s.* Lands recovered from
 INNKEEPER, ɪn'kèep-ûr, *s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.
 INNOCENCE, ɪn'nô-sense, } *s.* Purity from
 INNOCENCY, ɪn'nô-sén-sè, } injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
 INNOCENT, ɪn'nô-sént, *a.* Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; un- hurtful, harmless in effects.
 INNOCENT, ɪn'nô-sént, *s.* One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.
 INNOCENTLY, ɪn'nô-sént-lè, *ad.* Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or im- prudence; without hurt.
 INNOCUOUS, ɪn-nòk'kù-ûs, *a.* Harmless in effects. [mischievous effects.
 INNOCUOUSLY, ɪn-nòk'kù-ûs-lè, *ad.* Without
 INNOCUOUSNESS, ɪn-nòk'kù-ûs-nès, *s.* Harm- lessness.
 To INNOVATE, ɪn'nò-vâte, *v. a.* To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.
 INNOVATION, ɪn-nò-vá'shûn, *s.* Change by the introduction of novelty.
 INNOVATOR, ɪn'nò-vá-tûr, *s.* An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by in- troducing novelties.
 INNOXIOUS, ɪn-nòk'shûs, *a.* Free from mis- chievous effects; pure from crimes.
 INNOXIOUSLY, ɪn-nòk'shûs-lè, *ad.* Harm- lessly. [lessness.
 INNOXIOUSNESS, ɪn-nòk'shûs-nès, *s.* Harm-
 INNUENDO, ɪn-nù-én'dò, *s.* An oblique hint.
 INNUMERABLE, ɪn-nù'mûr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be counted for multitude.
 INNUMERABLY, ɪn-nù'mûr-â blè, *ad.* With- out number.
 INNUMEROUS, ɪn-nù'mûr-ûs, *a.* Too many to be counted.
 To INOCULATE, ɪn-òk'kù-lâte, *v. a.* To pro- pagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.
 INOCULATION, ɪn-òk'kù-lá'shûn, *s.* Inocula- tion is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.
 INOCULATOR, ɪn-òk'kù-lá-tûr, *s.* One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.
 INODOROUS, ɪn-ò'dûr-ûs, *a.* Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.
 INOFFENSIVE, ɪn-òf-fén'sív, *a.* Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent. — See *Offensive*.
 INOFFENSIVELY, ɪn-òf-fén'sív-lè, *ad.* With- out appearance of harm, without harm.
 INOFFENSIVENESS, ɪn-òf-fén'sív-nès, *s.* Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, ɪn-òf-físh'ûs, *a.* Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others. — See *Officious*.
 INOPINATE, ɪn-òp'è-nâte, *a.* Not expected.
 INOPPORTUNE, ɪn-òp-pòr-tûne', *a.* Unsen- sonable, inconvenient. [disorder.
 INORDINACY, ɪn-òr'dè-nâ-sè, *s.* Irregularity,
 INORDINATE, ɪn-òr'dè-nâte, *a.* Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.
 INORDINATELY, ɪn-òr'dè-nâte-lè, *ad.* Irre- gularly, not rightly.
 INORDINATENESS, ɪn-òr'dè-nâte-nès, *s.* Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.
 INORDINATION, ɪn-òr-dè-ná'shûn, *s.* Irregu- larity, deviation from right.
 INORGANICAL, ɪn-òr-gân'è-kâl, *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.
 To INOSCULATE, ɪn-òs'kù-lâte, *v. n.* To unite by opposition or contact.
 INOSCULATION, ɪn-òs'kù-lá'shûn, *s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities.
 INQUEST, ɪŋ kwést, *s.* Judicial inquiry or ex- amination; a jury who are summoned to in- quire into any matter, and give in their opi- nion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.
 INQUIETUDE, ɪn-kwl'è-tûde, *s.* Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.
 To INQUINATE, ɪŋ'kwè nâte, *v. a.* To pol- lute, to corrupt. [tion, pollution.
 INQUINATION, ɪŋ-kwè-ná'shûn, *s.* Corrup-
 INQUIRABLE, ɪn-kwl'râ-bl, *a.* That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.
 To INQUIRE, ɪn-kwl're', *v. n.* To ask ques- tions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.
 To INQUIRE, ɪn-kwl're', *v. a.* To ask about, to seek out, as, He inquired the way.
 INQUIRER, ɪn-kwl'râr, *s.* Searcher, exa- miner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.
 INQUIRY, ɪn-kwl're', *s.* Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.
 INQUISITION, ɪn-kwè-zísh'ûn, *s.* Judicial in- quiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court esta- blished in some countries for the detection of heresy.
 INQUISITIVE, ɪn-kwíz'è-tív, *a.* Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.
 INQUISITIVELY, ɪn-kwíz'è-tív-lè, *ad.* With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.
 INQUISITIVENESS, ɪn-kwíz'è-tív-nès, *s.* Cu- riosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.
 INQUISITOR, ɪn-kwíz'è-tûr, *s.* One who ex- amines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquisition. [rails.
 To INRAIL, ɪn-râle', *v. a.* To enclose with
 INROAD, ɪn'ròde, *s.* Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.
 INSANABLE, ɪn-sân'â-bl, *a.* Incurable, irre- mediable.
 INSANE, ɪn-sâne', *a.* Mad; making mad.
 INSANITY, ɪn-sân'è-tè, *s.* The state of being insane; madness.
 INSATIABLE, ɪn-sá'shè-â-bl, *a.* Greedy be- yond measure, greedy so as not to be satis- fied. [Greediness not to be appeased.
 INSATIABLENESS, ɪn-sá'shè-â-bl-nès, *s.*
 INSATIABLY, ɪn-sá'shè-â-blè, *ad.* With greediness not to be appeased.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nò, mòve, nòr, nôt....

INSATIATE, ɪn-sá'shè-àte, *a.* Greedy, so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, ɪn-sátsh'ù-rá-bl, *a.* Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, ɪn-skribe', *v. a.* To write on any thing; it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, ɪn-skrip'shûn, *s.* Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, ɪn-skrù'tá-bl, *a.* Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSCULP, ɪn-skùlp', *v. a.* To engrave, to cut. [engraved.

INSCULPTURE, ɪn-skùlp'tshùre, *s.* Any thing

To INSEAM, ɪn-sème', *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, ɪn'sèkt, *s.* Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTOR, ɪn-sèk-tá'tûr, *s.* One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, ɪn-sèk'tîl, *a.* Having the nature of insects. [studies or describes insects.

INSECTOLOGER, ɪn-sèk-tól'ò jûr, *s.* One who

INSECURE, ɪn-se-kûre', *a.* Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, ɪn-sè-kû're-tè, *s.* Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, ɪn-sèm-mè-ná'shûn, *s.* The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, ɪn-sén'sáte, *a.* Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, ɪn-sén-sè-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporeal sense.

INSENSIBLE, ɪn-sén'sè-bl, *a.* Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly, gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, ɪn-sén'sè-bl-nés, *s.* Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, ɪn-sén'sè-blè, *ad.* Imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporeal sense. [perception.

INSENTIENT, ɪn-sén'shè-ènt, *a.* Not having

INSEPARABILITY, ɪn-sép-pâr-â-bl'l'è-tè, }

INSEPARABLENESS, ɪn-sép-pâr-â-bl-nés, } *s.* The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, ɪn-sép-pâr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, ɪn-sép-pâr-â-blè, *ad.* With indissoluble union.

To INSERT, ɪn-sért', *v. a.* To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, ɪn-sér'shûn, *s.* The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

INSERVE, ɪn-sérv', *v. a.* To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, ɪn-sér've-ènt, *a.* Conducive, of use to an end. [shell.

To INSHELL, ɪn-shél', *v. a.* To hide in a

To INSHIP, ɪn-shíp', *v. a.* To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

To INSHRINE, ɪn-shrine', *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, ɪn'side, *s.* Interior part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, ɪn-sid-è-á'tûr, *s.* One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, ɪn-sid'è-ús, or ɪn-sid'jè-ús, *a.* Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, ɪn-sid'è-ús-lè, *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, ɪn'site, *s.* Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, ɪn-sig-nif'fè-kânse, }

INSIGNIFICANCY, ɪn-sig-nif'fè-kân-sè, } *s.*

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, ɪn-sig-nif'fè-kânt, *a.* Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, ɪn-sig-nif'fè-kânt-lè, *ad.* Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, ɪn-sîn-sère', *a.* Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, ɪn-sîn-sér'è-tè, *s.* Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINUE, ɪn-sîn'nû, *v. a.* To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, ɪn-sîn'nû-ânt, *a.* Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, ɪn-sîn'nû-àte, *v. a.* To introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to instil, to infuse gently.

To INSINUATE, ɪn-sîn'nû-àte, *v. n.* To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to unfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, ɪn-sîn'nû-á'shûn, *s.* The power of pleasing, or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, ɪn-sîn'nû-á-tiv, *a.* Stealing on the affections. [sinuates.

INSINUATOR, ɪn-sîn'nû-á-tûr, *s.* He that insinuates.

INSIPID, ɪn-síp'pîd, *a.* Without taste; without spirit, without pathos; flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, ɪn-sé-pîd'è-tè, }

INSIPIDNESS, ɪn-síp'pîd-nés, } *s.* Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, ɪn-síp'pîd-lè, *ad.* Without taste, dully.

INSIPIENCE, ɪn-síp'è-ènce, *s.* Folly, want of understanding.

To INSIST, ɪn-síst', *v. n.* To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse. [thing.

INSISTENT, ɪn-sís'tènt, *a.* Resting upon any

INSISTURE, ɪn-sís'tshùre, *s.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity.

INSITIENCY, ɪn-sîsh'è-èn-sè, *s.* Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

INSITION, ín-sísh'ún, *s.* The insertion, or ingraftment of one branch into another.
To INSNARE, ín snà're', *v. a.* To entrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle; to entangle in difficulties or perplexities.
INSNARER, ín-snà'rúr, *s.* He that ensnares.
INSOBRIETY, ín-sò-brí'è-tè, *s.* Drunkenness, want of sobriety.
INSOCIABLE, ín-sò'shè-á-bl, *a.* Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.
To INSOLATE, ín'sò-làte, *v. a.* To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION, ín-sò-là'shún, *s.* Exposition to the sun.
INSOLENCE, ín'sò-lénse, } *s.* Pride exerted
INSOLENCY, ín'sò-lén-sè, }
 in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
INSOLENT, ín'sò-lént, *a.* Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.
INSOLENTLY, ín'sò-lént-lè, *ad.* With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.
INSOLVABLE, ín-sòl'vâ-bl, *a.* Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.
INSOLUBLE, ín-sòl'lú-bl, *a.* Not to be dissolved or separated. [pay debts.
INSOLVENCY, ín-sòl'ven-sè, *s.* Inability to
INSOLVENT, ín-sòl'vent, *a.* Unable to pay.
INSOMUCH, ín-sò-mútsh', *conj.* So that, to such a degree that.
To INSPECT, ín-spèkt', *v. a.* To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION, ín-spèk'shún, *s.* Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.
INSPECTOR, ín-spèk'túr, *s.* A prying examiner; a superintendent.
INSPESSION, ín-spèr'shún, *s.* A sprinkling.
To INSPIRE, ín-sfè're', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere. [drawn in with the breath.
INSPIRABLE, ín-spl'rá-bl, *a.* That may be
INSPIRATION, ín-spè-rà'shún, *s.* The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. [breath.
To INSPIRE, ín-spl're', *v. n.* To draw in the
To INSPIRE, ín-spl're', *v. a.* To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.
INSPIRER, ín-spl'rúr, *s.* He that inspires.
To INSPIRIT, ín-spl'r'ít, *v. a.* To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.
To INSPISSATE, ín-spl's'sàte, *v. a.* To thicken, to make thick.
INSPISSATION, ín-spl's-sà'shún, *s.* The act of making any liquid thick.
INSTABILITY, ín-stá-bl'è-tè, *s.* Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.
INSTABLE, ín-stá-bl, *a.* Inconstant, changing
To INSTALL, ín-stáll', *v. a.* To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
INSTALLATION, ín-stál-là'shún, *s.* The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
INSTALMENT, ín-stál'mént, *s.* The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, ín'stánse, } *s.* Importunity,
INSTANCY, ín'stán-sè, } urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.
To INSTANCE, ín'stánse, *v. n.* To give or offer an example.
INSTANT, ín'stánt, *a.* Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.
INSTANT, ín'stánt, *s.* Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.
INSTANTANEOUS, ín-stán-tà'nè-ús, *a.* Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.
INSTANTANEOUSLY, ín-stán-tà'nè-ús-lè, *ad.* In an indivisible point of time.
INSTANTLY, ín'stánt-lè, *ad.* Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.
To INSTATE, ín-stàte', *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete. [ration, reparation, renewal.
INSTAURATION, ín-stàw-rà'shún, *s.* Resto
INSTEAD, ín-stéd', *prep.* In room of, in place of; equal to.
To INSTEEP, ín-steép', *v. a.* To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.
INSTEP, ín'stèp, *s.* The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
To INSTIGATE, ín'stè-gàte, *v. a.* To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.
INSTIGATION, ín-stè-gà'shún, *s.* Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.
INSTIGATOR, ín'stè-gà-túr, *s.* Inciter to ill
To INSTIL, ín-stíl', *v. a.* To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.
INSTILLATION, ín-stíl-là'shún, *s.* The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.
INSTINCT, ín-stíngkt', *a.* Moved, animated.
INSTINCT, ín'stíngkt, *s.* The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.
INSTINCTIVE, ín-stíngk'tív, *a.* Acting without the application or choice of reason.
INSTINCTIVELY, ín-stíngk'tív-lè, *ad.* By instinct, by the call of nature.
To INSTITUTE, ín'stè-tùte, *v. a.* To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.
INSTITUTE, ín'stè-tùte, *s.* Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.
INSTITUTION, ín-stè-tù'shún, *s.* Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.
INSTITUTIONARY, ín-stè-tù'shún-ár-è, *a.* Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.
INSTITUTOR, ín'stè-tù-túr, *s.* An establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator.
INSTITUTIST, ín'stè-tù-tíst, *s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.
To INSTOP, ín-stòp', *v. a.* To close up, to stop.
To INSTRUCT, ín-strúkt', *v. a.* To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt....mē, mēt....plne, pīn....nō, mōve, nōr, not

INSTRUCTOR, ɪn-strūk'tūr, *s.* A teacher, an institutor.
INSTRUCTION, ɪn-strūk'shūn, *s.* The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate. [knowledge.
INSTRUCTIVE, ɪn-strūk'tiv, *a.* Conveying
INSTRUMENT, ɪn'strū-mēnt, *s.* A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.
INSTRUMENTAL, ɪn-strū-mēn'tāl, *a.* Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.
INSTRUMENTALITY, ɪn-strū-mēn-tāl'è-tè, *s.* Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTALLY, ɪn-strū-mēn'tāl-è, *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTALNESS, ɪn-strū-mēn'tāl-nēs, *s.* Usefulness as means to an end.
INSUFFERABLE, ɪn-sũf'fūr-ā-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.
INSUFFERABLY, ɪn-sũf'fūr-ā-blè, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.
INSUFFICIENCY, ɪn-sũf-fish'ense, } *s.* Inadequateness to any end or purpose.
INSUFFICIENCY, ɪn-sũf-fish'èn-sè, }
INSUFFICIENT, ɪn-sũf-fish'ènt, *a.* Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.
INSUFFICIENTLY, ɪn-sũf-fish'ènt-lè, *ad.* With want of proper ability.
INSUFFLATION, ɪn-sũf-flā'shūn, *s.* The act of breathing upon.
INSULAR, ɪn'shū-lār, } *a.* Belonging to
INSULARY, ɪn'shū-lār-è, } an island.
INSULATED, ɪn'shū-lā-téd, *a.* Not contiguous on any side.
INSULSE, ɪn-sũlse', *a.* Dull, insipid, heavy.
INSULT, ɪn'sũlt, *s.* The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.
To INSULT, ɪn-sũlt', *v. a.* To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.
INSULTER, ɪn-sũlt'ūr, *s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph.
INSULTINGLY, ɪn-sũlt'ing-lè, *ad.* With contemptuous triumph.
INSUPERABILITY, ɪn-sũ-pēr-ā-bil'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being invincible.
INSUPERABLE, ɪn-sũ'pēr-ā-bl, *a.* Invincible, insurmountable.
INSUPERABLENESS, ɪn-sũ'pēr-ā-bl-nēs, *s.* Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.
INSUPERABLY, ɪn-sũ'pēr-ā-blè, *ad.* Invincibly, insurmountably.
INSUPPORTABLE, ɪn-sũp-pør'tā-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.
INSUPPORTABLENESS, ɪn-sũp-pør'tā-bl-nēs, *s.* Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance [yond endurance.
INSUPPORTABLY, ɪn-sũp-pør'tā-ble, *ad.* Be-

INSURMOUNTABLE, ɪn-sũr-móun'tā-bl, *a.* Insuperable, not to be got over.
INSURMOUNTABLY, ɪn-sũr-móun'tā-blè, *ad.* Invincibly, unconquerably.
INSURRECTION, ɪn-sũr-rèk'shūn, *s.* A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.
INSUSURRATION, ɪn-sũ-sũr-rā'shūn, *s.* The act of whispering into something.
INTACTIBLE, ɪn-tāk'tè-bl, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
INTAGLIO, ɪn-tāl'yò, *s.* Any thing that has figures engraved on it.
INTASTABLE, ɪn-tās'tā-bl, *a.* Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.
INTEGER, ɪn'tè-jūr, *s.* The whole of any thing.
INTEGRAL, ɪn'tè-grāl, *a.* Whole; applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective, not fractional, not broken into fractions. [of parts.
INTEGRAL, ɪn'tè-grāl, *s.* The whole made up
INTEGRANT, ɪn'tè-grānt, *a.* Necessary for making up an integer.
INTEGRITY, ɪn-tèg'grè-tè, *s.* Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterated state; intireness.
INTEGUMENT, ɪn-tèg'gũ-mēnt, *s.* Any thing that covers or envelops another.
INTELLECT, ɪn'tèl-lèkt, *s.* The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.
INTELLECTION, ɪn-tèl-lèk'shūn, *s.* The act of understanding. [power to understand.
INTELLECTIVE, ɪn-tèl-lèk'tiv, *a.* Having
INTELLECTUAL, ɪn-tèl-lèk'tshũ-āl, *a.* Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, ɪn-tèl-lèk'tshũ-āl, *s.* Intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties.
INTELLIGENCE, ɪn-tèl'lè-jèmse, } *s.* Com-
INTELLIGENCY, ɪn-tèl'lè-jèn-sè, } merce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.
INTELLIGENCER, ɪn-tèl'lè-jèn-sũr, *s.* One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.
INTELLIGENT, ɪn-tèl'lè-jènt, *a.* Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.
INTELLIGENTIAL, ɪn-tèl-lè-jèn'shāl, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.
INTELLIGIBILITY, ɪn-tèl-lè-jè-bil'è-tè, *s.* Possibility to be understood.
INTELLIGIBLE, ɪn-tèl'lè-jè-bl, *a.* To be conceived by the understanding.
INTELLIGIBLENESS, ɪn-tèl'lè-jè-bl-nēs, *s.* Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.
INTELLIGIBLY, ɪn-tèl'lè-jè-blè, *ad.* So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.
INTEMERATE, ɪn-tèm'èr-āte, *a.* Undeified, unpolluted. [constitution.
INTEMPERAMENT, ɪn-tèm'pær-ā-mēnt, *s.* Bad
INTEMPERANCE, ɪn-tèm'pær-ānse, } *s.*
INTEMPERANCY, ɪn-tèm'pær-ān-sè, } Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

tube, túb, búl. . . . ðl. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

INTEMPERATE, ín-tém'pér-áte, *a.* Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, ín-tém'pér-áte-lé, *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, ín-tém'pér-áte-nés, *s.* Want of moderation.

TEMPERATURE, ín-tém'pér-á-túre, *s.* Excess of some quality. [sign.

To INTEND, ín-tend', *v. a.* To mean, to de-

INTENDANT, ín-tén'dánt, *s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, ín-ténd'mént, *s.* Intention, design.

To INTENERATE, ín-tén'nér-áte, *v. a.* To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, ín-tén-nér-á'shún, *s.* The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, ín-tén'é-bl, *a.* That cannot hold.

INTENSE, ín-tense', *a.* Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, ín-tense'lé, *ad.* To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, ín-tense'nés, *s.* The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTENSION, ín-tén'shún, *s.* The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSITY, ín-tén'sé-té, *s.* Intenseness.

INTENSIVE, ín-tén'sív, *a.* Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care. [degree.

INTENSIVELY, ín-tén'sív-lé, *ad.* To a great

INTENT, ín-tént', *a.* Anxiously, diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, ín-tént', *s.* A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, ín-tén'shún, *s.* Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, ín-tén'shún-ál, *a.* Designed, done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, ín-tén'shún-ál-lé, *ad.* By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, ín-tén'tív, *a.* Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, ín-tén'tív-lé, *ad.* With application, closely.

INTENTLY, ín-tént'lé, *ad.* With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, ín-tént'nés, *s.* The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, ín-tér', *v. a.* To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, ín-tér'ká-lár, } *a.* Insert-

INTERCALARY, ín-tér-kál'á-ré, } ed out of the common order, to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an Intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE, ín-tér'ká-láte, *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, ín-tér-ká-lá'shún, *s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, ín-tér-séed', *v. n.* To pass between; to mediate, to act between two parties. [tercedes, a mediator.

INTERCEDER, ín-tér-sééd'úr, *s.* One that in-

To INTERCEPT, ín-tér-sépt', *v. a.* To stop and

seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, ín-tér-sép'shún, *s.* Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, ín-tér-sésh'ún, *s.* Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOUR, ín-tér-sés'súr, *s.* Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. [chain, to link together.

To INTERCHAIN, ín-tér-tsháne', *v. a.* To

To INTERCHANGE, ín-tér-tshánje', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately

INTERCHANGE, ín-tér-tshánje, *s.* Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, ín-tér-tshán'já-bl, *a.* Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, ín-tér-tshán'já-blé, *ad.* Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, ín-tér-tshánje'mént, *s.* Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, ín-tér-síp'è-ént, *s.* An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, ín-tér-sízh'ún, *s.* Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, ín-tér-klúde', *v. n.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening. [tion, interception.

INTERCLUSION, ín-tér-klú'zhún, *s.* Obstruction.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, ín-tér-kò-lúm-né-á'shún, *s.* The space between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, ín-tér-kóm'mún, *v. n.* To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, ín-tér-kóm-mú'né-té, *s.* A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ín-tér-kòs'tál, *a.* Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ín-tér-kòrse, *s.* Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ín-tér-kúr'rénse, *s.* Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, ín-tér-kúr'rént, *a.* Running between. [course.

INTERDEAL, ín-tér-déle', *s.* Traffick, inter-

To INTERDICT, ín-tér-díkt', *v. a.* To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ín-tér-díkt, *s.* Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ín-tér-dík'shún, *s.* Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict. [ing to an interdiction.

INTERDICTORY, ín-tér-dík'túr-é, *a.* Belong-

To INTEREST, ín-tér-ést, *v. a.* To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, ín-tér-ést, *s.* Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, ín-tér-fère', *v. a.* To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, ín-tér-f'rénse, *s.* An interposing an intermeddling.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

INTERFLUENT, ʔn-tēr-fū-ēnt, *a.* Flowing between. [between.]
INTERFULGENT, ʔn-tēr-fāl-jēnt, *a.* Shining
INTERFUSED, ʔn-tēr-fūzd', *a.* Poured or scattered between.
INTERJACENCY, ʔn-tēr-jā'sēn-sē, *s.* The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between. [lying between.]
INTERJACENT, ʔn-tēr-jā'sēnt, *a.* Intervening,
INTERJECTION, ʔn-tēr-jēk'shūn, *s.* A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interposition; act of something coming between.
INTERIM, ʔn'tēr-īm, *s.* Mean time, intervening time. [mutually, to intermarry.]
To INTERJOIN, ʔn-tēr-jōin', *v. n.* To join
INTERIOUR, ʔn-tēr-rē-ūr, *a.* Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.
INTERKNOWLEDGE, ʔn-tēr-nōl'lēdje, *s.* Mutual knowledge.
To INTERLACE, ʔn-tēr-lāse', *v. a.* To intermix, to put one thing within another.
INTERLAPSE, ʔn-tēr-lāpse', *s.* The flow of time between any two events.
To INTERLARD, ʔn-tēr-lārd', *v. a.* To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.
To INTERLEAVE, ʔn-tēr-lēve', *v. a.* To checker a book by the insertion of blank leaves.
To INTERLINE, ʔn-tēr-līne', *v. a.* To write in alternate lines, to correct by something written between the lines.
INTERLINEATION, ʔn-tēr-līn-ē-d'shūn, *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.
To INTERLINK, ʔn-tēr-līngk', *v. a.* To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.
INTERLOCUTION, ʔn-tēr-lō-kū'shūn, *s.* Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.
INTERLOCUTOR, ʔn-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr, *s.* Dialogist; one that talks with another.
INTERLOCUTORY, ʔn-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr-ē, *a.* Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.
To INTERLOPE, ʔn-tēr-lōpe', *v. n.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.
INTERLOPER, ʔn-tēr-lō-pūr, *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.
INTERLUCENT, ʔn-tēr-lū'sēnt, *a.* Shining between.
INTERLUDE, ʔn'tēr-lūde, *s.* Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.
INTERLUENCY, ʔn-tēr-lū-ēn-sē, *s.* Water interposed, interposition of a flood.
INTERLUNAR, ʔn-tēr-lū'nār, }
INTERLUNARY, ʔn-tēr-lū'nār-ē, } *a.* Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.
INTERMARRIAGE, ʔn-tēr-mār'rīdje, *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.
To INTERMARRY, ʔn-tēr-mār'rē, *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other.
To INTERMEDDLE, ʔn-tēr-mēd'dl, *v. n.* To interpose officiously.
INTERMEDDLER, ʔn-tēr-mēd'dl-ūr, *s.* One that interposes officiously.
INTERMEDIACY, ʔn-tēr-mē'dē-ā-sē, or ʔn-tēr-mē'jē-ā-sē, *s.* Interposition, intervention

INTERMEDIAL, ʔn-tēr-mē'dē-āl, or ʔn-tēr-mē'jē-āl, *a.* Intervening, lying between, intervenient. [vening, interposed.]
INTERMEDIATE, ʔn-tēr mē'dē-āte, *a.* Intermediate
INTERMEDIATELY, ʔn-tēr-mē'dē-āte-lē, *ad.* By way of intervention. [ture.]
INTERMENT, ʔn-tēr'mēnt, *s.* Burial, sepulchre.
INTERMIGRATION, ʔn-tēr-mē-grā'shūn, *s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.
INTERMINABLE, ʔn-tēr'mē-nā-bl, *a.* Immense, admitting no boundary.
INTERMINATE, ʔn-tēr'mē-nāte, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited. [nace, threat.]
INTERMINATION, ʔn-tēr-mē nā'shūn, *s.* Menace.
To INTERMINGLE, ʔn-tēr-mīng'gl, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix some things among others.
To INTERMINGLE, ʔn-tēr-mīng'gl, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.
INTERMISSION, ʔn-tēr-mīsh'ūn, *s.* Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.
INTERMISSIVE, ʔn-tēr-mīs'siv, *a.* Coming by fits, not continual.
To INTERMIT, ʔn-tēr-mīt', *v. a.* To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.
To INTERMIT, ʔn-tēr-mīt', *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.
INTERMITTENT, ʔn-tēr-mīt'tēnt, *a.* Coming by fits.
To INTERMIX, ʔn-tēr-mīks', *v. a.* To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.
To INTERMIX, ʔn-tēr-mīks', *v. n.* To be mingled together.
INTERMIXTURE, ʔn-tēr-mīks'tshūre, *s.* Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.
INTERMUNDANE, ʔn-tēr-mūn'dāne, *a.* Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. [tween walls.]
INTERMURAL, ʔn-tēr-mū'rāl, *a.* Lying between walls.
INTERMUTUAL, ʔn-tēr-mū'tshā-āl, *a.* Mutual, interchanged. [foreign.]
INTERN, ʔn-tēr'n', *a.* Inward, intestine, not external.
INTERNAL, ʔn-tēr'nāl, *a.* Inward, not external; intrinsic, not depending on external accidents, real.
INTERNALLY, ʔn-tēr'nāl-ē, *ad.* Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.
INTERNECINE, ʔn-tēr-nē'slne, *a.* Endeavouring mutual destruction. [slaughter.]
INTERNECION, ʔn-tēr-nē'shūn, *s.* Massacre.
INTERNUNCIO, ʔn-tēr-nūn'shē-ō, *s.* Messenger between two parties.
INTERPELLATION, ʔn-tēr-pēl-lā'shūn, *s.* A summons, a call upon.
To INTERPOLATE, ʔn-tēr-pō-lāte, *v. a.* To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.
INTERPOLATION, ʔn-tēr-pō-lā'shūn, *s.* Something added or put into the original matter.
INTERPOLATOR, ʔn-tēr-pō-lā-tūr, *s.* One that foists in counterfeit passages.
INTERPOSAL, ʔn-tēr-pō-zāl, *s.* Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.
To INTERPOSE, ʔn-tēr-pōze', *v. a.* To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

tube, túb, búttpóundthin, **THIS.**

To INTERPOSE, ín-têr-pòze', *v. n.* To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, ín-têr-pó'zâr, *s.* One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, ín-têr-pò-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Intervenant agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, ín-têr'prêt, *v. a.* To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE ín-têr'prê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, ín-têr-prê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, ín-têr'prê-tâ-tív, *a.* Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, ín-têr'prê-tâ-tív-lê, *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, ín-têr'prê-târ, *s.* An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, ín-têr-pûngk'shûn, *s.* Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, ín-têr-rêg'nûm, *s.* The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, ín-têr-râne', *s.* Vacancy of the throne. [examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, ín-têr'rò-gâte, *v. a.* To

To INTERROGATE, ín-têr'rò-gâte, *v. n.* To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, ín-têr-rò-gâ'shûn, *s.* A question put, an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus, (?)

INTERROGATIVE, ín-têr-ròg'gâ-tív, *a.* Denoting a question, expressed in a questionnaire form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, ín-têr-ròg'gâ-tív, *s.* A pronoun used in asking questions, as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, ín-têr-ròg'gâ-tív-lê, *ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, ín-têr'rò-gâ-târ, *s.* An asker of questions. [question, an inquiry.

INTERROGATORY, ín-têr-ròg'gâ-târ-lê, *s.* A

INTERROGATORY, ín-têr-ròg'gâ-târ-lê, *a.* Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, ín-têr-rûpt', *v. a.* To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding, by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, ín-têr-rûp'têd-lê, *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, ín-têr-rûpt'târ, *s.* He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, ín-têr-rûp'shûn, *s.* Interposition, breach of continuity; hinderance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, ín-têr-skâp'pû-lâr, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, ín-têr-sînd', *v. a.* To cut off by interruption. [write between.

To INTERSCRIBE, ín-têr-skribê', *v. a.* To

INTERSECANT, ín-têr-sê'kânt, *a.* Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, ín-têr-sêkt', *v. a.* To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, ín-têr-sêkt', *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, ín-têr-sêk'shûn, *s.* The point where lines cross each other.

To INSERT, ín-têr-sêrt', *v. a.* To put in between other things.

INSERTION, ín-têr-sêr'shûn, *s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, ín-têr-spêrse', *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, ín-têr-spêr'shûn, *s.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, ín-têr-stêl'lâr, *a.* Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, ín'têr-stîs, or ín-têr'stîs, *s.* Space between one thing and another.

INTERSTITIAL, ín-têr-stîsh'âl, *a.* Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, ín-têr-têks'tshûre, *s.* Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, ín-têr-twîne', } *v. a.* To

To INTERTWIST, ín-têr-twîst', } unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, ín'têr-vâl, *s.* Spaces between places; interstice; time passing between two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper. [between things or persons.

To INTERVENE, ín-têr-vêne', *v. n.* To come

INTERVENIENT, ín-têr-vê-nê-ênt, *a.* Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, ín-têr-vên'shûn, *s.* Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

To INTERVERT, ín-têr-vêrt', *v. a.* To turn to another course. [of each other.

INTERVIEW, ín'têr-vû, *s.* Mutual sight, sight

To INTERVOLVE, ín-têr-vôlv', *v. a.* To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, ín-têr-wêve', *v. a.* Pret. *Interwove.* Part. pass. *Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved.* To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, ín-tês'tâ-bl, *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, ín-tês'tâte, *a.* Wanting a will, dying without a will. [the guts.

INTESTINAL, ín-tês'tê-nâl, *a.* Belonging to

INTESTINE, ín-tês'tîn, *a.* Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestick, not foreign. [bowels.

INTESTINES, ín-tês'tînz, *s.* The guts, the

To INTHRAL, ín-thrâwl', *v. a.* To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, ín-thrâwl'mênt, *s.* Servitude, slavery.

To INTHRONE, ín-thrône', *v. a.* To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ín'tê-mâ-sê, *s.* Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, ín'tê-mât, *a.* Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ín'tê-mât, *s.* A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, ín'tê-mâte, *v. a.* To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, ín'tê-mâte-lê, *ad.* Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

INTIMATION, ín-tê-mâ'shûn, *s.* Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, ín-tîm'ê-dâte, *v. a.* To make fearful, to dastardize, to make cowardly.

Fate, fãr, fãll, fãt . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pĩn . . . nõ, mõe, nõr, nõt . . .

INTIRE, in-tĩr', *a.* Whole, undiminished, unbroken. [tegrity.]

INTIRENESS, in-tĩr'nēs, *s.* Wholeness, in-

INTO, in'tõ, *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, in-tõl'lēr-ã-bl, *a.* Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tõl'lēr-ã-bl-nēs, *s.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tõl'lēr-ã-blē, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tõl'lēr-ãnt, *a.* Not enduring, not able to endure. [ration.]

INTOLERANCE, in-tõl'lēr-ãnse, *s.* Want of tolerance.

TO INTOMB, in-tõm', *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tõ-nã'shũn, *s.* Manner of sounding.

TO INTONE, in-tõne', *v. n.* To make a slow protracted noise. [to wring.]

TO INTORT, in-tõrt', *v. a.* To twist, to wreath,

TO INTOXICATE, in-tõks'ē-kãte, *v. a.* To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tõks'ē-kã'shũn, *s.* Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trãk'tã-bl, *a.* Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate, unmanageable, furious. [stinacy, perverseness.]

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trãk'tã-bl-nēs, *s.* Ob-

INTRACTABLY, in-trãk'tã-blē, *ad.* Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trãn-kwĩl'ē-tē, *s.* Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trãns-mũ'tã-bl, *a.* Unchangeable to any other substance.

TO INTREASURE, in-trēzh'ũre, *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury.

TO INTRENCH, in-trēnsh', *v. a.* To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trēnsh'ãnt, *a.* Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trēnsh'mēnt, *s.* Fortification with a trench. [bold, brave.]

INTREFID, in-trēp'ĩd, *a.* Fearless, daring,

INTREFIDITY, in-trē-pĩd'ē-tē, *s.* Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, in-trēp'ĩd-lē, *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, in'trē-kã-sē, *s.* State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, in'trē-kãte, *a.* Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obscure.

TO INTRICATE, in'trē-kãte, *v. a.* To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, in'trē-kãte-lē, *ad.* With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'trē-kãte-nēs, *s.* Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, in-trēg', *s.* A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

TO INTRIGUE, in-trēg', *v. n.* To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-trēg'ũr, *s.* One who busies

himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trēg'ĩng-lē, *ad.* With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trĩn'sē-kãl, *a.* Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trĩn'sē-kãl-ē, *ad.* Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSECATE, in-trĩn'sē-kãte, *a.* Perplexed. Obsolete.

INTRINSICK, in-trĩn'sĩk, *a.* Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

TO INTRODUCE, in-trõ-dũs', *v. a.* To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice, to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trõ-dũ'sũr, *s.* One who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, in-trõ-dũk'shũn, *s.* The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface, or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trõ-dũk'tĩv, *a.* Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trõ-dũk'tũr-ē, *a.* Previous, serving as a means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, in-trõ-grēsh'ũn, *s.* Entrance, the act of entering. [sending in.]

INTROMISSION, in-trõ-mĩsh'ũn, *s.* The act of **TO INTROMIT**, in-trõ-mĩt', *v. a.* To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

TO INTROSPECT, in-trõ-spēkt', *v. a.* To take a view of the inside. [of the inside.]

INTROSPECTION, in-trõ-spēk'shũn, *s.* A view

INTROVENIENT, in-trõ-vē'nē-ēnt, *a.* Entering coming in. [wards.]

TO INTROVERT, in-trõ-vērt', *v. a.* To turn in

TO INTRUDE, in-trõd', *v. n.* To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

TO INTRUDE, in-trõd', *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-trõd'ũr, *s.* One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, in-trõd'zhũn, *s.* The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

INTRUSIVE, in-trõd'sĩv, *a.* Intruding, coming into company without invitation.

TO INTRUST, in-trũst', *v. a.* To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, in-tũ-lsh'ũn, *s.* Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, in-tũ'ē-tĩv, *a.* Seen by the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, in-tũ'ē-tĩv-lē, *ad.* Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception

INTUMESCENCE, in-tũ-mēs'sēnsē, *s.* Swell.

INTUMESCENCY, in-tũ-mēs'sēnsē, *s.* Tumour,

INTURGESCENCE, in-tũr-jēs'sēnsē, *s.* Swelling the act or state of swelling.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pðánd . . . thín. THIS.

To INTWINE, ín-twíne', *v. a.* To twist or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.
 To INVADE, ín-vàde', *v. a.* To attack a country, to make a hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.
 INVADER, ín-và'dúr, *s.* One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assailant. [or efficacy.
 INVALID, ín-vál'id, *a.* Weak, of no weight
 INVALID, ín-và-léed', *s.* One disabled by sickness or hurts.
 To INVALIDATE, ín-vál'è-dàte, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.
 INVALIDITY, ín-và-ld'è-tè, *s.* Weakness, want of efficacy.
 INVALUABLE, ín-vál'ù-à-bl, *a.* Precious above estimation, inestimable.
 INVARIABLE, ín-và'rè-à-bl, *a.* Unchangeable, constant.
 INVARIABleness, ín-và'rè-à-bl-nès, *s.* Immutability, constancy.
 INVARIABLY, ín-và'rè-à-blè, *ad.* Unchangeably, constantly.
 INVASION, ín-và'zhún, *s.* Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.
 INVASIVE, ín-và'sív, *a.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.
 INVECTIVE, ín-vèk'tív, *s.* A severe censure in speech or writing.
 INVECTIVE, ín-vèk'tív, *a.* Satirical, abusive.
 INVECTIVELY, ín-vèk'tív-lè, *ad.* Satirically, abusively. [or reproach.
 To INVEIGH, ín-và', *v. n.* To utter censure
 INVEIGHER, ín-và'úr, *s.* Vehement railer.
 To INVEIGLE, ín-vè'gl, *v. a.* To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.
 INVEIGLER, ín-vè'gl-úr, *s.* Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill. [hint.
 INUENDO, ín-ù-èn'dò, *s.* A distant notice; a
 To INVENT, ín-vènt', *v. a.* To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanicks.
 INVENTER, ín-vènt'úr, *s.* One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.
 INVENTION, ín-vèn'shún, *s.* Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.
 INVENTIVE, ín-vèn'tív, *a.* Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.
 INVENTOR, ín-vènt'úr, *s.* A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.
 INVENTORIALY, ín-vèn-tò'rè-ál-è, *ad.* In manner of an inventory.
 INVENTORY, ín'vèn-túr-è, *s.* An account or catalogue of moveables. [invents.
 INVENTRESS, ín-vèn'très, *s.* A female that
 INVERSE, ín-vèrse', *a.* Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.
 INVERSION, ín-vèr'shún, *s.* Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.
 To INVERT, ín-vèrt', *v. a.* To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, ín-vèr'téd-lè, *ad.* In contrary or reversed order.
 To INVEST, ín-vèst', *v. a.* To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions. [clothing.
 INVESTIENT, ín-vès'tshènt, *a.* Covering.
 INVESTIGABLE, ín-vès'tè-gà-bl, *a.* To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.
 To INVESTIGATE, ín-vès'tè-gàte, *v. a.* To search out, to find out by rational disquisition
 INVESTIGATION, ín-vès-tè-gà'shún, *s.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.
 INVESTITURE, ín-vès'tè-tùre, *s.* The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.
 INVESTMENT, ín-vèst'mènt, *s.* Dress, clothes, garment, habit.
 INVETERACY, ín-vèt'tér-à-sè, *s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.
 INVETERATE, ín-vèt'tér-àte, *a.* Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.
 To INVETERATE, ín-vèt'tér-àte, *v. a.* To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.
 INVETERATENESS, ín-vèt'tér-àte-nès, *s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
 INVETERATION, ín-vèt'tér-à'shún, *s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
 INVIDIOUS, ín-víd'è-ús, or ín-víd'jè-ús, *a.* Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.
 INVIDIOUSLY, ín-víd'è-ús-lè, *ad.* Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.
 INVIDIOUSNESS, ín-víd'è-ús-nès, *s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
 To INVIGORATE, ín-víg'gò-ràte, *v. a.* To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.
 INVIGORATION, ín-víg-gò-rà'shún, *s.* The act of invigorating, the state of being invigorated. [able, not to be subdued.
 INVINCIBLE, ín-vín'sè-bl, *a.* Unconquer-
 INVINCIBLENESS, ín-vín'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Unconquerableness, insuperableness.
 INVINCIBLY, ín-vín'sè-blè, *ad.* Insuperably, unconquerably.
 INVIOABLE, ín-vl'ò-là-bl, *a.* Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.
 INVIOABLY, ín-vl'ò-là-blè, *ad.* Without breach, without failure.
 INVIOATE, ín-vl'ò-làte, *a.* Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.
 INVIOUS, ín-vè-ús, *a.* Impassable, untrodden.
 INVISIBILITY, ín-víz-è-bíl'è-tè, *s.* The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.
 INVISIBLE, ín-víz'è-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen. [to the sight.
 INVISIBLY, ín-víz'è-blè, *ad.* Imperceptibly
 To INVISCATE, ín-vís'kàte, *v. a.* To lime. to entangle in glutinous matter.
 INVITATION, ín-vè-tà'shún, *s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt...mē, mēt...pline, pin...no, mōve, nōr, nōt...

INVITATORY, ɪn-vi'tā-tūr-ē, *a.* Using invitation, containing invitation.

To INVITE, ɪn-vi'tē, *v. a.* To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

To INVITE, ɪn-vi'tē, *v. n.* To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, ɪn-vi'tūr, *s.* He who invites.

INVITINGLY, ɪn-vi'tiŋg-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, ɪn-ʌm'brāte, *v. a.* To shade, to cover with shades.

INUNCTION, ɪn-ʌŋk'shūn, *s.* The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, ɪn-ʌn-dā'shūn, *s.* The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, ɪn'vō-kāte, *v. a.* To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, ɪn-vō-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, ɪn'vōise, *s.* A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor. [implore, to pray to.

To INVOKE, ɪn-vōke, *v. a.* To call upon, to

To INVOLVE, ɪn-vōlv, *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwine; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, ɪn-vōl'ʌn-tā-rē-lē, *ad.* Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, ɪn-vōl'ʌn-tā-rē, *a.* Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, ɪn-vō-lū'shūn, *s.* The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, ɪn-ʌre, *v. a.* To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, ɪn-ʌre'mēt, *s.* Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

To INURN, ɪn-ʌrn, *v. a.* To entomb, to bury.

INUSTION, ɪn-ʌs'tshūn, *s.* The act of burning.

INUTILE, ɪn-ʌ'til, *a.* Useless, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, ɪn-ʌ'til'ē-tē, *s.* Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, ɪn-vʌl'nēr-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be wounded, secure from wound. [a wall.

To INWALL, ɪn-wāl, *v. a.* To enclose with

INWARD, ɪn'wārd, } *ad.* Towards the internal parts, within; with inflection or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, ɪn'wārd, *a.* Internal, placed within; intimate, domestick; seated in the mind.

INWARD, ɪn'wārd, *s.* Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, ɪn'wārd-lē, *ad.* In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity. [familiarity.

INWARDNESS, ɪn'wārd-nēs, *s.* Intimacy,

To INWEAVE, ɪn-wēve, *v. a.* Pret. *Inwove* or *Inweaved*. Part. part. *Inwove* or *Inwoven*. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to intertwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, ɪn-wʊd, *v. a.* To hide in woods, Obsolete.

To INWRAP, ɪn-rāp, *v. a.* To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport. [work.

INWROUGHT, ɪn-rāwt, *a.* Adorned with

To INWREATH, ɪn-rēthē, *v. a.* To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, jɒb, *s.* A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB, jɒb, *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, jɒb, *v. n.* To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, jɒb'bʌr, *s.* A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chance work. [a blockhead.

JOBBERNOWL, jɒb'bʌr-nɔle, *s.* A loggerhead,

JOCKEY, jɒk'ke, *s.* A fellow that rides horses, in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY, jɒk'ke, *v. a.* To jostle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jɒ-kɔse, *a.* Merry, waggish, given to jest. [jest, in game.

JOCOSELY, jɒ-kɔse'lē, *ad.* Waggishly, in

JOCOSENESS, jɒ-kɔse'nēs, } *a.* Waggery, merriment.

JOCOSITY, jɒ-kɔs'ē-tē, } *a.* Waggery, merriment.

JOCULAR, jɒk'kʌ-lʌr, *a.* Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.

JOCULARITY, jɒk'kʌ-lʌr'ē-tē, *s.* Merriment, disposition to jest. [ly.

JOCUND, jɒk'ʌnd, *a.* Merry, gay, airy, live-

JOCUNDLY, jɒk'ʌnd-lē, *ad.* Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, jɒg, *v. a.* To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.

To JOG, jɒg, *v. n.* To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, jɒg, *s.* A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop. [vily and dully.

JOGGER, jɒg'gʌr, *s.* One who moves head-

To JOGGLE, jɒg'gl, *v. n.* To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, jɒn'āp-pl, *s.* A sharp apple.

To JOIN, jɔin, *v. a.* To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, jɔin, *v. n.* To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, jɔin'dʌr, *s.* Conjunction, joining

JOINER, jɔin'ʌr, *s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JOINERY, jɔin'ʌr-ē, *s.* An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, jɔint, *s.* Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; straight lines, in joiners' language, are called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it

tube, túb, búll... ðí... pòund... thin, THIS.

naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.

JOINT, jòint, *a.* Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.

To JOINT, jòint, *v. a.* To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, jòint'éd, *a.* Full of joints.

JOINTER, jòin'túr, *s.* A sort of plane.

JOINTLY, jòint'lè, *ad.* Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, jòin'très, *s.* One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, jòint-stòol', *s.* A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, jòin'tshùre, *s.* Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, jòist, *s.* The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, jòke, *s.* A jest, something not serious.

To JOKE, jòke, *v. n.* To jest, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, jò'kúr, *s.* A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jòle, *s.* The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, jòle, *v. a.* To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, jòl'lè-lè, *ad.* In a disposition to noisy mirth. [gayety.

JOLLIMENT, jòl'lè-mènt, *s.* Mirth, merriment,

JOLLINESS, jòl'lè-nès, } *s.* Gayety, eleva-

JOLLITY, jòl'lè-tè, } tion of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, jòl'lè, *a.* Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jòlt, *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground. [does.

To JOLT, jòlt, *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage

JOLT, jòlt, *s.* Shock as in a carriage.

JOLTHEAD, jòlt'héd, *s.* A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, l-òn'ík, *a.* Belonging to Ionia; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jún-kwí, *s.* A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jór'dn, *s.* A chamber pot. [against.

To JOSTLE, jòs'sl, *v. a.* To jostle, to rush

JOT, jòt, *s.* A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, jò've-ál, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jò've-ál-lè, *ad.* Merrily, gayly.

JOVIALNESS, jò've-ál-nès, *s.* Gayety, merriment.

JOURNAL, júr'nál, *a.* Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, júr'nál, *s.* A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, júr'nál-íst, *s.* A writer of journals

JOURNEY, júr'nè, *s.* The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, júr'nè, *v. n.* To travel, to pass from place to place. [man.

JOURNEYMAN, júr'nè-mán, *s.* A hired work-

JOURNEYWORK, júr'nè-wùrk, *s.* Work performed for hire.

JOUST, júst, *s.* Tilt, tournament, mock fight.

It is now written, less properly, Just.

To JOUST, júst, *v. n.* To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jòle'úr, *s.* A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, jòè, *s.* The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gayety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To JOY, jòè, *v. n.* To rejoice, to be glad, to exult

To JOY, jòè, *v. a.* To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, jòè'ânse, *s.* Gayety, festivity. Obsolete.

JOYFUL, jòè'fúl, *a.* Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jòè'fúl-è, *ad.* With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, jòè'fúl-nès, *s.* Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, jòè'lès, *a.* Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure. [joy.

JOYOUS, jòè'ús, *a.* Glad, gay, merry; giving

IPECACUANHA, íp-pè-kák-ù-á'ná, *s.* An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, l-rás'sè-bl, *a.* Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, íre, *s.* Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFUL, íre'fúl, *a.* Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, íre'fúl-lè, *ad.* With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, l'ris, *s.* The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce

To IRK, érk, *v. a.* This word is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, érk'súm, *a.* Wearisome, troublesome. [tediously.

IRKSOMELY, érk'súm-lè, *ad.* Wearisomely,

IRKSOMENESS, érk'súm-nès, *s.* Tediousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, l'urn, *s.* A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain; a shackle.

IRON, l'urn, *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, l'urn, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, l-rôn'nè-kál, *a.* Expressing one thing, and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, l-rôn'nè-kál-lè, *ad.* By the use of irony. [iron.

IRONMONGER, l'urn-múng-gúr, *s.* A dealer in

IRONWOOD, l'urn-wúd, *s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, l'urn-wùrt, *s.* A plant.

IRONY, l'urn-è, *a.* Having the qualities of iron

IRONY, l'rân-è, *s.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ír-rá'dè-ânse, } *s.* Emission

IRRADIANCY, ír-rá'dè-ân-sè, } of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ír-rá'dè-áte, *v. a.* To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ír-rá-dè-á'shún, *s.* The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ír-rásh'ò-nál, *a.* Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, ír-rásh'ò-nál'è-tè, *s.* Want of reason.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, move, nôr, nôt. . . .

- IRRATIONALLY**, ʔr-râsh'ô-nâl-ê, *ad.* Without reason, absurdly.
- IRRECLAIMABLE**, ʔr-rê-klâ'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.
- IRRECONCILABLE**, ʔr-rêk-ôn-sl'â-bl, *a.* Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.
- IRRECONCILABLENESS**, ʔr-rêk-ôn-sl'â-bl-nês, *s.* Impossibility to be reconciled.
- IRRECONCILABLY**, ʔr-rêk-ôn-sl'â-blê, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner.
- IRRECONCILED**, ʔr-rêk'ôn-sld, *a.* Not atoned, not forgiven.
- IRRECOVERABLE**, ʔr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.
- IRRECOVERABLY**, ʔr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-blê, *ad.* Beyond recovery, past repair. [reduced.]
- IRREDUCIBLE**, ʔr-rê-dû'sê-bl, *a.* Not to be
- IRREFRAGABILITY**, ʔr-rêf-frâ-gâ-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.
- IRREFRAGABLE**, ʔr-rêf-frâ-gâ-bl, or ʔr-rê-frâg'â-bi, *a.* Not to be confuted, superiour to argumental opposition.
- IRREFRAGABLY**, ʔr-rêf-frâ-gâ-blê, *ad.* With force above confutation.
- IRREFUTABLE**, ʔr-rê-fû'tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be overthrown by argument.
- IRREGULAR**, ʔr-rêg'gû-lâr, *a.* Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.
- IRREGULARITY**, ʔr-rêg'gû-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.
- IRREGULARLY**, ʔr-rêg'gû-lâr-lê, *ad.* Without observation of rule or method.
- To IRREGULATE**, ʔr-rêg'gû-lâte, *v. a.* To make irregular, to disorder.
- IRRELATIVE**, ʔr-rêl'lâ-tîv, *a.* Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.
- IRRELEVANT**, ʔr-rêl'ê-vânt, *a.* Unassisting, unrelieving. [religion, impiety.]
- IRRELIGION**, ʔr-rê-lîd'jûn, *s.* Contempt of
- IRRELIGIOUS**, ʔr-rê-lîd'jûs, *a.* Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.
- IRRELIGIOUSLY**, ʔr-rê-lîd'jûs-lê, *ad.* With impiety, with irreligion. [no return.]
- IRREMEABLE**, ʔr-rê-mê-â-bl, *a.* Admitting
- IRREMEDIABLE**, ʔr-rê-mê-dê-â-bl, *a.* Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.
- IRREMEDIABLY**, ʔr-rê-mê-dê-â-blê, *ad.* Without cure. [pardoned.]
- IRREMISSIBLE**, ʔr-rê-mîs'sê-bl, *a.* Not to be
- IRREMISSIBLENESS**, ʔr-rê-mîs'sê-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned.
- IRREMOVEABLE**, ʔr-rê-môôv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be moved, not to be changed. [nour.]
- IRREOWNED**, ʔr-rê-nôônd', *a.* Void of ho-
- IRREPARABLE**, ʔr-rêp'pâ-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.
- IRREPARABLY**, ʔr-rêp'pâ-râ-blê, *ad.* Without recovery, without amends.
- IRREPLEVIABLE**, ʔr-rê-plêv'vê-â-bl, *a.* Not to be redeemed. A law term.
- IRREPREHENSIBLE**, ʔr-rêp-prê-hên'sê-bl, *a.* Exempt from blame.
- IRREPREHENSIBLY**, ʔr-rêp-prê-hên'sê-blê, *ad.* Without blame,
- IRREPRESENTABLE**, ʔr-rêp-prê-zênt'â-bl, *a.* Not capable of representation.
- IRREPROACHABLE**, ʔr-rê-prôtsh'â-bl, *a.* Free from blame or reproach.
- IRREPROACHABLY**, ʔr-rê-prôtsh'â-blê, *ad.* Without blame, without reproach.
- IRREPROVEABLE**, ʔr-rê-prôôv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be blamed, irreproachable.
- IRREPTITIOUS**, ʔr-rêp-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Eneroaching, creeping in.
- IRRESISTIBILITY**, ʔr-rê-zîs-tê-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Power above opposition. [opposition.]
- IRRESISTIBLE**, ʔr-rê-zîs'tê-bl, *a.* Superiour to
- IRRESISTIBLY**, ʔr-rê-zîs'tê-blê, *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed.
- IRRESOLUBLE**, ʔr-rêz'zô-lû-bl, *a.* Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.
- IRRESOLUBLENESS**, ʔr-rêz'zô-lû-bl-nês, *s.* Not resolvable into parts.
- IRRESOLVEDLY**, ʔr-rê-zôl'vêd-lê, *ad.* Without settled determination.
- IRRESOLUTE**, ʔr-rêz'zô-lûte, *a.* Not constant in purpose, not determined.
- IRRESOLUTELY**, ʔr-rêz'zô-lûte-lê, *ad.* Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.
- IRRESOLUTION**, ʔr-rêz-ô-lû'shûn, *s.* Want of firmness of mind.
- IRRESPECTIVE**, ʔr-rê-spêk'tîv, *a.* Having no regard to any circumstances.
- IRRESPECTIVELY**, ʔr-rê-spêk'tîv-lê, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.
- IRRETRIEVABLE**, ʔr-rê-trêe'vâ-bl, *a.* Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.
- IRRETRIEVABLY**, ʔr-rê-trêe'vâ-blê, *ad.* Irreparably, irrecoverably.
- IRREVERENCE**, ʔr-rêv'vêr-ênsê, *s.* Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.
- IRREVERENT**, ʔr-rêv'vêr-ênt, *a.* Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.
- IRREVERENTLY**, ʔr-rêv'vêr-ênt-lê, *ad.* Without due respect or veneration.
- IRREVERSIBLE**, ʔr-rê-vêr'sê-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled, not to be changed. [change.]
- IRREVERSIBLY**, ʔr-rê-vêr'sê-blê, *ad.* Without
- IRREVOCABLE**, ʔr-rêv'vô-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.
- IRREVOCABLY**, ʔr-rêv'vô-kâ-blê, *ad.* Without recall. [moisten, to water.]
- To IRRIGATE**, ʔr-rê-gâte, *v. a.* To wet, to
- IRRIGATION**, ʔr-rê-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of watering or moistening.
- IRRIGUOUS**, ʔr-rîg'gû-ûs, *a.* Watery, watered; dewy, moist.
- IRRISION**, ʔr-rîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of laughing at another.
- IRRITABLE**, ʔr-rê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being made angry.
- To IRRITATE**, ʔr-rê-tâte, *v. a.* To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.
- IRRITATION**, ʔr-rê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.
- IRRUPTION**, ʔr-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.
- Is, Iz.** The third person singular of *To be*, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's, as, What's the price of this book.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòùnd . . . thín, THIS.

ISCHURY, is'kù-rè, *s.* A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, is-kù-rèt'tík, *s.* Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, l'sík-kl, *s.* A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, l'zìng-glàs, *s.* A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, l'zìng-glàs stone, *s.* A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows. [by water.

ISLAND l'lánd, *s.* A tract of land surrounded

ISLANDER, l'lánd-úr, *s.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, lle, *s.* An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or public building. [times.

ISOCHRONAL, l'sòk'rò-nál, *a.* Having equal

ISOCHRONOUS, l-sòk'rò-nús, *a.* Performed in equal times.

ISOLATED, iz'ò-là-téd, *a.* (*Isolé*, Fr.) A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, l-sò-pèr-è-mèt'trè-kál, *a.* In geometry, such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, l-sòs'è-lèz, *s.* That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, ish'shù, *s.* The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between the man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point or matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, ish'shù, *v. n.* To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, ish'shù, *v. a.* To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively. [without descendants.

ISSUELESS, ish'shù-lès, *a.* Without offspring,

ISTHMUS, ist'mús, *s.* A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

I., It, *pron.* The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. It is idiomatically applied to persons, as, It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ítsh, *s.* A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, ítsh, *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, ítsh'è, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, l'tém, *ad.* Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, l'tém, *s.* A new article; a hint, an inuendo.

To ITERATE, ít'tér-àte, *v. a.* To repeat, to

utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, ít'tér-ánt, *a.* Repeating.

ITERATION, ít-tér-á'shùn, *s.* Repetition, recital over again. [settled.

ITINERANT, l-tín-nér-ánt, *a.* Wandering, not

ITINERARY, l-tín'nér-ár-è, *s.* A book of travels. [done on a journey.

ITINERARY, l-tín'nér-ár-è, *a.* Travelling,

ITSELF, ít-sèlf, *pron.* The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jù'bè-lánt, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, jù'bè-lá'shùn, *s.* The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jù'bè-lè, *s.* A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, jù-kún'dè-tè, *s.* Pleasantness, agreeableness. [to the Jews.

JUDAICAL, jù-dá'è-kál, *a.* Jewish; pertaining

JUDAISM, jù-dá-izm, *s.* The religious rites of the Jews. [the Jews.

To JUDAIZE, jù-dá-lze, *v. a.* To conform to

JUDGE, jùdje, *s.* One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, jùdje, *v. n.* To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, jùdje, *v. a.* To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGER, jùdjé'úr, *s.* One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, jùdje'mènt, *s.* The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal, condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

JUDICATORY, jù'dè-ká-túr-è, *s.* Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jù'dè-ká-tùre, *s.* Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jù'dish'ál, *a.* Practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty. [of legal justice.

JUDICIALLY, jù-dish'ál-è, *ad.* In the forms

JUDICIARY, jù-dish'ár-è, *a.* Passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jù-dish'ús, *a.* Prudent, wise, skilful. [wisely.

JUDICIOUSLY, jù-dish'ús-lè, *ad.* Skilfully,

JUG, jùg, *s.* A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JUGGLE, jùg'gl, *v. n.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, jùg'gl, *s.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, jùg'gl-úr, *s.* One who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jùg'gl-ìng-lè, *ad.* In a deceptive manner. [throat.

JUGULAR, jù'gù-lár, *a.* Belonging to the

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

- JUICE**, jûse, *s.* The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.
- JUICELESS**, jûse'lês, *a.* Without moisture.
- JUICINESS**, jû'se-nês, *s.* Plenty of juice, succulence.
- JUICY**, jû'se, *a.* Moist, full of juice.
- JULAP**, jû'lâp, *s.* An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water, sweetened.
- JULY**, jû-ll', *s.* The seventh month of the year.
- JUMART**, jû'mârt, *s.* The mixture of a bull and a mare.
- To JUMBLE**, jûm'bl, *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together.
- To JUMBLE**, jûm'bl, *v. n.* To be agitated together.
- JUMBLE**, jûm'bl, *s.* Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.
- To JUMP**, jûmp, *v. n.* To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.
- JUMP**, jûmp, *ad.* Exactly, nicely.
- JUMP**, jûmp, *s.* The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.
- JUNCATE**, jûng'kât, *s.* Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.
- JUNCOUS**, jûng'kûs, *a.* Full of bulrushes.
- JUNCTION**, jûngk'shûn, *s.* Union, coalition.
- JUNCTURE**, jûngk'tshûre, *s.* The line at which two things are joined together; joint, articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.
- JUNE**, jûne, *s.* The sixth month of the year.
- JUNIOR**, jû'nê-ûr, *a.* One younger than another.
- JUNIPER**, jû'nê-pûr, *s.* A plant. The berries are powerfully attenuant, diuretick, and carminative.
- JUNK**, jûngk, *s.* A small ship of China; pieces of cable.
- JUNKET**, jûng'kît, *a.* A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.
- To JUNKET**, jûng'kît, *v. n.* To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.
- JUNTO**, jûn'tô, *s.* A cabal.
- IVORY**, l'vûr-ê, *s.* The tusk of the elephant.
- IVORY**, l'vûr-ê, *a.* Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory. [porations.]
- JURAT**, jû'rât, *s.* A magistrate in some corporations.
- JURATORY**, jû'râ-tûr-ê, *a.* Giving oath.
- JURIDICAL**, jû-rîd'dê-kâl, *a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice. [authority.]
- JURIDICALLY**, jû-rîd'dê-kâl-ê, *a.* With legal authority.
- JURISCONSULT**, jû-rîs-kôn'sûlt, *s.* One who gives his opinion in law.
- JURISDICTION**, jû-rîs-dîk'shûn, *s.* Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends. [science of law.]
- JURISPRUDENCE**, jû-rîs-prû'dênse, *s.* The science of law.
- JURIST**, jû'rîst, *s.* A civil lawyer, a civilian.
- JUROR**, jû'rûr, *s.* One that serves on a jury.
- JURY**, jû're, *s.* A company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.
- JURYMAN**, jû're-mân, *s.* One who is empannelled on a jury.
- JURYMAST**, jû're-mâst, *s.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.
- JUST**, jûst, *a.* Upright, equitable, honest; exact; virtuous; complete, without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.
- JUST**, jûst, *ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately, merely, barely; nearly.
- JUST**, jûst, *s.* Mock encounter on horseback.
- To JUST**, jûst, *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive; to jumble.
- JUSTICE**, jûs'tîs, *s.* The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindictive retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.
- JUSTICEMENT**, jûs'tîs-mént, *s.* Procedure in courts. [of justice.]
- JUSTICESHIP**, jûs'tîs-shîp, *s.* Rank or office.
- JUSTICIABLE**, jûs-tîsh'ê-â-bl, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.
- JUSTICIARY**, jûs-tîsh'ê-â-rê, *s.* One that administers justice.
- JUSTIFIABLE**, jûs'tê-fl-â-bl, *a.* Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.
- JUSTIFIABLENESS**, jûs'tê-fl-â-bl-nês, *s.* Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.
- JUSTIFIABLY**, jûs'tê-fl-â-blê, *ad.* Rightly, so as to be supported by right.
- JUSTIFICATION**, jûs-tê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Defence, maintenance, vindication; support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.
- JUSTIFICATIVE**, jûs-tîf'ê-kâ-tîv, *a.* Justifying; serving to justify or prove.
- JUSTIFICATOR**, jûs-tê-fê-kâ'tûr, *s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.
- JUSTIFIER**, jûs'tê-fl-ûr, *s.* One who defends or absolves.
- To JUSTIFY**, jûs'tê-fl, *v. a.* To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.
- To JUSTLE**, jûs'sl, *v. n.* To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.
- To JUSTLE**, jûs'sl, *v. a.* To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.
- JUSTLY**, jûst'le, *ad.* Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.
- JUSTNESS**, jûst'nês, *s.* Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.
- To JUT**, jût, *v. n.* To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.
- To JUTTY**, jût'tê, *v. a.* To shoot out beyond.
- JUVENILE**, jû've-nîl, *a.* Young, youthful.
- JUVENILITY**, jû-vê-nîl'ê-tê, *s.* Youthfulness.
- JUXTAPOSITION**, jûks-tâ-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.
- IVY**, l'vê, *s.* A plant.

K

- KALENDAR**, kâl'ên-dûr, *s.* An account of time.
- KALI**, kâl'ê, *s.* Seaweed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word Alkali.
- KAM**, kâm, *a.* A word in Erse, signifying crooked. [or rook.]
- To KAW**, kâw, *v. n.* To cry as a raven, crow.
- KAW**, kâw, *s.* The cry of a raven or crow.

tube, túb, búll pòund thin, THIS.

KAYLE, kále, *s.* Ninepins, kettlepins; nine holes.

To KECK, kék, *v. n.* To heave the stomach, [to retch at vomiting.

To KECKLE a cable, kék'kl, *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kék'sé, *s.* It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kék'kè, *a.* Resembling a kex.

KEDGER, kéd'júr, *s.* A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kéd'lák, *s.* A weed that grows among corn, Charlock.

KEEL, kèl, *s.* The bottom of a ship.

KEELFAT, kèl'vát, *s.* A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly *Keelvat*.

KEELSON, kèl'sún, *s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kèl'hále, *v. a.* To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.

KEEN, kèen, *a.* Sharp, well-edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kèen'lè, *ad.* Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kèen'nèss, *s.* Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kèep, *v. a.* To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard, to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenor or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; To keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; To keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell; to restrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; To keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kèep, *v. n.* To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kèep'úr, *s.* One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kèep'úr-shíp, *s.* Office of a keeper.

KEG, vulgarly kág, properly kég, *s.* A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kèl, *s.* The omentum, that which inwraps the guts. [cined seaweed.

KELP, kèlp, *s.* A salt produced from cal-

KELSON, kèl'sún, *s.* The wood next the keel.

To KEMB, kèmb, *v. a.* To comb, to disentangle the hair. Obsolete.

To KEN, kèn, *v. a.* To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kèn, *s.* View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kèn'níl, *s.* A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the water-course of a street.

To KENNEL, kèn'níl, *v. n.* To lie, to dwell used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kèpt, *Pret. and part. pass. of Keep.*

KERCHIEF, kèr'tshíf, *s.* A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, } kèr'tshíft, *a.* Dressed, hooded.

KERMES, kèr'méz, *s.* A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kèrn, *s.* An Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kèrn, *v. n.* To harden as ripened corn: to take the form of grains, to granulate

KERNEL, kèr'níl, *s.* The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or in tegument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland, knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kèr'níl-è, *a.* Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kèr'níl-wúrt, *s.* An herb.

KERSEY, kèr'zè, *s.* Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kès'tríl, *s.* A little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH, kètsh, *s.* A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kèt'tl, *s.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDUM, kèt'tl-drúm, *s.* A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEX, kèks, *s.* The same as *Kecksy*.

KEY, kè, *s.* An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in music, is a certain tone, whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kè, *s.* A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEYAGE, kè'ldje, *s.* Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kè'hòle, *s.* The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEystone, kè'stòne, *s.* The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kylbe, *s.* An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kylbd, *a.* Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kík, *v. a.* To strike with the foot.

KICK, kík, *s.* A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kík'kúr, *s.* One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kík'kíng, *s.* The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kík'sháu, *s.* Something uncommon or fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. Probably a corruption of the French word *Quelquechose*.

KID, kíd, *s.* The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kíd, *v. a.* To bring forth kids.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

KIDDER, kîd'dâr, *s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.
To KIDNAP, kîd'nâp, *v. a.* To steal children, to steal human beings.
KIDNAPPER, kîd'nâp-pûr, *s.* One who steals human beings.
KIDNEY, kîd'nê, *s.* One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.
KIDNEYBEAN, kîd'nê-bêne, *s.* A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.
KIDNEYVETCH, kîd'nê-vêtsh, *s.* Plants.
KIDNEYWORT, kîd'nê-wûrt, *s.* Plants.
KILDERKIN, kîl'dêr-kîn, *s.* A small barrel.
To KILL, kîl, *v. a.* To deprive of life, to put to death; to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.
KILLER, kîl'lâr, *s.* One that deprives of life.
KILLOW, kîl'lô, *s.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.
KILN, kîl, *s.* A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.
To KILNDRY, kîl'drî, *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln.
KIMBO, kîm'bô, *a.* Crooked, bent, arched.
KIN, kîn, *s.* Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generic class.
KIND, kyînd, *a.* Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.
KIND, kyînd, *s.* Race, general class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.
To KINDLE, kîn'dl, *v. a.* To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.
To KINDLE, kîn'dl, *v. n.* To catch fire.
KINDLER, kînd'dl-ûr, *s.* One that lights, one who inflames.
KINDLY, kyînd'lê, *ad.* Benevolently, favourably, with good will.
KINDLY, kyînd'lê, *a.* Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.
KINDNESS, kyînd'nês, *s.* Benevolence, beneficence, good-will, favour, love.
KINDRED, kîn'drêd, *s.* Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, suit; relatives.
KINDRED, kîn'drêd, *a.* Congenial, related.
KINE, kyîne, *s.* Plural for *Cow*. Obsolete.
KING, kîng, *s.* Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.
To KING, kîng, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.
KINGAPPLE, kîng'âp-pl, *s.* A kind of apple.
KINGCRAFT, kîng'krâft, *s.* The act of governing, the art of governing.
KINGCUP, kîng'kûp, *s.* A flower.
KINGDOM, kîng'dûm, *s.* The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract. [bird.
KINGFISHER, kîng'fîsh-ûr, *s.* A species of
KINGLIKE, kîng'lîke, *a.* Royal, sovereign,
KINGLY, kîng'lê, *a.* Royal, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august. [alty, with superiour dignity.
KINGLY, kîng'lê, *ad.* With an air of roy-
KINGSEVIL, kîngs-ê'vl, *s.* A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated,

commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.
KINGSHIP, kîng'shîp, *s.* Royalty, monarchy.
KINGSPEAR, kîng'spêre, *s.* A plant.
KINGSTONE, kîng'stône, *s.* A fish.
KINSFOLK, kînz'fôke, *s.* Relations, those who are of the same family.
KINSMAN, kînz'mân, *s.* A man of the same race or family. [lation.
KINSWOMAN, kînz'wûm-ûn, *s.* A female relation.
KINSWOMEN, kînz'wûm-mîn, *s.* The plural of the above.
KIRK, kêrk, *s.* An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.
KIRTLE, kêr'tl, *s.* An upper garment, a gown.
To KISS, kîs, *v. a.* To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.
KISS, kîs, *s.* Salute given by joining lips.
KISSINGCRUST, kîs'sîng-krûst, *s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
KIT, kît, *s.* A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.
KITCHEN, kîtsh'în, *s.* The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.
KITCHENGARDEN, kîtsh'în-gâr-dn, *s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced.
KITCHENMAID, kîtsh'în-mâde, *s.* A cookmaid.
KITCHENSTUFF, kîtsh'în-stûf, *s.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
KITCHENWENCH, kîtsh'în-wênsch, *s.* Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
KITCHENWORK, kîtsh'în-wûrk, *s.* Cookery, work done in the kitchen.
KITE, kylte, *s.* A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.
KITESFOOT, kyltes'fût, *s.* A plant.
KITTEN, kî'tn, *s.* A young cat.
To KITTEN, kî'tn, *v. n.* To bring forth young cats.
To KCLICK, klîk, *v. n.* To make a small sharp noise like a clock. [vulgar word.
To KNAB, nâb, *v. a.* To bite, to catch. A
KNACK, nâk, *s.* A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.
KNAG, nâg, *s.* A hard knot in wood.
KNAP, nâp, *s.* A protuberance, a swelling prominence.
To KNAP, nâp, *v. a.* To bite, to break short, to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
To KNAPPLE, nâp'pl, *v. n.* To break off with a sharp quick noise.
KNAPSACK, nâp'sâk, *s.* The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.
KNAPWEED, nâp'wêed, *s.* A plant.
KNARE, nâre, *s.* A hard knot from the German word *knor*.
KNAVE, nâve, *s.* A boy, a male child; a servant; in these senses the word is obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.
KNAVERY, nâ'vâr-ê, *s.* Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH, nâ'vîsh, *a.* Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

KNAVISHLY, nà'vish-lè, *ad.* Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To KNEAD, nêéd, *v. a.* To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nêéd'ing-tróf, *s.* A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nêé, *s.* The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nêé, *v. a.* To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nêéd, *a.* Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grass.

KNEEDEEP, nêé'dêép, *a.* Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nêé'pân, *s.* The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg. [rest on the knee.

To KNEEL, nêél, *v. n.* To bend the knee, to

KNEETRIBUTE, nêé'trib-úte, *s.* Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNELL, nêl, *s.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nú. The *pret.* of *Know*.

KNIFE, nlfe, *s.* Plural *Knives*. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nlte, *s.* A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion. [ing knight.

KNIGHTERRANT, nlte-ér'rânt, *s.* A wander-
KNIGHTERRANTRY, nlte-ér'rânt-ré, *s.* The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nlte, *v. a.* To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nlte'lè, *a.* Befitting a knight, be-
seeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nlte'húđ, *s.* The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nít, *v. a.* *Pret.* *Knit* or *Knitted*.

To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nít, *v. n.* To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite. [knits.

KNITTER, nít'tár, *s.* One who weaves or

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nít'ting-nêé-dl, *s.* A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nób, *s.* A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest

KNOBBED, nóbđ, *a.* Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nób'bè-nês, *s.* The quality of having knobs.

To KNOCK, nók, *v. n.* To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat, as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expression which denotes that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nók, *v. a.* To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nók, *s.* A sudden stroke; a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, nók'kúr, *s.* He that knocks; the

hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. [generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nóle, *v. a.* To ring the bell,

To KNOLL, nóle, *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nót, *s.* A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

To KNOT, nót, *v. a.* To complicate in knots; to entangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nót, *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nót'bêr-rè-búsh, } *s.* A
KNOTGRASS, nót'grás, } plant.

KNOTTED, nót'téd, *a.* Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nót'tè-nês, *s.* Fulness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nót'té, *a.* Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

To KNOW, nó, *v. a.* *Pret.* *I knew*. *I have known*. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of; to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

To KNOW, nó, *v. n.* To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed. [vered or understood.

KNOWABLE, nó'á-bl, *a.* Possible to be disco-

KNOWER, nó'úr, *s.* One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nó'ing, *a.* Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent. [knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, nó'ing-lè, *ad.* With skill, with

KNOWLEDGE, nó'lédje, or nó'lédje, *s.* Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance, notice; information, power of knowing.

KNUCKLE, núk'kl, *s.* The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, núk'kl, *v. n.* To submit.

KNUCKLED, núk'kld, *a.* Jointed.

L

LA, lăw, *interj.* See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lăb'dă-năm, *s.* A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lă'bél, *s.* A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lă'bént, *a.* Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, lă'bè-ál, *a.* Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lă'bè-á-téd, *a.* Formed with lips

Fáte, făr, fáll, făt. . . . mề, mết. . . . pline, pỉn. . . . nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

LABIODENTAL, lă-bẻ-ỏ-dẻn'tắl, *a.* Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. [workroom.
LABORATORY, lăb'ỏ-rắ-tắr-ẻ, *s.* A chymist's [workroom.
LABORIOUS, lă-bỏ'rẻ-ủs, *a.* Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy. [bour, with toil.
LABORIOUSLY, lă-bỏ'rẻ-ủs-lẻ, *ad.* With labouriousness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.
LABOUR, lă'bủr, *s.* The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.
To LABOUR, lă'bủr, *v. n.* To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.
To LABOUR, lă'bủr, *v. a.* To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.
LABOURER, lă'bủr-ủr, *s.* One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.
LABOURSOME, lă'bủr-sủm, *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.
LABRA, lă'brắ, *s.* A lip.
LABYRINTH, lăb'bẻr-ỉnth, *s.* A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.
LACE, lắse, *s.* A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold and silver.
To LACE, lắse, *v. a.* To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.
LACEMAN, lắse'mắn, *s.* One who deals in lace.
LACERABLE, lắs'sẻr-ắ-bl, *a.* Such as may be torn. [rend.
To LACERATE, lắs'sẻr-ắte, *v. a.* To tear, to
LACERATION, lắs-sẻr-ắ'shủn, *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
LACERATIVE, lắs'sẻr-ắ-tỉv, *a.* Tearing, having the power to tear.
LACHRYMAL, lắk'krẻ-mắl, *a.* Generating tears.
LACHRYMARY, lắk'krẻ-mắ-rẻ, *a.* Containing
LACHRYMATION, lắk-krẻ-mắ'shủn, *s.* The act of weeping or shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY, lắk'krẻ-mắ-tắr-ẻ, *s.* A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
To LACK, lắk, *v. a.* To want, to need, to be without.
To LACK, lắk, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.
LACK, lắk, *s.* Want, need, failure.
LACKBRAIN, lắk'brắne, *s.* One that wants wit.
LACKER, lắk'kủr, *s.* A kind of varnish.
To LACKER, lắk'kủr, *v. a.* To do over with lacker.
LACKEY, lắk'kẻ, *s.* An attending servant, a foot-boy.
To LACKEY, lắk'kẻ, *v. a.* To attend servilely.
To LACKEY, lắk'kẻ, *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.
LACKLINEN, lắk'lỉn-nỉn, *a.* Wanting shirts.
LACKLUSTRE, lắk'lủe-tủr, *a.* Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lắ-kỏn'ỉk, *a.* Short, brief.
LACONISM, lắk'ỏn-nỉzm, *s.* A concise style; a short, pithy expression, after the manner of the Lacedæmonians. [concisely.
LACONICALLY, lắ-kỏn'ẻnẻ-kắl-ẻ, *ad.* Briefly.
LACTARY, lắk'ắ-rẻ, *a.* Milky.
LACTARY, lắk'ắ-rẻ, *s.* A dairy-house.
LACTATION, lắk'ắ'shủn, *s.* The act or time of giving suck. [ing chyle.
LACTEAL, lắk'tẻ-ắl, or lắk'tshẻ-ắl, *a.* Convey-
LACTEAL, lắk'tẻ-ắl, or lắk'tshẻ-ắl, *s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.
LACTEOUS, lắk'tẻ-ủs, or lắk'tshẻ-ủs, *a.* Milky, lacteal, conveying chyle. [milk.
LACTESCENCE, lắk-tẻs'sẻnẻse, *s.* Tendency to
LACTESCENT, lắk-tẻs'sẻnt, *a.* Producing milk.
LACTIFEROUS, lắk-tỉ'ẻr-ủs, *a.* Conveying or bringing milk.
LAD, lắd, *s.* A boy, a stripling.
LADDER, lắd'ủr, *s.* A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.
LADE, lắde, *s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which signifies a purging or discharging.
To LADE, lắde, *v. a.* To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.
LADING, lắ'dỉng, *s.* Weight, burden, freight.
LADLE, lắ'dl, *s.* A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
LADY, lắ'dẻ, *s.* A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of Knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of Earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used of women.
LADY-BIRD, lắ'dẻ-bủrd, }
LADY-COW, lắ'dẻ-kỏủ, } *s.* A small beauti-
LADY-FLY, lắ'dẻ-fl, } ful insect of the beetle kind.
LADY-DAY, lắ'dẻ-dắ, *s.* The day on which the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated, the 25th of March. [gant.
LADY-LIKE, lắ'dẻ-lỉke, *a.* Soft, delicate, ele-
LADYSHIP, lắ'dẻ-shỉp, *s.* The title of a lady.
LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, lắ'dỉz-bẻd'strắw, *s.* A plant.
LADY'S-MANTLE, lắ'dỉz-mắn'tl, *s.* A plant.
LADY'S-SLIPPER, lắ'dỉz-slỉp'pủr, }
LADY'S-SMOCK, lắ'dỉz-smỏk, } *s.* A flower.
LAG, lắg, *a.* Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.
LAG, lắg, *s.* The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.
To LAG, lắg, *v. n.* To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.
LAGGER, lắg'gủr, *s.* A loiterer; an idler.
LAICAL, lắ'ẻ-kắl, *a.* Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.
LAID, lắde. *Part. pass. of Lay.*
LAIN, lắne. *Part. pass. of Lie.* [beast.
LAIR, lắre, *s.* The couch of a boar, or wild
LAIRD, lắrd, *s.* The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.
LAITY, lắ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.
LAKE, lắke, *s.* A large diffusion of inland water; a small splash of water; a colour of a ruby red.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

LAMB, lám, *s.* The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.
LAMBKIN, lám'kín, *s.* A little lamb.
LAMBATIVE, lám'bá-tív, *a.* Taken by licking.
LAMBATIVE, lám'bá-tív, *s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
LAMBESWOOL, láms'wúl, *s.* Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
LAMBENT, lám'bént, *a.* Playing about, gliding over without harm.
LAMDOIDAL, lám-dóid'dál, *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter Lambda or Λ .
LAME, láme, *a.* Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.
To LAME, láme, *v. a.* To cripple.
LAMELLATED, lám'mél-à-téd, *a.* Covered with films or plates.
LAMELY, láme'lè, *ad.* Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.
LAMENESS, láme'nès, *s.* The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.
To LAMENT, lá-mént', *v. n.* To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.
To LAMENT, lá-mént', *v. a.* To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.
LAMENT, lá-mént', *s.* Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
LAMENTABLE, lám'mén-tá-bl, *a.* To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense, pitiful.
LAMENTABLY, lám'mén-tá-blè, *ad.* With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.
LAMENTATION, lám-mén-tá'shún, *s.* Expression of sorrow, audible grief.
LAMENTER, lá-mént'úr, *s.* He who mourns or laments.
LAMENTINE, lám'mén-tíne, *s.* A fish called a seacow or manatee.
LAMINA, lám'mè-ná, *s.* Thin plate, one coat laid over another.
LAMINATED, lám'mè-ná-téd, *a.* Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.
To LAMM, lám, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.
LAMMAS, lám'más, *s.* The first of August.
LAMP, lámp, *s.* A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.
LAMPASS, lám'pás, *s.* A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.
LAMBLACK, lámp'blák, *s.* It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell.
LAMPOON, lám-pòon', *s.* A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex. [personal satire].
To LAMPOON, lám-pòon', *v. a.* To abuse with
LAMPOONER, lám-pòon'úr, *s.* A scribbler of personal satire.
LAMPREY, lám'prè, *s.* A kind of eel.
LAMPRON, lám'prún, *s.* A kind of sea fish, a long eel.

LANCE, lánse, *s.* A long spear.
To LANCE, lánse, *v. a.* To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.
LANCET, lán'sít, *s.* A small pointed chirurgi- cal instrument.
To LANCH, lánsh, *v. a.* To dart, to cast as a lance.
LANCINATION, lán-sè-ná'shún, *s.* Tearing, laceration.
To LANCINATE, lán'sè-náte, *v. a.* To tear, to rend.
LAND, lánd, *s.* A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation; people.
To LAND, lánd, *v. a.* To set on shore.
To LAND, lánd, *v. n.* To come on shore.
LANDAU, lán-dáw', *s.* A coach whose top may occasionally open.
LAND-FORCES, lánd'fór-séz, *s.* Powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.
LANDED, lán'déd, *a.* Having a fortune in land.
LANDFALL, lánd'fáll, *s.* A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
LANDFLOOD, lánd'flúð, *s.* Inundation.
LANDHOLDER, lánd'hól-dúr, *s.* One whose fortune is in land.
LANDJOBBER, lánd'jób-búr, *s.* One who buys and sells land for other men.
LANDGRAVE, lánd'gráve, *s.* A German title of dominion.
LANDING, lánd'íng, }
LANDING-PLACE, lánd'íng-pláse, } *s.* The top of stairs.
LANDLADY, lán'lá-dè, *s.* A woman who has tenants holding of her; the mistress of an inn.
LANDLESS, lánd'lès, *a.* Without property, without fortune.
LANDLOCKED, lánd'lókt, *a.* Shut in, or enclosed with land.
LANDLOPER, lánd'lò-púr, *s.* A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.
LANDLORD, lánd'lórd, *s.* One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.
LANDMARK, lánd'márk, *s.* Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.
LANDSCAPE, lánd'skápe, *s.* A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space; with the various objects in it.
LANDTAX, lánd'táks, *s.* Tax laid upon land and houses.
LANDWAITER, lánd'wá-túr, *s.* An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.
LANDWARD, lánd'wárd, *ad.* Towards the land
LANE, láne, *s.* A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.
LANERET, lán'nèr-ét, *s.* A little hawk.
LANGUAGE, lán'gwídjé, *s.* Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.
LANGUAGED, lán'gwídjé, *a.* Having various languages.
LANGUAGE-MASTER, lán'gwídjé-más-túr, *s.* A teacher of languages.
LANGUID, lán'gwíð, *a.* Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

Fâte, făr, fáll, fát. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pñn. . . . nò, mōve, nòr, nòt. . . .

LANGUIDLY, lăng'gwîd-lê, *ad.* Weakly, feebly.
 LANGUIDNESS, lăng'gwîd-nēs, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.
 To LANGUISH, lăng'gwîsh, *v. n.* To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.
 LANGUISH, lăng'gwîsh, *s.* Soft appearance.
 LANGUISHINGLY, lăng'gwîsh-îng-lê, *ad.* Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.
 LANGUISHMENT, lăng'gwîsh-mēnt, *s.* State of pining; softness of mien.
 LANGUOR, lăng'gwûr, *s.* A faintness, which may arise from want, or decay of spirits.
 To LANIATE, lă'nê-âte, *v. a.* To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.
 LANIFICE, lăn'ê-fîs, *s.* Woollen manufacture.
 LANIGEROUS, lă-nîd'jêr-ûs, *a.* Bearing wool.
 LANK, lăngk, *a.* Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.
 LANKNESS, lăngk'nēs, *s.* Want of plumpness.
 LANNER, lăn'nûr, *s.* A species of hawk.
 LANSQUENET, lăn'skên-nêt, *s.* A common foot soldier; a game at cards.
 LANTERN, lăn'tûrn, *s.* A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.
 LANTERN-JAWS, lăn'tûrn-jăwz, *s.* A thin [visage].
 LANUGINOUS, lă-nû'jîn-ûs, *a.* Downy, covered with soft hair.
 LAP, lăp, *s.* The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.
 To LAP, lăp, *v. a.* To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.
 To LAP, lăp, *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.
 To LAP, lăp, *v. n.* To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.
 To LAP, lăp, *n. a.* To lick up.
 LAPDOG, lăp'dôg, *s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.
 LAPFUL, lăp'fûl, *s.* As much as can be contained in the lap.
 LAPICIDE, lăp'ê-slœ, *s.* A stone cutter.
 LAPIDARY, lăp'ê-dâr-ê, *s.* One who deals in stones or gems.
 To LAFIDATE, lăp'ê-dâte, *v. a.* To stone, to kill by stoning.
 LAPIDATION, lăp-ê-dâ'shûn, *s.* A stoning.
 LAPIDEOUS, lă-pîd'ê-ûs, *a.* Stony, of the nature of stone.
 LAPIDESCENCE, lăp-ê-dēs'sēnsē, *s.* Stony concretion.
 LAPIDESCENT, lăp-ê-dēs'sēnt, *a.* Growing or turning to stone.
 LAPIDIFICK, lăp-ê-dî'fîk, *a.* Forming stones.
 LAPIDIST, lăp'ê-dîst, *s.* A dealer in stones or gems.
 LAPIS, lă'pîs, *s.* A stone.
 LAPISLAZULI, lă-pîs-lăzh'û-lî, *s.* A stone of an azure or blue colour.
 LAPPER, lăp'pûr, *s.* One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.
 LAPPET, lăp'pît, *s.* The parts of a head-dress that hang loose.
 LAPSE, lăpse, *s.* Flow, fall glide; petty er-

rour, small mistake; transition of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, lăpse, *v. n.* To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LAPWING, lăp'wîng, *s.* A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lăp'wûrk, *s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, lăr'bôrd, *s.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lăr'sê-nê, *s.* Petty theft.—See *Larceny*.

LARCH, lăr'tsh, *s.* A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARD, lărd, *s.* The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

To LARD, lărd, *v. a.* To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, lăr'dûr, *s.* The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lăr'dûr-ûr, *s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lărdje, *a.* Big, bulky; wide, extensive, liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large; without restraint, diffusely.

LARGELY, lărdje'lê, *ad.* Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lărdje'nēs, *s.* Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGESS, lăr'jês, *s.* A present, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lăr-jîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of giving.

LARK, lărk, *s.* A small singing bird.

LARKER, lărk'ûr, *s.* A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lărk'spûr, *s.* A plant.

LARVATED, lăr'vâ-têd, *a.* Masked.

LARUM, lăr'rûm, *s.* Alarm; noise noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lăr-îng-gôt'ô-mê, *s.* An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsy.

LARYNX, lăr'rîngks, *s.* The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lă-sîv've-ênt, *a.* Frolicsome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lă-sîv've-ûs, *a.* Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lă-sîv've-ûs-lê, *ad.* Lewdly, wantonly, loosely.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lă-sîv've-ûs-nēs, *s.* Wantonness, looseness.

LASH, lăsh, *s.* A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

To LASH, lăsh, *v. a.* To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, lăsh, *v. n.* To ply the whip.

LASHER, lăsh'ûr, *s.* One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lăs, *s.* A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lăs'sê-tûde, *s.* Weariness, fatigue.

tube, tũb, bũl . . . ðlf . . . pðũnd . . . /hĩn. THIS.

LASSLORN, lās'lõrn, *a.* Forsaken by his mistress.

LAST, lāst, *a.* Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; At last, in conclusion, at the end; The last, the end.

LAST, lāst, *ad.* The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, lāst, *v. n.* To endure, to continue.

LAST, lāst, *s.* The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lās'tidje, *s.* Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lās'ting, *part. a.* Continuing, durable, of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lās'ting-lē, *ad.* Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lās'ting-nēs, *s.* Durableness, continuance. [conclusion, at last.

LASTLY, lāst'lē, *ad.* In the last place; in the

LATCH, lātsh, *s.* A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lātsh, *v. a.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lātsh'ēz, *s.* Latches, or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lātsh'it, *s.* The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lāte, *a.* Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lāte, *ad.* After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night. [night.

LATED, lā'tēd, *a.* Belated, surprised by the

LATELY, lāte'lē, *ad.* Not long ago.

LATENESS, lāte'nēs, *s.* Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'tēnt, *a.* Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lāt'tēr-āl, *a.* Growing out on the side; belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a vertical line.

LATERALITY, lāt-tēr-āl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of having distinct sides. [sidewise.

LATERALLY, lāt'tēr-āl-ē, *ad.* By the side,

LATEWARD, lāte'wārd, *ad.* Somewhat late.

LATH, lāth, *s.* A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lāth, *v. a.* To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lāthe, *s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lāth'ūr, *v. n.* To form a foam.

To LATHER, lāth'ūr, *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lāth'ūr, *s.* A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lāt'tin, *a.* Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lāt'tin-izm, *s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lāt'tin-ist, *s.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lā-tin'nē-tē, *s.* The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lāt'tin-lze, *v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lāt'tin-lze, *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATIROSTROUS, lā-tē-rōs'trūs, *a.* Broad-beaked.

LATISH, lāte'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, lāt'tē-tān-sē, *s.* The state of lying hid. [hid.

LATITANT, lāt'tē-tānt, *a.* Concealed, lying

LATITATION, lāt-ē-tā'shũn, *s.* The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lāt'tē-tũde, *s.* Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lāt-ē-tũ-dē-nā'rē-ān, *s.* One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUDINARIAN, lāt-ē-tũ-dē-nā'rē-ān, *a.* Not restrained or confined by religion.

LATRANT, lā'trānt, *a.* Barking.

LATRIA, lā'trē-ā, *s.* The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from Dulia.

LATROCINY, lāt'rō-sē-nē, *s.* Larceny, theft, robbery; a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*.

LATTEN, lāt'tēn, *s.* Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lāt'tūr, *a.* Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lāt'tūr-lē, *ad.* Of late.

LATTICE, lāt'tis, *s.* A window made with a kind of network; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, lāt'tis, *v. a.* To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA, lā'vā, *s.* The overflowing of sulphurous matter from a volcano.

LAVATION, lā-vā'shũn, *s.* The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lāv'vā-tūr-ē, *s.* A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

LAUD, lāwd, *s.* Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, lāwd, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lāw'dā-bl, *a.* Praise-worthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lāw'dā-bl-nēs, *s.* Praise-worthiness. [deserving praise.

LAUDABLY, lāw'dā-blē, *ad.* In a manner

LAUDANUM, lōd'dā-nũm, *s.* A soporifick tincture, made from opium.

To LAVE, lāve, *v. a.* To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVEER, lā-vēer', *v. a.* To change the direction often in a course. [plant.

LAVENDER, lāv'vēn-dūr, *s.* The name of a

LAVER, lā'vūr, *s.* A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lāf, *v. n.* To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lāf, *v. a.* To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lāf, *s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. [perly excite laughter.

LAUGHABLE, lāf'ā-bl, *a.* Such as may provoke

LAUGHER, lāf'ūr, *s.* A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lāf'ing-lē, *ad.* In a merry way, merrily

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mê, mêt . . . plne, pln . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lă'ing-stôk, *s.* A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lă'tûr, *s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lăv'ish, *a.* Prodigious, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lăv'ish, *v. a.* To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lăv'ish-ûr, *s.* A prodigious, a profuse man. [gally.

LAVISHLY, lăv'ish-lê, *ad.* Profusely, prodigiously.

LAVISHMENT, lăv'ish-mênt, *s.* Prodigiousness, profusion.

To LAUNCH, lănsh, *v. n.* To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To LAUNCH, lănsh, *v. a.* To push to sea; to dart from the land.

LAUND, lăwnd, *s.* A grassy plain extended between woods; now always written *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS, lăn'drêss, *s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lăn'drê, *s.* The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lă-vôl'tă, *s.* An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lăw'rê-ăt, *a.* Decked or invested with laurel.

LAUREATION, lăw-rê-ăt-shûn, *s.* It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lôr'rîl, *s.* A tree, called also the Cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lôr'rîld, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lăw, *s.* A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWFUL, lăw'fûl, *a.* Agreeable to law, conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lăw'fûl-lê, *ad.* Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lăw'fûl-nêss, *s.* Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lăw'gîv-ûr, *s.* Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lăw'gîv-ing, *a.* Legislative.

LAWLESS, lăw'lêss, *a.* Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lăw'lêss-lê, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lăw'mă-kûr, *s.* One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lăwn, *s.* An open grassy space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lăw'sûte, *s.* A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lăw'yêr, *s.* Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lăks, *a.* Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool, slack, not tense.

LAX, lăks, *s.* A looseness, diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lăk-săt-shûn, *s.* The act of loosen-

ing or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lăks'ăt-tîv, *a.* Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, lăks'ăt-tîv, *s.* A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lăks'ăt-tîv-nêss, *s.* The state opposite to costiveness.

LAXITY, lăks'ê-tê, *s.* Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision looseness, not costiveness; slackness, contrariety to tension, openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lăks'nêss, *s.* Laxity, not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

LAY, lă, *Pret. of Lie*, to rest.

To LAY, lă, *v. a.* To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To lay apart, to reject, to put by; To lay aside, to put away, not to retain; To lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display; To lay by, to reserve for some future time; to put from one, to dismiss; To lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; To lay for, to attempt by ambush or insidious practices; To lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; To lay hold of, to seize, to catch; To lay in, to store, to treasure; To lay on, to apply with violence; To lay open, to show, to expose; To lay over, to incrust, to cover; To lay out, to expend; to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; To lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; To lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To lay under, to subject to; To lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; To lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lă, *v. n.* To bring eggs, to contrive; To lay about, to strike on all sides; To lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; To lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To lay out, to take measures.

LAY, lă, *s.* A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, lă, *s.* Grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed.

LAY, lă, *s.* A song.

LAY, lă, *a.* Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lă'ûr, *s.* A stratum, or row, a bed, one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lă'măn, *s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, lă'zăr, *s.* One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

tube, túb, búll....đíl....póund....thin, THIS.

LAZARHOUSE, lá'zár-hóuse, } *s.* A house for
LAZARETTO, láz-ár-rét'tò, }
 the reception of the diseased, an hospital.
LAZARWORT, lá'zár-wúrt, *s.* A plant.
LAZILY, lá'zè-lè, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly, heavily
LAZINESS, lá'zè-nès, *s.* Idleness, sluggishness.
LAZING, lá'zing, *a.* Sluggish, idle.
LAZULI, lázh'ù-ll, *s.* The ground of this stone
 is blue, variegated with yellow and white.
LAZY, lá'zè, *a.* Idle, sluggish, unwilling to
 work; slow, tedious.
LEA, lè, *s.* Ground enclosed, not open.
LEAD, léd, *s.* A soft heavy metal. In the
 plural, flat roof to walk on.
To LEAD, léd, *v. a.* To fit with lead in any
 manner.
To LEAD, lède, *v. a.* Pret. *Led*. To guide by
 the hand; to conduct to any place; to con-
 duct as head or commander; to introduce by
 going first; to guide, to show the method of
 attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to
 induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives;
 to pass, to spend in any certain manner.
To LEAD, lède, *v. n.* To conduct as a com-
 mander; to show the way by going first.
LEAD, lède, *s.* Guidance, first place.
LEADEN, léd'dn, *a.* Made of lead; heavy,
 dull.
LEADER, léd'dúr, *s.* One that leads or con-
 ducts; captain, commander, one who goes
 first, one at the head of any party or faction.
LEADING, léd'ding, *part. a.* Principal.
LEADINGSTRINGS, léd'ding-stringz, *s.* Strings
 by which children, when they learn to walk,
 are held from falling.
LEADWORT, léd'wúrt, *s.* A plant.
LEAF, lèfe, *s.* The green deciduous parts of
 plants and flowers; a part of a book, con-
 taining two pages; one side of a double door;
 any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.
To LEAF, lèfe, *v. n.* To bring leaves; to bear
 leaves.
LEAFLESS, lèfe'lès, *a.* Naked of leaves.
LEAFY, lè'fè, *a.* Full of leaves.
LEAGUE, lèeg, *s.* A confederacy, a combina-
 tion.
To LEAGUE, lèeg, *v. n.* To unite, to confe-
 derate.
LEAGUE, lèeg, *s.* A measure of length con-
 taining three miles.
LEAGUED, lèegd, *a.* Confederated.
LEAGUER, lè'gúr, *s.* Siege, investment of a
 town.
LEAK, lèke, *s.* A breach or hole which lets
 in water.
To LEAK, lèke, *v. n.* To let water in or out;
 to drop through a breach.
LEAKAGE, lè'kidje, *s.* Allowance made for
 accidental loss in liquid measures.
LEAKY, lè'kè, *a.* Battered or pierced, so as
 to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.
To LEAN, lène, *v. n.* Pret. *Leaned* or *Leant*.
 To incline against, to rest against; to tend
 towards; to be in a bending posture.
LEAN, lène, *a.* Not fat, meager, wanting
 flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor,
 in opposition to great or rich.
LEAN, lène, *s.* The part of flesh which con-
 sists of the muscle without the fat.
LEANLY, lène'lè, *ad.* Meagerly, without
 plumpness.

LEANNESS, lène'nès, *s.* Extenuation of body,
 want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.
To LEAP, lèpe, *v. n.* To jump, to move up-
 ward or progressively without chang: of the
 feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to
 spring; to fly, to start.
To LEAP, lèpe, *v. a.* To pass over or into by
 leaping; to compress, as beasts.
LEAP, lèpe, *s.* Bound, jump, act of leaping;
 space passed by leaping; sudden transition;
 an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of
 animals.
LEAP-FROG, lèpe'fróg, *s.* A play of children,
 in which they imitate the jump of frogs.
LEAP-YEAR, lèpe'yère, *s.* Leap-year, or bis-
 sextile, is every fourth year, and so called
 from its leaping a day more that year than
 in a common year; so that the common year
 hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but
 the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six;
 and then February hath twenty-nine days,
 which in common years hath but twenty-
 eight.
To LEARN, lèrn, *v. a.* To gain the know-
 ledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used
 in this last sense.
To LEARN, lèrn, *v. n.* To receive instruc-
 tion; to improve by example.
LEARNED, lèr'néd, *a.* Versed in science and
 literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled
 in scholastick knowledge.
LEARNEDLY, lèr'néd-lè, *ad.* With know-
 ledge, with skill.
LEARNING, lèr'níng, *s.* Literature, skill in
 languages or sciences; skill in any thing
 good or bad. [rudiments.
LEARNER, lèr'núr, *s.* One who is yet in his
LEASE, lèse, *s.* A contract by which, in con-
 sideration of some payment, a temporary
 possession is granted of houses or lands; any
 tenure.
To LEASE, lèse, *v. a.* To let by lease.
To LEASE, lèze, *v. n.* To glean, to gather
 what the harvest-men leave.
LEASER, lè'zúr, *s.* A gleaner.
LEASH, lèesh, *s.* A leather thong, by which
 a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads
 his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any
 thing in general.
To LEASH, lèesh, *v. a.* To bind, to hold in
 a string. [man's term.
LEASH, lèesh, *s.* A brace and a half, a sports-
LEASING, lè'zing, *s.* Lies, falsehood.
LEAST, lèest, *a.* The superlative of *Little*.
 Little beyond others, smallest.
LEAST, lèest, *ad.* In the lowest degree.
LEATHER, lèth'úr, *s.* Dressed hides of ani-
 mals; skin, ironically.
LEATHERCOAT, lèth'úr-kòte, *s.* An apple
 with a tough rind; a sort of potato.
LEATHERY, lèth'úr-è, *a.* Resembling leather.
LEAVE, lève, *s.* Grant of liberty, permission,
 allowance; farewell, adieu.
To LEAVE, lève, *v. a.* Pret. *I Left; I have*
Left. To quit, to forsake; to have remain-
 ing at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a
 token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give
 as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to
 cease to do, to desist from; To leave off, to
 desist from, to forbear, to forsake; To leave
 out, to omit, to neglect.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pîne, pîn . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt . . .

- To LEAVE**, lève, *v. n.* To cease, to desist; To leave off, to desist, to stop.
- LEAVED**, lèevd, *a.* Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.
- LEAVEN**, lèv'vên, *s.* Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.
- To LEAVEN**, lèv'vên, *v. a.* To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.
- LEAVER**, lè'vûr, *s.* One who deserts or forsakes.
- LEAVES**, lèevz, *s.* The plural of *Leaf*.
- LEAVINGS**, lè'vingz, *s.* Remnant, relics, offal.
- LECHER**, lètsh'ûr, *s.* A whoremaster.
- LECHEROUS**, lètsh'ûr-ûs, *a.* Lewd, lustful.
- LECHEROUSLY**, lètsh'ûr-ûs-lè, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully. [ness.]
- LECHEROUSNESS**, lètsh'ûr-ûs-nès, *s.* Lewd-LECHERY, lètsh'ûr-è, *s.* Lewdness, lust.
- LECTION**, lèk'shûn, *s.* A reading, a variety in copies.
- LECTURE**, lèk'tshûre, *s.* A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.
- To LECTURE**, lèk'tshûre, *v. a.* To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.
- LECTURER**, lèk'tshûr-ûr, *s.* An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector. [of a lecturer.]
- LECTURESHIP**, lèk'tshûr-shîp, *s.* The office
- LED**, lèd. Part. pret. of *To Lead*.
- LEDGE**, lèdje, *s.* A row, layer, stratum; a ridge rising about the rest; any prominence or rising part.
- LEDHORSE**, lèd'hôrse, *s.* A sumpter horse.
- LEE**, lèè, *s.* Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee shore is that the wind blows on.
- LEE**, lèè, *a.* Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.
- LEECH**, lèètsh, *s.* A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. [healing]
- LEECH-CRAFT**, lèètsh'krâft, *s.* The art of
- LEEK**, lèèk, *s.* A pot herb.
- LEER**, lère, *s.* An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.
- To LEER**, lère, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.
- LEES**, lèèz, *s.* Dregs, sediment.
- LEET**, lèèt, *s.* A law day.
- LEEWARD**, lèè'wârd, *a.* Under the wind, on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.—See *Lee*.
- LEFT**, lèft. Part. pret. of *Leave*.
- LEFT**, lèft, *a.* Sinistrous; not on the right hand.
- LEFT-HANDED**, lèft-hând'èd, *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right.
- LEFT-HANDEDNESS**, lèft-hând'èd-nès, *s.* Habitual use of the left hand.
- LEG**, lèg, *s.* The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the Leg of a table.
- LEGACY**, lèg'â-sè, *s.* Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.
- LEGAL**, lè'gâl, *a.* Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.
- LEGALITY**, lè-gâl'è-tè, *s.* Lawfulness.
- To LEGALIZE**, lè'gâl-lze, *v. a.* To authorize; to make lawful.
- LEGALLY**, lè'gâl-lè, *ad.* Lawfully, according to law. [legacy left.]
- LEGATARY**, lèg'â-târ-è, *s.* One who has a
- LEGATINE**, lèg'gâ-tîne, *a.* Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.
- LEGATE**, lèg'gâte, *s.* A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope. [left him.]
- LEGATEE**, lèg-gâ-tèè', *s.* One who has a legacy
- LEGATION**, lè-gâ'shûn, *s.* Deputation, commission, embassy.
- LEGATOR**, lèg-gâ-tôr', *s.* One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.
- LEGEND**, lè'jènd, *s.* A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins. [a legend.]
- LEGENDARY**, lèd'jènd-dâ-rè, *a.* Pertaining to
- LEGER**, lèd'jûr, *s.* A ledger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.
- LEGERDEMAIN**, lèd-jûr-dè-mâne', *s.* Sleight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.
- LEGERITY**, lè-jèr'è-tè, *s.* Lightness, nimbleness.
- LEGGED**, lègd, *a.* Having legs.
- LEGIBLE**, lèd'jè-bl, *a.* Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.
- LEGIBLY**, lèd'jè-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.
- LEGION**, lè'jûn, *s.* A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand, a military force; any great number.
- LEGIONARY**, lè'jûn-âr-è, *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion, containing a great indefinite number. [laws.]
- To LEGISLATE**, lèd'jîs-lâte, *v. n.* To enact
- LEGISLATION**, lèd-jîs-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving laws.
- LEGISLATIVE**, lèd'jîs-lâ-tîv, *a.* Giving laws, lawgiving.
- LEGISLATOR**, lèd'jîs-lâ-tûr, *s.* A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.
- LEGISLATURE**, lèd'jîs-lâ-tshûre, *s.* The power that makes laws.
- LEGITIMACY**, lè-jît'tè-mâ-sè, *s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.
- LEGITIMATE**, lè-jît'tè-mâte, *a.* Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.
- To LEGITIMATE**, lè-jît'tè-mâte, *v. a.* To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.
- LEGITIMATELY**, lè-jît'è-mâte-lè, *ad.* Lawfully, genuinely.
- LEGITIMATION**, lè-jît-è-mâ'shûn, *s.* Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
- LEGUME**, lèg'gûme, } *s.* Seeds not reaped.
- LEGUMEN**, lè-gû'mèn, } but gathered by the hand, as, beans, in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

tube, tub, ball ðil pound thin, **THIS.**

LEGUMINOUS, lè-gù'mè-nûs, *a.* Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.
LEISURABLE, lè'zhûr-â-bl, *a.* Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.
LEISURABLY, lè'zhûr-â-blè, *ad.* At leisure, without tumult or hurry.
LEISURE, lè'zhûrè, *s.* Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time. [erate.
LEISURELY, lè'zhûr-lè, *a.* Not hasty, deliberate.
LEISURELY, lè'zhûr-lè, *ad.* Not in a hurry, slowly.
LEMMA, lém'mâ, *s.* A proposition previously assumed.
LEMON, lém'mûn, *s.* The fruit of the lemon tree; the tree that bears lemons.
LEMONADE, lém-mûn-âde', *s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.
To LEND, lënd, *v. a.* To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.
LENDER, lënd'ûr, *s.* One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.
LENGTH, lèngth, *s.* The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; At length, at last, in conclusion.
To LENGTHEN, lèng'thn, *v. a.* To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To lengthen out, to protract, to extend.
To LENGTHEN, lèng'thn, *v. n.* To grow longer, to increase in length.
LENGTHWISE, lèngth'wlze, *ad.* According to the length.
LENIENT, lè'nè-ènt, *a.* Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.
LENIENT, lè'nè-ènt, *s.* An emollient or assuasive application.
To LENIFY, lèn'nè-fl, *v. a.* To assuage, to mitigate.
LENITIVE, lèn'è-tiv, *a.* Assuasive, emollient.
LENITIVE, lèn'è-tiv, *s.* Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative. [derness.
LENITY, lèn'è-tè, *s.* Mildness, mercy, tenderness.
LENS, lènz, *s.* A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a Lens; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope.
LENT, lènt, *Part. pass.* from *Lend*.
LENT, lènt, *s.* The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.
LENTEN, lèn'tn, *a.* Such as is used in Lent; sparing.
LENTICULAR, lèn-tik'kû-lâr, *a.* Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.
LENTIFORM, lèn'tè-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a lens. [furaceous.
LENTIGINOUS, lèn-tid'jîn-ûs, *a.* Scurfy, furfuraceous.
LENTIGO, lèn-ti'gò, *s.* A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.
LENTIL, lèn'til, *s.* A kind of pulse.
LENTISK, lèn'tisk, *s.* A beautiful evergreen; the mastich tree.
LENTITUDE, lèn'tè-tùde, *s.* Sluggishness, slowness.
LENTNER, lèn'tnûr, *s.* A kind of hawk.
LENTOR, lèn'tûr, *s.* Tenacity, viscosity; slow-

ness, delay. In physick, that slzy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.
LENTOUS, lèn'tûs, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.
LEONINE, lè'ô-nîne, *a.* Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.
LEOPARD, lèp'pûrd, *s.* A spotted beast of prey.
LEPER, lèp'pûr, *s.* One infected with a leprosy.
LEPEROUS, lèp'pûr-ûs, *a.* Causing leprosy. Properly *Leprous*.
LEPORINE, lèp'pô-rîne, *a.* Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.
LEPROSY, lèp'prò-sè, *s.* A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.
LEPROUS, lèp'prûs, *a.* Infected with a leprosy.
LESS, lès, *a.* A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man. [posed to greater.
LESS, lès, *a.* The comparative of *Little*; opposed to greater.
LESS, lès, *s.* A smaller quantity, a smaller degree. [er degree.
LESS, lès, *ad.* In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.
LESSEE, lès-sèè', *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.
To LESSEN, lès'sn, *v. a.* To diminish in bulk; to diminish the degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.
To LESSEN, lès'sn, *v. n.* To grow less, to shrink.
LESSER, lès'sûr, *a.* A barbarous corruption of *Less*.
LESSON, lès'sn, *s.* Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.
LESSOR, lès'sôr, *s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease. [that.
LEST, lèst, or lèest, *conj.* That not; for fear.
To LET, lèt, *v. a.* To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; To let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; To let in, to admit; To let off, to discharge; To let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.
To LET, lèt, *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.
LET, lèt, *s.* Hinderance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.
LETHARGICK, lè-thâr'jîk, *a.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.
LETHARGICKNESS, lè-thâr'jîk-nès, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.
LETHARGY, lèth'âr-jè, *s.* A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.
LETHE, lè'thè, *s.* A poetical river of hell; oblivion, a draught of oblivion.
LETTER, lèt'tûr, *s.* One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as, a blood-letter.
LETTER, lèt'tûr, *s.* One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; *Letters* without

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt. . . .

the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.
To LETTER, lết'túr, *v. a.* To stamp with letters
LETTERED, lết'túrd, *a.* Literate, educated to learning.
LETTUCE, lết'tis, *s.* A plant.
LEVANT, lè-vánt', *s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
LEVATOR, lè-vá'tòr, *s.* A surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.
LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lù-kò-flègm'a sè, *s.* Pale-ness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings
LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lù-kò-flèg-mát'ík, *a.* Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.
LEVEE, lè'vè, *s.* The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.
LEVEL, lè'vìl, *a.* Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.
To LEVEL, lè'vìl, *v. a.* To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.
To LEVEL, lè'vìl, *v. n.* To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.
LEVEL, lè'vìl, *s.* A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.
LEVELLER, lè'vìl-lâr, *s.* One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.
LEVELNESS, lè'vìl-nès, *s.* Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.
LEVEN, lè'vèn, *s.* Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.
LEVER, lè'vûr, *s.* The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight
LEVERET, lè'vûr-ít, *s.* A young hare.
LEVIABLE, lè'vè-á-bl, *a.* That may be levied
LEVIATHAN, lè-ví'á-thân, *s.* A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.
To LEVIGATE, lè'vè-gàte, *v. a.* To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
LEVIGATION, lè'vè-gá'shûn, *s.* The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.
LEVITE, lè'vìte, *s.* One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews: a priest, used in contempt.
LEVITICAL, lè-vít'tè-kál, *a.* Belonging to the Levites.
LEVITY, lè'vè-tè, *s.* Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gayety.

To LEVY, lè'vè, *v. a.* To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.
LEVY, lè'vè, *s.* The act of raising money or men; war raised.
LEWD, lùde, *a.* Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous. [ly, lustfully.
LEWDLY, lùde'lè, *ad.* Wickedly; libidinous-
LEWDNESS, lùde'nès, *s.* Lustful licentiousness
LEWDSTER, lùde'stúr, *s.* A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.
LEWIS-D'OR, lù-è-dòr', *s.* A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.
LEXICOGRAPHER, lèks-è-kòg'gráf'úr, *s.* A writer of dictionaries.
LEXICOGRAPHY, lèks-è-kòg'gráf-è, *s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
LEXICON, lèks'è-kún, *s.* A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.
LEY, lèè, *s.* A field. [subject.
LIABLE, lì'á-bl, *a.* Obnoxious, not exempt.
LIAR, lì'úr, *s.* One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.
LIBATION, lì-bá'shûn, *s.* The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity: the wine so poured.
LIBBARD, lìb'búrd, *s.* A leopard.
LIBEL, lì'bèl, *s.* A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.
To LIBEL, lì'bèl, *v. n.* To spread defamation, generally written or printed.
To LIBEL, lì'bèl, *v. a.* To satirize, to lampoon
LIBELLER, lì'bèl-lûr, *s.* A defamer by writing, a lampooner.
LIBELLOUS, lì'bèl-lûs, *a.* Defamatory.
LIBERAL, lìb'bèr-ál, *a.* Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.
LIBERALITY, lìb bèr-ál'è-tè, *s.* Munificence, bounty, generosity. [liberal
To LIBERALIZE, lìb'èr-ál-lze, *v. a.* To make
LIBERALLY, lìb'bèr-rál-è, *ad.* Bountifully, largely. [confinement.
To LIBERATE, lìb'èr-áte, *v. a.* To free from
LIBERATION, lìb-èr-á'shûn, *s.* The act of delivering, or being delivered.
LIBERTINE, lìb'bèr-tìn, *s.* One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.
LIBERTINE, lìb'bèr-tìn, *a.* Licentious, irreligious.
LIBERTINISM, lìb'bèr-tìn-lzm, *s.* Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.
LIBERTY, lìb'bèr-tè, *s.* Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.
LIBIDINOUS, lè-bìd'è-nûs, *a.* Lewd, lustful.
LIBIDINOUSLY, lè-bìd'è-nûs-lè, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.
LIBRAL, lì'brál, *a.* Of a pound weight.
LIBRARIAN, lì-brá'rè-án, *s.* One who has the care of a library.
LIBRARY, lì'brá-rè, *s.* A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept. [lance.
To LIBRATE, lì'bráte, *v. a.* To poise, to balance.
LIBRATION, lì-brá'shûn, *s.* The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the fir-

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THís.

mament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. [ing like a balance.

LIBRATORY, lí'brá tûr-è, *a.* Balancing, play-LICE, líse. The plural of *Louse*.

LICEBANE, líse'báne, *s.* A plant.

LICENSE, lí'sense, *s.* Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission, liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lí'sense, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant. [mission.

LICENSER, lí'sén-sûr, *s.* A granter of per-LICENTIATE, lí-sén'shè-áte, *s.* A man who uses license; a degree in Spanish universities

To LICENTIATE, lí-sén'shè-áte, *v. a.* To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, lí-sén'shûs, *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lí-sén'shûs-lè, *ad.* With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lí-sén'shûs-nês, *s.* Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To LICK, lík, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To lick up, to devour.

LICK, lík, *s.* A blow. Vulgar.

LICKERISH, lík'ér-ish, } *a.* Nice in the choice
LICKEROUS, lík'ér-ûs, } of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lík'ér-ish-nês, *s.* Niceness of palate. [taste.

LICORICE, lík'kûr-ís, *s.* A root of sweet

LICTOR, lík'tûr, *s.* A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, líd, *s.* A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. [other body, as soap or salt.

LIE, lí, *s.* Any thing impregnated with some
LIE, lí, *s.* A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lí, *v. n.* To utter criminal falsehood

To LIE, lí, *v. n.* To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be repositied in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; To Lie at, to importune, to tease; To lie by, to rest, to remain still; To lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; To lie in, to be in childbed; To lie under, to be subject to; To lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lèef, *a.* Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lèef, *ad.* Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking. [subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, lèedje, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure,

LIEGE, lèedje, *s.* Sovereign, superiour lord.

LIEGEMAN, lèedje'mán, *s.* A subject.

LIEGER, lèe'jár, *s.* A resident ambassador.

LIEN, lí'en. The *part.* of *Lie*. Lain. Obsolete.

LIENTERICK, lí-en-têr'rik, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lí'en-têr-rè, *s.* A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

LIER, lí'ûr, *s.* One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, lí, *s.* Place, room, stead.

LIEVE, lèev, *ad.* Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lèv-tên'nán-sè, *s.* The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lèv-tên'nánt, *s.* A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lèv-tên'nánt-shíp, *s.* The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, lífe, *s.* Plural *Lives*. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exact'y copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, lífe'blûd, *s.* The blood necessary to life.

LIFEGIVING, lífe'gíiv-íng, *a.* Having the power to give life. [king's person.

LIFEGUARD, lífe-gyárd', *s.* The guard of a

LIFELESS, lífe'lès, *a.* Dead; unanimated; without power or force. [without spirit.

LIFELESSLY, lífe'lès-lè, *ad.* Without vigour,

LIFELIKE, lífe'líke, *a.* Like a living person.

LIFESTRING, lífe'stríng, *s.* Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, lífe'tíme, *s.* Continuance or duration of life. [of living

LIFEWEAR, lífe'wè-rè, *a.* Wretched, tired

To LIFT, líft, *v. a.* To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride.

Up is sometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, líft, *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, líft, *s.* The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle. as, To help one at a dead lift.

LIFTER, líft'ûr, *s.* One that lifts.

To LIG, líg, *v. n.* To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, líg'gá-mént, *s.* A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, líg-á-mén'tál, } *a.* Composing

LIGAMENTOUS, líg á-mén'tús, } a ligament.

LIGATION, lí-gá'shûn, *s.* The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, líg'gá-tûre, *s.* Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, líte, *s.* That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, líte, *a.* Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult; not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencum-

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pìn. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

bered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct; bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lte, *ad.* Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lte, *v. a.* To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden

To LIGHT, lte, *v. n.* To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, l'tn, *v. n.* To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light. [from *light*, *v. n.*]

To LIGHTEN, l'tn, *v. a.* To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lte'úr, *s.* A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lte'úr-mán, *s.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lte-fing'gỏrd, *a.* Nimble at conveyance, thievish. [or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lte'fủt, *a.* Nimble in running

LIGHTFOOT, lte'fủt, *s.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, lte-hẻd'ẻd, *a.* Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lte-hẻd'ẻd-nẻs, *s.* Deliriousness, disorder of the mind. [ry.

LIGHTHEARTED, lte-hỏr'tẻd, *a.* Gay, mer-

LIGHTHOUSE, lte'hỏủse, *s.* A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lte-lẻgd', *a.* Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, lte'lẻs, *a.* Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lte'lẻ, *ad.* Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gayly, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lte-mỉnd'ẻd, *a.* Unsettled, unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, lte'nẻs, *s.* Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, lte'nẻng, *s.* The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, ltes, *s.* The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lte'sủm, *a.* Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lte'sủm-nẻs, *s.* Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

SIGNALOES, lĩg-nỏl'ỏze, *s.* Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lĩg'nẻ'ủs, *a.* Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood. [very hard wood.

LIGNUMVITAE, lĩg-nủm-vẻ'tẻ, *s.* Guaiacum, a

LIGURE, lĩ'gủre, *s.* A precious stone.

LIKE, lke, *a.* Resembling, having resemblance; equal of the same quantity; For Likely, probable, credible; Likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, lke, *s.* Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

LIKE, lke, *ad.* In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, lke, *v. a.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, lke, *v. n.* To be pleased with.

LIKELIHOOD, lke'lẻ-hủd, *s.* Appearance, show; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, lke'lẻ, *a.* Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

LIKELY, lke'lẻ, *ad.* Probably, as may reasonably be thought. [ing resemblance.

To LIKEN, l'kn, *v. a.* To represent as hav-

LIKENESS, lke'nẻs, *s.* Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.

LIKEWISE, lke'wẻze, *ad.* In like manner, also, moreover, too.

LIKING, l'kẻng, *a.* Plump, in the state of plumpness.

LIKING, l'kẻng, *s.* Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.

LILACH, l'ỉỏk, *s.* A tree.

LILIED, l'ỉỏd, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

LILY, l'ỉỏẻ, *s.* A flower. [flower

LILY-DAFFODIL, l'ỉỏẻ-dỏỏ'ỏỏ-dỉỏ, *s.* A foreign

LILY OF THE VALLEY, l'ỉỏẻ'ỏỏv-thẻ-vỏỏ'lẻ, *s.* The May lily.

LILYLIVERED, l'ỉỏẻ-lẻv-vỏỏrd, *a.* White livered, cowardly.

LIMATURE, l'ỉỏỏ-tủre, *s.* Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lĩm, *s.* A member, a jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lĩm, *v. a.* To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIMBECK, lĩm'bẻk, *s.* A still.

LIMBED, lĩmd, *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lĩm'bỏr, *a.* Flexible, easily bent, pliant. [pliancy.

LIMBERNESS, lĩm'bỏr-nẻs, *s.* Flexibility,

LIMBO, lĩm'bỏ, *s.* A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, lĩme, *s.* A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.

To LIME, lĩme, *v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lĩme'kỉỏ, *s.* Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lĩme'sỏẻne, *s.* The stone of which lime is made.

LIMEWATER, lĩme'wỏỏ-tủr, *s.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lĩm'ỉỏt, *s.* Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lĩm'ỉỏt, *v. a.* To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe, to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lĩm'ỉỏt-tỏỏ-lẻ, *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.

LIMITATION, lĩm-mẻ-tỏỏ'sủn, *s.* Restriction.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pðund . . . thin, THis.

circumscription; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. [thing.]

To LIMN, lîm, *v. a.* To draw, to paint any
LIMNER, lîm'nâr, *s.* A painter, a picture maker.

LIMOUS, lî'mûs, *a.* Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, lîmp, *s.* A halt.

To LIMP, lîmp, *v. n.* To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPID, lîm'pîd, *a.* Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lîm'pîd-nês, *s.* Clearness, purity

LIMPINGLY, lîmp'îng-lê, *ad.* In a lame halting manner.

LIMPIT, lîm'pît, *s.* A kind of shell fish.

LIMY, lî'mê, *a.* Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lîn, *v. n.* To stop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, lînsh'pîn, *s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LINCTUS, lîngk'tûs, *s.* Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lîn'dên, *s.* The lime-tree.

LINE, lîne, *s.* Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hands or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit, equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascending or descending; one-tenth of an inch

To LINE, lîne, *v. a.* To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over

LINEAGE, lîn'nê-âje, *s.* Race, progeny, family

LINEAL, lîn'nê-âl, *a.* Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lîn'ê-âl-lê, *ad.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lîn'nê-â-mênt, *s.* Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lîn'nê-âr, *a.* Composed of lines, having the form of lines. [or lines.]

LINEATION, lîn-ê-â'shûn, *s.* Draught of a line

LINEN, lîn'nîn, *s.* Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lîn'nîn, *a.* Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lîn'nîn-drâ'pûr, *s.* He who deals in linen.

LING, lîng, *s.* Heath; a kind of sea fish.

To LINGER, lîng'gûr, *v. n.* To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, lîng'gûr-ûr, *s.* One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, lîng'gûr-îng-lê, *ad.* With delay, tediously.

LINGO, lîng'gô, *s.* Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, lîn-gwâ'shûs, *a.* Full of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, lîng-gwâ-dên'tâl, *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUIST, lîng'gwîst, *s.* A man skillful in languages.

LINGWORT, lîng'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

LINIMENT, lîn'nê-mênt, *s.* Ointment, balsam

LINING, lîn'nîng, *s.* The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, lîngk, *s.* A single ring of a chain; any

thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To LINK, lîngk, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

LINKBOY, lîngk'bôe, *s.* A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

LINNET, lîn'nît, *s.* A small singing bird.

LINSEED, lîn'sêed, *s.* The seed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lîn'sê-wûl'sê, *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lîn'stôk, *s.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lînt, *s.* The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

LINTEL, lîn'têl, *s.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION, lî'ûn, *s.* The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, lî'ûn-nês, *s.* A she lion.

LIONLEAF, lî'ûn-lêfe, *s.* A plant.

LIP, lîp, *s.* The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, lîp'lâ-bûr, *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lî-pôth'ê-mûs, *a.* Swooning, fainting. [fit.]

LIPOTHYMY, lî-pôth'ê-mê, *s.* Swoon, fainting

LIPPED, lîpt, *a.* Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, lîp'pê-tûde, *s.* Blearedness of eyes

LIPWISDOM, lîp'wîz-dûm, *s.* Wisdom in talk without practice. [melted.]

LIQUABLE, lîk'kwâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be

LIQUATION, lî-kwâ'shûn, *s.* The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, lî'kwâte, *v. n.* To melt, to liquefy
LIQUEFACTION, lîk-kwê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lîk'kwê-fi-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be melted. [dissolve.]

To LIQUEFY, lîk'kwê-fl, *v. a.* To melt, to

To LIQUEFY, lîk'kwê-fl, *v. n.* To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lî-kwê'sên-sê, *s.* Aptness to melt.

LIQUEUR, lê-kûre', *s.* A flavoured dram.

LIQUESCENT, lî-kwê'sênt, *a.* Melting.

LIQUID, lîk'kwîd, *a.* Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, lîk'kwîd, *s.* Liquid substance, liquor.

To LIQUIDATE, lîk'kwê-dâte, *v. a.* To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lê-kwîd'ê-tê, *s.* Subtilty; the property or state of being fluid. [liquid, fluency.]

LIQUIDNESS, lîk'kwîd-nês, *s.* Quality of being

LIQUOR, lîk'kûr, *s.* Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lîk'kûr, *v. a.* To drench or moisten

To LISP, lîsp, *v. n.* To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lîsp, *s.* The act of lisping.

LISPER, lîsp'ûr, *s.* One who lisps.

LIST, lîst, *s.* A roll, a catalogue; enclosed

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . me, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, lîst, *v. n.* To choose, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, lîst, *v. a.* To enlist, enrol, or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend

LISTED, lîst'êd, *a.* Striped, party-coloured, in long streaks.

To LISTEN, lîs'sn, *v. a.* To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To LISTEN, lîs'sn, *v. n.* To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, lîs'sn-ûr, *s.* One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, lîst'lêss, *a.* Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, lîst'lêss-lê, *ad.* Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, lîst'lêss-nêss, *s.* Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, lît. The *pret.* of *To Light*.

LITANY, lît'tân ê, *s.* A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lît'têr-âl, *a.* According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, lît'têr-âl-ê, *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words. [meaning.]

LITERALITY, lît-têr-râl'ê-tê, *s.* Original

LITERARY, lît'têr-â-rê, *a.* Relating to letters or learning; learned.

LITERATE, lît'êr-âte, *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.

LITERATI, lît-têr-râ'tl, *s.* The learned.

LITERATURE, lît'têr-râ-tûre, *s.* Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, lîth'ârje, *s.* An oxide of lead in a state of imperfect vitrification. There are two kinds, white and red.

LITHE, lîthe, *a.* Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lîth'nêss, *s.* Limberness, flexibility. [limber.]

LITHESOME, lîth'sûm, *a.* Pliant, nimble,

LITHOGRAPHY, lî-thôg'grâ-fê, *s.* The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lîth'ô-mân-sê, *s.* Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lîth-ôn-trîp'tîk, *a.* Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lî-thôt'tô-mîst, *s.* A surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lî-thôt'tô-mê, *s.* The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lît'tê-gânt, *s.* One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lît'tê-gânt, *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, lît'tê-gâte, *v. a.* To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lît'tê-gâte, *v. n.* To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lît-tê-g'shûn, *s.* Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lê-tîd'jûs, *a.* Inclinal to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lê-tîd'jûs-lê, *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lê-tîd'jûs-nêss, *s.* A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lît'tûr, *s.* A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young any number of things thrown sluttishly about, a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lît'tûr, *v. a.* To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently, to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lît'tl, *a.* Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, lît'tl, *s.* A small space; a small part; a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lît'tl, *ad.* In a small degree, in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lît'tl-nêss, *s.* Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lît'tô-rûl, *a.* Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lît'tûr-jê, *s.* Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, lîv, *v. n.* To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, lîve, *a.* Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, lîve'lêss, *a.* Wanting life. Obsolete. See *Lifeless*.

LIVELIHOOD, lîve'lê-hûd, *s.* Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, lîve'lê-nêss, *s.* Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, lîv'lông, *a.* Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, lîve'lê, *a.* Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetick.

LIVELILY, lîve'lê-lê, } *ad.* Briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, lîv'vûr, *s.* One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, lîv'vûr-kûl-lûr, *a.* Dark red

LIVERGROWN, lîv'vûr-grône, *a.* Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, lîv'vûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

LIVERY, lîv'vûr-ê, *s.* The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship, the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, lîv'vûr-ê-mân, *s.* One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, lîvz. The plural of *Life*.

LIVID, lîv'ld, *a.* Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, lê-vîd'ê-tê, *s.* Discoloration, as by a blow.

tùbe, tùb, bùll... òil... pòund... thin, THIS.

LIVING, lîv'vîng, *s.* Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.
LIVINGLY, lîv'vîng-lê, *ad.* In a living state.
LIVRE, lì'vûr, *s.* The sum by which the French reckon their money, very nearly tenpence-halfpenny English.
LIXIVIAL, lîk-sîv'ê-âl, *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.
LIXIVATE, lîk-sîv'ê-âte, *a.* Making a lixivium
LIXIVIUM, lîk-sîv'ê-ûm, *s.* Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.
LIZARD, lîz'zârd, *s.* An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. [stone.
LIZARDSTONE, lîz'zârd-stone, *s.* A kind of
LO, lô! *interj.* Look, see, behold!
LOACH, lôtsh, *s.* A little fish.
LOAD, lôde, *s.* A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.
To LOAD, lôde, *v. a.* To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.
LOAD, lôde, *s.* The leading vein in a mine.
LOADSMAN, lôdz'mân, *s.* He who leads the way, a pilot.
LOADSTAR, lôde'stâr, *s.* The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.
LOADSTONE, lôde'stone, *s.* The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.
LOAF, lôfe, *s.* A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.
LOAM, lôme, *s.* Fat unctuous earth, marl.
To LOAM, lôme, *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.
LOAMY, lô'mê, *a.* Marly.
LOAN, lône, *s.* Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment. [ready.
LOATH, lôth, *a.* Unwilling, disliking, not
To LOATHE, lôthe, *v. a.* To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.
LOATHER, lôth'ûr, *s.* One that loathes.
LOATHFUL, lôth'fûl, *a.* Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated. [manner.
LOATHINGLY, lôth'îng-lê, *ad.* In a fastidious
LOATHLY, lôth'lê, *ad.* Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.
LOATHNESS, lôth'nês, *s.* Unwillingness.
LOATHSOME, lôth'sûm, *a.* Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.
LOATHSOMENESS, lôth'sûm-nês, *s.* Quality of raising hatred.
LOAVES, lôvz, *s.* Plural of *Loaf*.
LOB, lôb, *s.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a big worm; Lob's pound, a prison.
To LOB, lôb, *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
LOBBY, lôb'bê, *s.* An opening before a room.
LOBE, lôbe, *s.* A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.
LOBSTER, lôb'stâr, *s.* A shell fish.
LOCAL, lô'kâl, *a.* Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.
LOCALITY, lô'kâl'ê-tê, *s.* Existence in place, relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, lô'kâl-lê, *ad.* With respect to place.
LOCATION, lô-kâ'shûn, *s.* Situation with respect to place, act of placing.
LOCK, lôk, *s.* An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.
To LOCK, lôk, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.
To LOCK, lôk, *v. n.* To become fast by a lock, to unite by mutual insertion.
LOCKER, lôk'kûr, *s.* Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.
LOCKET, lôk'kît, *s.* A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; an ornament to hold hair
LOCKRAM, lôk'krûm, *s.* A sort of coarse linen.
LOCOMOTION, lô-kò-mò'shûn, *s.* Power of changing place.
LOCOMOTIVE, lô-kò-mò'tîv, *a.* Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.
LOCUST, lô'kûst, *s.* A devouring insect.
LOCUST-TREE, lô'kûst-trêe, *s.* A species of acacia.
LODESTAR, lôde'stâr, *s.*—See *Loadstar*.
LODESTONE, lôde'stone, *s.*—See *Loadstone*.
To LODGE, lôdje, *v. a.* To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.
To LODGE, lôdje, *v. n.* To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.
LODGE, lôdje, *s.* A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as, the porter's lodge.
LODGER, lôdje'ûr, *s.* One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.
LODGING, lôdje'îng, *s.* Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.
LODGMET, lôdje'mênt, *s.* Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work. [on high.
LOFT, lôft, *s.* A floor; the highest floor; a room
LOFTILY, lôf'tê-lê, *ad.* On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.
LOFTINESS, lôf'tê-nês, *s.* Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.
LOFTY, lôf'tê, *a.* High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.
LOG, lôg, *s.* A shapeless bulky piece of wood; a Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.
LOGARITHMS, lôg'â-rî'îmz, *s.* The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.
LOGGATS, lôg'gîts, *s.* A play or game now called *Skitties*, which see.
LOGGERHEAD, lôg'gûr-hêd, *s.* A dolt, a block-head, a thickskull. [stupid, doltish.
LOGGERHEADED, lôg'gûr-hêd-êd, *a.* Dull,
LOGICK, lôd'jîk, *s.* Logick is the art of using

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....plne, pìn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, lɔd'jɪk-əl, *a.* Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

LOGICALLY, lɔd'jɪk-kəl-è, *ad.* According to the laws of logick. [of logick.

LOGICIAN, lɔ-jɪsh'ən, *s.* A teacher or professor

LOGMAN, lɔg'màn, *s.* One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOGRIFFE, lɔg'ɔ-grɪf, *s.* A kind of riddle.

LOGOMACHY, lɔ-gɔm'ə-kè, *s.* A contention in words, a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, lɔg'wùd, *s.* A wood much used in dyeing.

LOHOCK, lɔ'hɔk, *s.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.

LOIN lɔɪn, *s.* The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To LOITER, lɔɪ'tɔr, *v. n.* To linger, to spend time carelessly

LOITERER, lɔɪ'tɔr-ər, *s.* A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, lɔl, *v. n.* To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lɔmp, *s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lɔne, *a.* Solitary; single, without company.

LONELINESS, lɔne'lè-nès, *s.* Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lɔne'lè, *a.* Solitary, addicted to solitude. [company.

LONENESS, lɔne'nès, *s.* Solitude; dislike of

LONESOME, lɔne'sùm, *a.* Solitary, dismal.

LONG, lɔng, *a.* Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as, a long note.

LONGBOAT, lɔng'bòte, *s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, lɔn-jèv'è-tè, *s.* Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lɔn-jɪm'mà-nùs, *a.* Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lɔn-jɪm'mè-trè, *s.* The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, lɔng'ɪng, *s.* Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, lɔng'ɪng-lè, *ad.* With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lɔn'jè-tùde, *s.* Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lɔn-jè-tù'dè-nàl, *a.* Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, lɔng'lè, *ad.* Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lɔng'sùm, *a.* Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lɔng-sùf'fàr-ɪng, *a.* Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lɔng'wàze, *ad.* In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lɔng-wɪnd'èd, *a.* Long-breathed, tedious.

LONGWISE, lɔng'wɪze, *ad.* In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lɔɔ, *s.* A game at cards.

LOOBILY, lɔɔ'bè-lè, *a.* Awkward, clumsy.

LOOBY, lɔɔ'bè, *s.* A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOF, lɔɔf, *s.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

To LOOF, lɔɔf, *v. a.* To bring the ship close to the wind.

LOOFED, lɔɔft, *a.* Gone to a distance.

To LOOK, lɔɔk, *v. n.* To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing, to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To look after, to attend, to take care of; To look for, to expect; To look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; To look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; To look over, to examine, to try one by one; To look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; To look to, to watch, to take care of.

To LOOK, lɔɔk, *v. a.* To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To look out, to discover by searching.

LOOK, lɔɔk, *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!

LOOK, lɔɔk, *s.* Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, lɔɔk'ər, *s.* One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lɔɔk'ɪng-glàs, *s.* Mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

LOOM, lɔɔm, *s.* The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

To LOOM, lɔɔm, *v. n.* To appear, to appear at sea.

LOOM, lɔɔm, *s.* A bird.

LOON, lɔɔn, *s.* A sorry fellow, a scoundrel.— See *Lown*.

LOOP, lɔɔp, *s.* A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lɔɔpt, *a.* Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lɔɔp'hòle, *s.* Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOFHOLED, lɔɔp'hòld, *a.* Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lɔɔse, *v. a.* To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To LOOSE, lɔɔse, *v. n.* To set sail, to depart by losing the anchor.

LOOSE, lɔɔse, *a.* Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; To break loose, to gain liberty; To let loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.

LOOSE, lɔɔse, *s.* Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismissal from any restraining force.

LOOSELY, lɔɔse'lè, *ad.* Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely.

To LOOSEN, lɔɔ'sn, *v. n.* To part, to separate.

To LOOSEN, lɔɔ'sn, *v. a.* To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . òil. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

compages; to free from restraint; to make not costive.

LOOSENESS, lóòse'nēs, *s.* State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness; unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIPE, lóòse'strife, *s.* An herb.

To LOP, lóp, *v. a.* To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing. [a flea.

LOP, lóp, *s.* That which is cut from trees;

LOPPER, lóp'púr, *s.* One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, ló-kwá'shús, *a.* Full of talk; babbling, not secret.

LOQUACITY, ló-kwá'sè-tè, *s.* Too much talk.

LORD, lórd, *s.* The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lórd, *v. n.* To domineer, to rule despotically. [ridicule.

LORDING, lórd'ding, *s.* Lord in contempt or

LORDLING, lórd'ling, *s.* A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, lórd'lè-nēs, *s.* Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

LORDLY, lórd'lè, *a.* Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.

LORDLY, lórd'lè, *ad.* Imperiously, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lórd'shíp, *s.* Dominion, power; seignior, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

LORE, lóre, *s.* Lesson, doctrine, instruction.

To LORICATE, lór'rè-káte, *v. a.* To plate over

LORIMER, lór'rè-múr, } *s.* Bridle cutter.

LORINER, lór'rè-núr, }

LORN, lórn, *a.* Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.

To LOSE, lóòze, *v. a.* To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to Win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

To LOSE, lóòze, *v. n.* Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lóòz'á-bl, *a.* Subject to privation

LOSER, lóòz'úr, *s.* One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing; the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lós, *s.* Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

LOST, lóst. *Pret. of To Lose.*

LOST, lóst. *Part. of To Lose.*

LOT, lót, *s.* Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as, to pay scot and lot.

LOTE-TREE, lóte'trèè, *s.* The Lotos.

LOTION, ló'shún, *s.* A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetick

LOTTERY, lót'túr-è, *s.* A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lóud, *a.* Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lóud'lè, *ad.* Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

LOUDNESS, lóud'nēs, *s.* Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To LOVE, lúv, *v. a.* To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lúv, *s.* The passion between the sexes, kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship, tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lúv'áp-pl, *s.* A plant; the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, lúv'nót, *s.* A complicated figure, by which affection is figured. [ship.

LOVELETTER, lúv'lèt-túr, *s.* Letter of court-

LOVELILY, lúv'lè-lè, *ad.* Amiably.

LOVELINESS, lúv'lè-nēs, *s.* Amiableness, qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, lúv'lórn, *a.* Forsaken of one's love

LOVELY, lúv'lè, *a.* Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, lúv'múng-gúr, *s.* One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lúv'úr, *s.* One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness, one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, lóò'vúr, *s.* An opening for the smoke

LOVESECRET, lúv'sè-krit, *s.* Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, lúv'sík, *a.* Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

LOVESOME, lúv'súm, *a.* Lovely. A word not used.

LOVESONG, lúv'sóng, *s.* Song expressing love

LOVESUIT, lúv'sùte, *s.* Courtship.

LOVETALE, *s.* Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lúv'thàwt, *s.* Amorous fancy

LOVETOYS, lúv'tòèz, *s.* Small presents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lúv'trìk, *s.* Art of expressing love

LOUGH, lók, *s.* A lake, a large inland standing water.

LOVING, lúv'ing, *part. a.* Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lúv'ing-kyínd'nēs, *s.* Tenderness, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lúv'ing-lè, *ad.* Affectionately, with kindness. [tion.

LOVINGNESS, lúv'ing-nēs, *s.* Kindness, affection.

LOUIS-D'OR, lù-è-dòre', *s.* A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.

To LOUNGE, lóunje, *v. n.* To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lóun'júr, *s.* An idler.

LOUSE, lóuse, *s.* A small animal, of which different species live and feed upon the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, lóuze, *v. a.* To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lóusc'wurt, *s.* The name of a plant. [and scurvy way.

LOUSILY, lóú'zè-lè, *ad.* In a paltry, mean,

LOUSINESS, lóú'zè-nēs, *s.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lóú'zè, *a.* Swarming with lice, overrun with lice; mean, low born.

LOUT, lóút, *s.* A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, mõe, nôr, nôt....

To **LOUT**, lout, *v. n.* To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

LOUTISH, lout'ish, *a.* Clownish, bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lout'ish-lê, *ad.* With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW, lô, *a.* Not high; not rising far upwards, not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep, not swelling high, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy late in time, as, the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

LOW, lô, *ad.* Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection

To **LOW**, lout, or lô, *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.

LOWBELL, lô'bêl, *s.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To **LOWER**, lô'ur, *v. a.* To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value. [to sink.

To **LOWER**, lô'ur, *v. n.* To grow less, to fall,

To **LOWER**, lô'ur, *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

LOWER, lô'ur, *s.* Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look. [ness, gloomily.

LOWERINGLY, lô'ur'ing-lê, *ad.* With cloudi-

LOWERMOST, lô'ur-môst, *a.* Lowest.

LOWLAND, lô'land, *s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.

LOWLILY, lô'lê-lê, *ad.* Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lô'lê-nê, *s.* Humility; meanness; abject depression.

LOWLY, lô'lê, *a.* Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.

LOWN, lôôn, *s.* A scoundrel, a rascal; a stupid fellow. Properly *Loon*. Used chiefly in Scotland.

LOWNESS, lô'nê, *s.* Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

To **LOWT**, lout, *v. a.* To overpower, Obsolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lô-thawt'êd, *s.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiments, narrow-minded. [pressed, not lively.

LOWSPIRITED, lô-spîr'it-êd, *a.* Dejected, de-

LOXODROMICK, lôk-sô-drôm'ik, *s.* Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, lô'âl, *a.* Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lô'âl-lîst, *s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, lô'âl-lê, *ad.* With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, lô'âl-tê, *s.* Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lôz'zênje, *s.* A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

LU, lôô *s.* A game at cards.

LUBBARD, lub'bârd, *s.* A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lub'bûr, *s.* A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lub'bûr-lê, *a.* Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lub'bûr-lê, *ad.* Awkwardly, clumsily. [smooth or slippery.

To **LUBRICATE**, lû'brê-kâte, *v. a.* To make

To **LUBRICATE**, lû-bris'sê-tâte, *v. a.* To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lû-bris'sê-tê, *s.* Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness lewdness.

LUBRICK, lû'brîk, *a.* Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lû'brê-kûs, *a.* Slippery; smooth uncertain. [act of smoothing.

LUBRIFICATION, lû-brê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The

LUBRIFICATION, lû-brê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lûse, *s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lû'sênt, *a.* Shining, bright, splendid

LUCERNE, lû'sêrn, *s.* A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lû'sîd, *a.* Bright, glittering, pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lû-sîd'ê-tê, *s.* Splendour, brightness

LUCIFEROUS, lû-sîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lû-sîf'fik, *a.* Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lûk, *s.* Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lûk'kê-lê, *ad.* Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lûk'kê-nê, *s.* Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lûk'lê, *a.* Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lûk'kê, *a.* Fortunate, happy by chance

LUCRATIVE, lû'krâ-tîv, *a.* Gainful, profitable

LUCRE, lû'kûr, *s.* Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lû-krîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* Gainful, profitable. [profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lû-krîf'fik, *a.* Producing gain,

LUCTATION, lûk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Struggle, effort, contest.

To **LUCUBRATE**, lû'kû-brâte, *v. n.* To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lû-kû-brâ'shûn, *s.* Study by candlelight, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lû'kû-brâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Composed by candlelight.

LUCULENT, lû'kû-lênt, *a.* Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lû'dê krûs, *a.* Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lû'dê-krûs-lê, *ad.* Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lû'dê-krûs-nê, *s.* Burlesque, sportiveness. [of mocking.

LUDIFICATION, lû-dê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act

To **LUFF**, lûf, *v. n.* To keep close to the wind. A sea term.

To **LUG**, lûg, *v. a.* To haul or drag, to pull with violence; To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To **LUG**, lûg, *v. n.* To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lûg, *s.* A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a poll or perch.

tube, tub, bûll...ôil...pôund...thin, THIS.

LUGGAGE, lûg'gîdjé, *s.* Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy. [rowful.
LUGUBRIOUS, lû-gû'brè-ûs, *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.
LUKEWARM, lûke'wârm, *a.* Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.
LUKEWARMLY, lûke'wârm-lè, *ad.* With moderate warmth; with indifference.
LUKEWARMNESS, lûke'wârm-nès, *s.* Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.
To LULL, lûl, *v. a.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.
LULLABY, lûl'lâ-bl, *s.* A song to still babes.
LUMBAGO, lûm bâ'gò, *s.* Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.
LUMBER, lûm'bûr, *s.* Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffick between the West India islands and continent of North America.
To LUMBER, lûm'bûr, *v. a.* To heap like useless goods irregularly.
To LUMBER, lûm'bûr, *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.
LUMINARY, lû'mè-nâr-rè, *s.* Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.
LUMINATION, lû-mè-nâ'shûn, *s.* Emission of light.
LUMINOUS, lû'mè-nûs, *a.* Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.
LUMP, lûmp, *s.* A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.
To LUMP, lûmp, *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.
LUMPFISH, lûmp'fîsh, *s.* A sort of fish.
LUMPING, lûmp'îng, *a.* Large, heavy, great.
LUMPISH, lûmp'îsh, *a.* Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.
LUMFISHLY, lûmp'îsh-lè, *ad.* With heaviness, with stupidity. [heaviness
LUMFISHNESS, lûmp'îsh-nès, *s.* Stupidity.
LUMPY, lûmp'è, *a.* Full of lumps, full of compact masses.
LUNACY, lû'nâ-sè, *s.* A kind of madness influenced by the moon.
LUNAR, lû'nâr, } *a.* Relating to the
LUNARY, lû'nâr-è, } moon, under the dominion of the moon.
LUNATED, lû'nâ-tèd, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.
LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk, *a.* Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.
LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk, *s.* A madman.
LUNATION, lû'nâ'shûn, *s.* The revolution of the moon.
LUNCH, iûnsh, } *s.* As much food as
LUNCHEON, lûn'shûn, } one's hand can hold.
LUNE, lûne, *s.* Any thing in the shape of a half-moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.
LUNETTE, lû-nèt', *s.* A small half-moon.
LUNGS, lûngz, *s.* The lights, the organs of respiration. [the nature of lungs.
LUNGED, lûngd, *a.* Having lungs, having
LUNG-GROWN, lûng'gròne, *a.* The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lûng'wûrt, *s.* A plant.
LUNISOLAR, lû-nè-sò'lâr, *a.* Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
LUPINE, lû'pîn, *s.* A kind of pulse.
LURCH, lûrtsh, *s.* A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.
To LURCH, lûrtsh, *v. a.* To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.
LURCHER, lûrtsh'ûr, *s.* One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.
LURE, lûre, *s.* Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.
LURID, lû'rîd, *a.* Gloomy, dismal. [A yellow colour bordering on a blue.
To LURK, lûrk, *v. n.* To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close. [wait.
LURKER, lûrk'ûr, *s.* A thief that lies in
LURKING-PLACE, lûrk'îng-plâse, *s.* Hiding place, secret place.
LUSCIOUS, lûsh'ûs, *a.* Sweet so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.
LUSCIOUSLY, lûsh'ûs-lè, *ad.* With a great degree of sweetness. [sweetness.
LUSCIOUSNESS, lûsh'ûs-nès, *s.* Immoderate
LUSERN, lû'sèrn, *s.* A lynx.
LUSERNE, lû'sèrn, *s.* [A corrected spelling from the French.] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.
LUSH, lûsh, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete. [tîve.
LUSORIOUS, lû-sò'rè-ûs, *a.* Used in play, sportive.
LUSORY, lû'sûr-è, *a.* Used in play.
LUST, lûst, *s.* Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.
To LUST, lûst, *v. n.* To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.
LUSTFUL, lûst'fûl, *a.* Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust. [concupiscence.
LUSTFULLY, lûst'fûl-è, *ad.* With sensual
LUSTFULNESS, lûst'fûl-nès, *s.* Libidinousness
LUSTIHED, lûs'tè-hèd, } *s.* Vigour, spright-
LUSTIHOOD, lûs'tè-hûd, } liness, corporeal ability. [with mettle.
LUSTILY, lûs'tè-lè, *ad.* Stoutly, with vigour,
LUSTINESS, lûs'tè-nès, *s.* Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.
LUSTRAL, lûs'trâl, *a.* Used in purification.
LUSTRATION, lûs-trâ'shûn, *s.* Purification by water.
LUSTRE, lûs'tûr, *s.* Brightness, splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.
LUSTRING, lûs'strîng, *s.* A shining silk.— See *Lutestring*. [luminous.
LUSTROUS, lûs'trûs, *a.* Bright, shining,
LUSTWORT, lûst'wûrt, *s.* An herb.
LUSTY, lûs'tè, *a.* Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body. [the lute.
LUTANIST, lû'tân-îst, *s.* One who plays upon
LUTARIOUS, lû-tâ'rè-ûs, *a.* Living in mud, of the colour of mud.
LUTE, lûte, *s.* A stringed instrument of music; a composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels.
To LUTE, lûte, *v. a.* To close with lute or chymist's clay.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . me, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

LUTESTRING, lûte'string, *s.* Lustring, a shining silk.
LUTULENT, lû'tshû-lênt, *a.* Muddy, turbid.
To LUX, lûks, } *v. a.* To put out of
To LUXATE, lûks'âte, } joint, to disjoint.
LUXATION, lûks-â'shûn, *s.* The act of dis-jointing; any thing disjointed.
LUXE, lûks, *s.* (A French word.) Luxury, voluptuousness.
LUXURIANCE, lûg-zû'rê-ânse, } *s.* Exube-
LUXURIANCY, lûg-zû'rê-ân-sê, } rance, abundant or wanton, plenty of growth.
LUXURIANT, lûg-zû'rê-ânt, *a.* Exuberant, superfluous, plenteous.
To LUXURIATE, lûg-zû'rê-âte, *v. n.* To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LUXURIOUS, lûg-zû'rê-ûs, *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.
LUXURIOUSLY, lûg-zû'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.
LUXURY, lûk'shû-rê, *s.* Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.
LYCANTHROPY, lî-kân'thrô-pê, *s.* A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
LYING, lî'ng, *The active part. of Lie.*
LYMPH, lîmf, *s.* Water, transparent colourless liquor. [veying the lymph.
LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'îk, *s.* A vessel con-
LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'îk, *a.* Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.
LYNX, lîngks, *s.* A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
LYRE, lîre, *s.* A harp, a musical instrument.
LYRICAL, lîr'rê-kâl, } *a.* Pertaining to a harp,
LYRICK, lîr'rîk, } or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
LYRITS, lî'rîst, *s.* A musician who plays upon the harp.

M

MACAROONE, māk-â-rôôn', *s.* A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. [the palm-tree.
MACAW-TREE, māk-kaw'trêe, *s.* A species of
MACAW, māk-kaw, *s.* A bird in the West Indies
MACE, mase, *s.* An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is mace. [carries the mace
MACEBEARER, mase'bâre-ûr, *s.* One who
To MACERATE, mās'sêr-âte, *v. a.* To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.
MACERATION, mās-sêr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardships; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. [chines.
MACHINAL, māk'kê-nâl, *a.* Relating to ma-
To MACHINATE, māk'kê-nâte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, māk-kê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.
MACHINE, māk-shêen', *s.* Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.
MACHINERY, māk-shêen'êr-ê, *s.* Enginery, complicated workmanship; the machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.
MACHINIST, māk-shêen'îst, *s.* A constructor of engines or machines.
MACKEREL, māk'kêr-îl, *s.* A sea fish.
MACKEREL-GALE, māk'kêr-îl-gale, *s.* A strong breeze.
MACROCOSM, māk'rô-kôzm, *s.* The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.
MACTATION, māk-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.
MACULA, māk'kû-lâ, *s.* A spot.
To MACULATE, māk'kû-lâte, *v. a.* To stain, to spot. [spot, taint.
MACULATION, māk-kû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Stain,
MACULE, māk'ûle, *s.* A spot or stain.
MAD, mād, *a.* Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.
To MAD, mād, *v. a.* To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.
To MAD, mād, *v. n.* To be mad, to be furious.
MADAM, mād'ûm, *s.* The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.
MADBRAIN, mād'brânê, } *a.* Disordered
MADBRAINED, mād'brând, } in the mind, hot-headed.
MADCAP, mād'kâp, *s.* A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.
To MADDEN, mād'dn, *v. n.* To become mad, to act as mad.
To MADDEN, mād'dn, *v. a.* To make mad.
MADDER, mād'dûr, *s.* A plant.
MADE, mādê. *Part. pret. of Make.*
MADEFACTION, mād-dê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of making wet. [make wet.
To MADEFY, mād'dê-fl, *v. a.* To moisten, to
MADHOUSE, mād'hôuse, *s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined.
MADLY, mād'lê, *ad.* Without understanding.
MADMAN, mād'mân, *s.* A man deprived of his understanding. [wildness, rage.
MADNESS, mād'nês, *s.* Distraction; fury,
MADRIGAL, mād'drê-gâl, *s.* A pastoral song.
MADWORT, mād'wûrt, *s.* An herb.
MAGAZINE, mág-gâ-zêen', *s.* A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.
MAGGOT, mág'gût, *s.* A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsey, caprice, odd fancy.
MAGGOTTINESS, mág'gût-tê-nês, *s.* The state of abounding with maggots.
MAGGOTTY, mág'gût-ê, *a.* Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.
MAGICAL, mād'jê-kâl, *a.* Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.
MAGICALLY, mād'jê-kâl-ê, *ad.* According to the rites of magick.
MAGICK, mād'jîk, *s.* The art of putting in action the power of spirits the secret operation of natural powers.

tube, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

MAGICK, mād'jĭk, *a.* Incantatory, necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mā-jĭsh'ān, *s.* One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mād-jĭs-tè'rè-āl, *a.* Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mād-jĭs-tè'rè-āl-è, *ad.* Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mād-jĭs-tè'rè-āl-nēs, *s.* Haughtiness.

MAGISTRY, mād'jĭs-tēr-è, *s.* A term in chymistry.

MAGISTRACY, mād'jĭs-trā-sè, *s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mād'jĭs-trāte, *s.* A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, māg-nā-nīm'è-tè, *s.* Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, māg-nān'è-mūs, *a.* Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, māg-nān'è-mūs-lè, *ad.* With greatness of mind.

MAGNET, māg'nèt, *s.* The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, māg-nèt'tè-kāl, } *a.* Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETICK, māg-nèt'tik, }

MAGNETISM, māg'nèt-izm, *s.* Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, māg'nè-fl-ā-bl, *a.* To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, māg-nĭf'è-kāl, } *a.* Illustrious,

MAGNIFICK, māg-nĭf'ik, } grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, māg-nĭf'è-sense, *s.* Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, māg-nĭf'è-sent, *a.* Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.

MAGNIFICENTLY, māg-nĭf'è-sent-lè, *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, māg-nĭf'è-kò, *s.* A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, māg'nè-fl-ūr, *s.* One that praises extravagantly: a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, māg'nè-fl, *v. a.* To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, māg'nè-tùde, *s.* Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, māg'pl, *s.* A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, mā-hòg'ā-nè, *s.* A solid wood brought from America.

MAID, mādè, } *s.* An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant; female.

MAIDEN, mād'n, }

MAID, mādè, *s.* A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, mād'n, *a.* Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mād'n-hāre, *s.* A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mād'n-hèd, }

MAIDENHOOD, mād'n-hùd, }

Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLIP, mād'n-lĭp, *s.* An herb.

MAIDENLY, mād'n-lè, *a.* Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, mād'hùd, *s.* Virginity. Not

MAIDMARIAN, mādè-māre'yān, *s.* A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mādè-sēr'vānt, *s.* A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mā-jēs'tè-kāl, } *a.* August,

MAJESTICK, mā-jēs'tik, }

having dignity; stately, pompous; sublime.

MAJESTICALLY, mā-jēs'tè-kāl-è, *ad.* With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mād'jēs-tè, *s.* Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mālè, *s.* A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, mālè, *v. a.* To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, māmè, *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, māmè, *s.* Privation of some essential part, lameness, produced by a wound or amputation, injury, mischief; essential defect.

MAIN, mālè, *a.* Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mālè, *s.* The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, mālè-lānd', *s.* The continent.

MAINLY, mālè'lè, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mālè'māst, *s.* The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, mālè'prĭze, *s.* Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mālè'sālè, *s.* The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, mālè'shèet, *s.* The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mālè'yārd, *s.* The yard of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, mēn-tāne', *v. a.* To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the conveniences of life.

To MAINTAIN, mēn-tāne', *v. n.* To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mēn-tāne'ā-bl, *a.* Defensible, justifiable.

MAINTAINER, mēn-tāne'ūr, *s.* Supporter.

MAINTENANCE, mēn'tēn-ānse, *s.* Supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.

MAINTOP, mālè-tòp', *s.* The top of the mainmast.

MAJOR, māj'jūr, *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, māj'jūr, *s.* The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORATION, mād-jò-rā'shùn, *s.* Increase, enlargement.

MAJORITY, māj-jòr'è-tè, *s.* The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, māze, *s.* Indian wheat.

To MAKE, mākè, *v. a.* To create; to form of

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mêt . . . pîne, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; To make account, to reckon, to believe; To make account of, to esteem, to regard; To make free with, to treat without ceremony; To make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; To make light of, to consider as of no consequence; To make love, to court, to play the gallant; To make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; To make much of, to cherish, to foster; To make of, what to make of, is, how to understand; To make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; To make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; To make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; To make sure of, to consider as certain; To secure to one's possession; To make up, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to compose as of ingredients, to supply; to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.

To MAKE, mǎke, *v. n.* To tend, to travel, to go any way; to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof of argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear, to carry appearance; To make away with, to destroy, to kill; To make for, to advantage, to favour. To make up, to compensate, to be instead.

MAKE, mǎke, *s.* Form, structure. [rels.

MAKEBATE, mǎke'bàte, *s.* Breeder of quar-

MAKER, mǎ'kǎr, *s.* The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state. [conciler.

MAKEPEACE, mǎke'pèse, *s.* Peacemaker, re-

MAKEWEIGHT, mǎke'wàte, *s.* A small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, mǎl'á-dè, *s.* A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, mǎl'án-dǎrz, *s.* A dry scab on the pastern of horses. [impudence.

MALAPERT, mǎl'á-pért, *a.* Saucy, quick with

MALAPERTNESS, mǎl'á-pért-nès, *s.* Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness. [ly, saucily.

MALAPERTLY, mǎl'á-pért-lè, *ad.* Impudent-

MALE, mǎle, *a.* Of the sex that begets young, not female.

MALE, mǎle, *s.* The he of any species.

MALE, mǎle, *a.* In composition, signifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mǎle-ád-mǎn-nǐs-trǎ'shǎn, *s.* Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, mǎle'kǎn-tènt, } *a.*

MALECONTENTED, mǎle-kǎn-tènt'tèd, } *a.* Discontented, dissatisfied.

MALECONTENT, mǎle'kǎn-tènt, *s.* One dissatisfied, one discontented.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mǎle-kǎn-tènt'tèd-lè, *ad.* With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mǎle-kǎn-tènt'tèd-nès *s.* Discontentedness with government.

MALEDICTION, mǎl-lè-dǐk'shǎn, *s.* Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, mǎl-lè-fǎk'shǎn, *s.* A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, mǎl-lè-fǎk'tǎr, *s.* An offender against law, a criminal. [hurtful.

MALEFICK, mǎl-lè'fík, *a.* Mischievous.

MALEPRACTICE, mǎle-prák'tís, *s.* Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mǎ-lèv'vò-lènsè, *s.* Ill-will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mǎ-lèv'vò-lènt, *a.* Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mǎ-lèv'vò-lènt-lè, *ad.* Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, mǎl'lis, *s.* Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mǎ-lǐsh'ús, *a.* Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mǎ-lǐsh'ús-lè, *ad.* With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mǎ-lǐsh'ús-nès, *s.* Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, mǎ-lǐne', *a.* Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, mǎ-lǐne', *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

MALIGNANCY, mǎ-lǐg'nán-sè, *s.* Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mǎ-lǐg'nánt, *a.* Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mǎ-lǐg'nánt, *s.* A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mǎ-lǐg'nánt-lè, *ad.* With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, mǎ-lǐne'úr, *s.* One who regards another with-ill will; a sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY, mǎ-lǐg'nè-tè, *s.* Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, mǎ-lǐne'lè, *ad.* Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, mǎw'kǐn, *s.* A dirty wench.

MALL, mǎl, *s.* A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALLARD, mǎl'lárd, *s.* The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mǎl-lè-á-bl'è-tè, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mǎl'lè-á-bl, *a.* Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mǎl'lè-á-bl-nès, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, mǎl'lè-áte, *v. a.* To hammer,

MALLET, mǎl'lít, *s.* A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mǎl'lòze, *s.* A plant.

MALMSEY, mǎm'zè, *s.* A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mǎlt, *s.* Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mǎlt'dúst, *s.* The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mǎlt'flòre, *s.* A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mǎlt, *v. n.* To make malt, to be made malt. [solete.

MALTHORSE, mǎlt'hòrse, *s.* A dull dolt. Ob-

MALTMAN, mǎlt'mǎn, } *s.* One who makes

MALTSTER, mǎlt'stár, } malt.

tube, tũb, bũll . . . ðĩl . . . pũnd . . . thĩn, THIS.

MALVACEOUS, mǎl-vá'shũs, *a.* Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mǎl-vẻ-sá'shũn, *s.* Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mǎm-mǎ', *s.* The fond word for mother. [dressed up.

MAMMET, mǎm'mĩt, *s.* A puppet, a figure

MAMMIFORM, mǎm'mẻ-fỏm, *a.* Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mǎm'mĩl-lǎ-rẻ, *a.* Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK, mǎm'mũk, *s.* A large shapeless piece. [pull to pieces.

To **MAMMOCK**, mǎm'mũk, *v. a.* To tear, to

MAMMON, mǎm'mũn, *s.* Riches.

MAN, mǎn, *s.* Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To **MAN**, mǎn, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mǎn'nǎ-klz, *s.* Chains for the hands.

To **MANACLE**, mǎn'nǎ-kl, *v. a.* To chain the hands, to shackle.

To **MANAGE**, mǎn'ĩdje, *v. a.* To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution, or decency.

To **MANAGE**, mǎn'ĩdje, *v. n.* To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, mǎn'ĩdje, *s.* Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mǎn'ĩdje-ǎ-bl, *a.* Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mǎn'ĩdje-ǎ-bl-nẻs, *s.* Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mǎn'ĩdje-mẻnt, *s.* Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mǎn'ĩdje-ủr, *s.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, mǎn'ĩd-jẻ-rẻ, *s.* Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mǎ-nǎ'shũn, *s.* The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mǎnsh'ĩt, *s.* A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mǎntsh-ủn-ẻẻl', *s.* A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

To **MANCIPATE**, mǎn'sẻ-pẻte, *v. a.* To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mǎn-sẻ-pẻshũn, *s.* Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mǎn'sẻ-pl, *s.* The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mǎn-dǎ'mũs, *s.* A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mǎn-dǎ-rẻẻn', *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY, mǎn'dǎ-tǎr-ẻ, *s.* He to whom

the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, mǎn'dẻte, *s.* Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, mǎn'dẻ-tủr-ẻ, *a.* Preceptive, directory.

MANDIBLE, mǎn'dẻ-bl, *s.* The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mǎn-dẻb'ủ-lǎr, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mǎn'dẻrake, *s.* The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To **MANDUCATE**, mǎn'dẻ-kẻte, *v. a.* To chew, to eat. [chewing.

MANDUCATION, mǎn'dẻ-kẻshũn, *s.* Eating.

MANE, mẻne, *s.* The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, mǎn'ẻte-ủr, *s.* A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mẻnd, *a.* Having a mane.

MANES, mẻnẻz, *s.* Ghost, shade.

MANFUL, mǎn'ủl, *a.* Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, mǎn'ủl-ẻ, *ad.* Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULNESS, mǎn'ủl-nẻs, *s.* Stoutness, boldness. [cattle.

MANGE, mẻnje, *s.* The itch or scab in

MANGER, mẻne'ủr, *s.* The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

MANGINESS, mẻne'ẻ-nẻs, *s.* Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

To **MANGLE**, mẻng'gl, *v. a.* To lacerate, to cut or tear piecemeal, to butcher.

MANGLER, mẻng'gl-ủr, *s.* A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, mẻng'gỏ, *s.* A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, mẻne'ẻẻ, *a.* Infected with the mange, scabby.

MANHATER, mǎn'hẻte-ủr, *s.* Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mǎn'hửd, *s.* Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, mẻnẻ-ẻẻk, *s.* A mad person.

MANIAC, mẻnẻ-ẻẻk, *a.* Raging with

MANIACAL, mẻnẻ-nẻ'ẻẻ-kẻẻl, *s.* madness.

MANIFEST, mǎn'ẻẻ-fẻẻst, *a.* Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

To **MANIFEST**, mǎn'ẻẻ-fẻẻst, *v. a.* To make appear; to show plainly, to discover.

MANIFESTATION, mǎn-ẻẻ-fẻẻs-tǎ'shũn, *s.* Discovery, publication.

MANIFESTABLE, mǎn-ẻẻ-fẻẻs'tǎ-bl, *a.* Easy to be made evident. [evidently.

MANIFESTLY, mǎn'ẻẻ-fẻẻst-lẻẻ, *ad.* Clearly.

MANIFESTNESS, mǎn'ẻẻ-fẻẻst-nẻẻs, *s.* Perspicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mǎn-ẻẻ-fẻẻs'tỏ, *s.* Publick protestation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, mǎn'ẻẻ-fỏld, *a.* Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, mǎn'ẻẻ-fỏld-lẻẻ, *ad.* In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mǎn'ẻẻ-kẻẻn, *s.* A little man.

MANIPLE, mǎn'ẻẻ-pl, *s.* A handful; a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULAR, mẻn'ẻẻp'ủ-lǎr, *a.* Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mǎn'ẻẻkẻẻl-lǎr, *s.* Murderer.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt...mè, mét...pine, pin...nò, mòve, nòr, nòt...

MANKIND, mán-kyínd', *s.* The race or species of human beings.
MANLIKE, mán'líkè, *a.* Having the qualities of a man, befitting a man.
MANLESS, mán'lés, *a.* Without men, not manned. [stoutness.
MANLINESS, mán'lè-nés, *s.* Dignity, bravery,
MANLY, mán'lé, *a.* Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.
MANNA, mán'ná, *s.* A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.
MANNER, mán'núr, *s.* Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.
MANNERIST, mán'núr-íst, *s.* Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.
MANNERLINESS, mán'núr-lè-nés, *s.* Civility, ceremonious complaisance.
MANNERLY, mán'núr-lé, *a.* Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.
MANNERLY, mán'núr-lé, *ad.* Civilly, without rudeness. [dwarf.
MANNIKIN, mán'nè-kín, *s.* A little man, a
MANNISH, mán'nísh, *a.* Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.
MANŒUVRE, mán-ò'vúr, *s.* An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; and generally used in maritime affairs.
MANOR, mán'núr, *s.* Manor signifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.
MANORIAL, mán-nò're-ál, *a.* Belonging to a manor.
MANSION, mán'shún, *s.* Place of residence, abode, house.
MANSLAUGHTER, mán'slâw-túr, *s.* Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man, not wholly without fault, though without malice.
MANSLAYER, mán'slá-úr, *s.* Murderer, one that has killed another.
MANSUETE, mán'swète, *a.* Tame, gentle, not ferocious.
MANSUETUDE, mán'swè-tùde, *s.* Tameness, gentleness.
MANTEL, mán'tl, *s.* Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.
MANTELET, mán-tè-lét', *s.* A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.
MANTIGER, mán-tl'gúr, *s.* A large monkey or baboon.
MANTLE, mán'tl, *s.* A kind of cloak or garment.
To MANTLE, mán'tl, *v. a.* To cloak, to cover.
To MANTLE, mán'tl, *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.
MANTOLOGY, mán-tól'ò-jé, *s.* The gift of prophecy.
MANTUA, mán'tshù-á, *s.* A lady's gown;

MANTUAMAKER, mán'tù-má'kúr, *s.* One who makes gowns for women.
MANUAL, mán'ù-ál, *a.* Performed by the hand; used by the hand.
MANUAL, mán'ù-ál, *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.
MANUDUCTION, mán-nù-dú'k'shún, *s.* Guidance by the hand.
MANUFACTORY, mán-ù-fák'túr-é, *s.* A place where a manufacture is carried on.
MANUFACTURE, mán nù-fák'tshùre, *s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.
To MANUFACTURE, mán-ù-fák'tshùre, *v. a.* To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship. [workman, an artificer.
MANUFACTURER, mán-nù-fák'tshù rúr, *s.* A
To MANUMISE, mán'nù-míze, *v. a.* To set free, to dismiss from slavery.
MANUMISSION, mán-nù-mísh'ún, *s.* The act of giving liberty to slaves.
To MANUMIT, mán-nù-mít', *v. a.* To release from slavery. [cultivation.
MANURABLE, mán-nù-rá-bl, *a.* Capable of
MANURANCE, mán-nù-rânse, *s.* Agriculture, cultivation.
To MANURE, mán-nùre', *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.
MANURE, mán-nùre', *s.* Soil to be laid on lands. [tion, improvement.
MANUREMENT, mán-nùre'mént, *s.* Cultiva-
MANURER, mán-nù'rúr, *s.* He who manures land, a husbandman.
MANUSCRIPT, mán'ù-skript, *s.* A book written, not printed.
MANY, mén'nè, *a.* Consisting of a great number, numerous. [ing many colours
MANYCOLOURED, mén'nè-kúl-lúrd, *a.* Having
MANYCORNERED, mén'nè-kòr-núrd, *a.* Polygonal, having many corners.
MANYHEADED, mén'nè-héd-déd, *a.* Having many heads.
MANYLANGUAGED, mén'nè-láng'gwíjd, *a.* Having many languages.
MANYPEOPLED, mén'nè-pèè'pld, *a.* Numerously populous.
MANYTIMES, mén'nè-tímz, *ad.* Often, frequently.
MAP, máp, *s.* A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.
To MAP, máp, *v. a.* To delineate, to set down. Little used.
MAPLE-TREE, máp'pl-trée, *s.* A tree frequent in hedgerows.
MAPPERY, máp'púr-é, *s.* The art of planning and designing.
To MAR, măr, *v. a.* To injure, to spoil, to damage.
MARANATHA, măr á-náth'á, *s.* It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing, among the Jews.
MARASMUS, măr-ráz'mús, *s.* A consumption.
MARAUDER, măr-rò'dúr, *s.* A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder.
MARBLE, măr'bl, *s.* Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright

tube, tub, bell ðil pound thin, THIS.

polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles
MARBLE, mår'bl, *a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To **MARBLE**, mår'bl, *v. a.* To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, mår-bl-hårt-êd, *a.* Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, mår'kå-sîte, *s.* The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines. [year.

MARCH, mårtsh, *s.* The third month of the
To **MARCH**, mårtsh, *v. n.* To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

o **MARCH**, mårtsh, *v. a.* To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, mårtsh, *s.* Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, mårtsh'úr, *s.* President of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, mår'tshûn-ês, *s.* The wife of a marquis. [sweet bread.

MARCHPANE, mårtsh'pâne, *s.* A kind of

MARCID, mår'sid, *a.* Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, mår'kûr, *s.* Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, mår, *s.* The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight, the night-mare.

MARESCHAL, mår'shål, *s.* A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, mår'gå-rîte, *s.* A pearl.

MARGENT, mår'jênt, } *s.* The border, the

MARGIN, mår'jin, } brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

MARGINAL, mår'jê-nål, *a.* Placed or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, mår'jê-nå-têd, *a.* Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, mår'gråve, *s.* A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, mår'rê-êts, *s.* A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, mår'rê-gôld, *s.* A yellow flower.

To **MARINATE**, mår'rê-nåte, *v. a.* To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

MARINE, mår-rêen', *a.* Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, mår-rêen', *s.* Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER, mår'rîn-úr, *s.* A seaman, a sailor.

MARJORUM, mår'jûr-ûm, *s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mår'ish, *s.* A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.

MARISH, mår'ish, *a.* Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used. [husband.

MARITAL, mår'rê-tål, *a.* Pertaining to a

MARITIMAL, mår-rît'tê-mål, } *a.* Performed

MARITIME, mår'rê-tîm, } on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, mårk, *s.* A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a missile

weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

To **MARK**, mårk, *v. a.* To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To **MARK**, mårk, *v. n.* To note, to take notice.

MARKER, mårk'úr, *s.* One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes or takes notice.

MARKET, mår'kît, *s.* A publick time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To **MARKET**, mår'kît, *v. n.* To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, mår-kît-bêl', *s.* The bell to give notice that the trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mår-kît-krôs', *s.* A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mår-kît-då', *s.* The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mår'kît-fôks, *s.* People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAN, mår'kît-mån, *s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mår'kît-plåse, *s.* Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mår'kît-prîse, } *s.* The price

MARKET-RATE, mår'kît-råte, } at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKET-TOWN, mår'kît-tôûn, *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mår'kît-å-bl, *a.* Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mårks'mån, *s.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mårl, *s.* A kind of clay much used for manure.

To **MARL**, mårl, *v. a.* To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mår'lîn, *s.* Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mår'lîn-splke, *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mår'l'pît, *s.* Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mår'lê, *a.* Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mår'må-låde, } *s.* The pulp

MARMALET, mår'må-lêt, } of quinces

boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mår-mò-rå'shûn, *s.* Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mår-mò-rê-ån, *a.* Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mår-mò-zêt', *s.* A small monkey.

MARMOT, mår-môôt, *s.* The Marmotto, or Mus alpinus.

MARQUESS, mår'kwîs, *s.* The right word for what is now usually written and called *Marquis*.

MARQUETRY, mår'kêt-trê, *s.* Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mår'kwîs, *s.* In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mår'kwîz-åte, *s.* The seignory of a marquis.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

MARRER, mâr'rûr, *s.* One who spoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mâr'ridje, *s.* The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mâr'ridje-â-bl, *a.* Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mâr'rid, *a.* Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mâr'rô, *s.* An oleaginous substance contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mâr'rô-bône, *s.* Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mâr'rô fât, *s.* A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mâr'rô lês, *a.* Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mâr'rê, *v. a.* To join a man and woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To MARRY, mâr'rê, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

MARSH, mârsh, *s.* A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mârsh-mâl'lô, *s.* A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mârsh-mâr'rê-gôld, *s.* A flower.

MARSHAL, mâr'shâl, *s.* The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To MARSHAL, mâr'shâl, *v. a.* To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mâr'shâl-lûr, *s.* One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mâr'shâl-sê, *s.* The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household. [of a marshal.

MARSHALSHIP, mâr'shâl-shîp, *s.* The office

MARSHOLDER, mârsh-êl'dûr, *s.* A gelder rose.

MARSHROCKET, mârsh-rôk'kît, *s.* A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mârsh'ê, *a.* Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, mâr't, *s.* A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart. — See *Mark*.

To MART, mâr't, *v. a.* To traffick.

MARTEN, mâr'tîn, *s.* A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mâr'shâl, *a.* Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mâr'tîn,

MARTINET, mâr'tîn-êt', } *s.* A kind of swallow.

MARTLET, mâr't'let, }

MARTINET, mâr'tîn-êt', *s.* French. An officer overnice in discipline.

MARTINGAL, mâr'tîn-gâl, *s.* A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mâr'tîn-mûs, *s.* The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly called Martilmas or Martlemas.

MARTYR, mâr'tûr, *s.* One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To MARTYR, mâr'tûr, *v. a.* To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mâr'tûr-dûm, *s.* The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mâr-tûr-rôl'lô-jê, *s.* A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mâr-tûr-rôl'lô-jîst, *s.* A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mâr'vêl, *s.* A wonder, any thing astonishing. [astonished.

To MARVEL, mâr'vêl, *v. n.* To wonder, to be

MARVELLOUS, mâr'vêl-lûs, *a.* Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mâr'vêl lûs-lê, *ad.* Wonderfully. [derfulness, strangeness.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mâr'vêl-lûs-nês, *s.* Won-

MASCULINE, mäs'kû lîn, *a.* Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word. [man.

MASCULINELY, mäs'kû-lîn-lê, *ad.* Like a

MASCULINENESS, mäs'kû-lîn-nês, *s.* Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mâsh, *s.* Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, mâsh, *v. a.* To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, mâsk, *s.* A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability

To MASK, mâsk, *v. a.* To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, mâsk, *v. n.* To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mâsk'ûr, *s.* One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mäs'sn, *s.* A builder with stone.

MASONRY, mäs'sn-rê, *s.* The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mäs-kûr-râde', *s.* A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mäs-kûr-râde', *v. n.* To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mäs-kûr-râd'dûr, *s.* A person in a mask.

MASS, mäs, *s.* A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Romish church.

MASSACRE, mäs'sâ-kûr, *s.* Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mäs'sâ-kûr, *v. a.* To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mäs'sê-nês, }

MASSIVENESS, mäs'sîv-nês, }

bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mäs'sîv, }

MASSY, mäs'sê, }

MAST, mâst, *s.* The beam or post raised

above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mâst'êd, *a.* Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mäs'stûr, *s.* One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as, Master of Arts.

To MASTER, mäs'stûr, *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðl. . . . pōund. . . . thin, THIS.

MASTERDOM, mǎ'stúr-dúm, *s.* Dominion, ruler.

MASTER-KEY, mǎ'stúr-kè, *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mǎ'stúr-sín'nú, *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mǎ'stúr-stríng, *s.* Principal string. [performance.

MASTERSTROKE, mǎ'stúr-stroke, *s.* Capital

MASTERLESS, mǎ'stúr-lés, *s.* Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mǎ'stúr-lé, *ad.* With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mǎ'stúr-lé, *a.* Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master,

MASTERPIECE, mǎ'stúr-pése, *s.* Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mǎ'stúr-shíp, *s.* Rule, power; superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect. [pal teeth.

MASTER-TEETH, mǎ'stúr-téeth, *s.* The principal

MASTERWORT, mǎ'stúr-wúrt, *s.* A plant.

MASTERY, mǎ'stúr-é, *s.* Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mǎst'fúl, *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mǎs-té-ká'shún, *s.* The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mǎs'té-ká-túr-é, *s.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, mǎst'tík, *s.* A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mǎst'tíf, *s.* A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, mǎst'lés, *a.* Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mǎs'lín, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye. [rushes.

MAT, mǎt, *s.* A texture of sedge, flags, or
To MAT, mǎt, *v. a.* To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mǎt-á-dór', *s.* A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mǎtsh, *s.* Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mǎtsh, *v. a.* To be equal to; to show an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mǎtsh, *v. n.* To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mǎtsh-á-bl, *a.* Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mǎtsh'lés, *a.* Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mǎtsh'lés-lé, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mǎtsh'lés-nés, *s.* State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mǎtsh'má-kúr, *s.* One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mǎte, *s.* A husband or wife; a companion, male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the Master's mate.

To MATE, mǎte, *v. a.* To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter sense.

MATERIAL, mǎ-té-ré-ál, *a.* Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALIST, mǎ-té-ré-ál-íst, *s.* One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mǎ-té-ré-ál'é-té, *s.* Material existence, not spirituality.

To MATERIALIZE, mǎ-té-ré-ál-íze, *v. a.* To regard as matter.

MATERIALS, mǎ-té-ré-álz, *s.* The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALLY, mǎ-té-ré-ál-é, *ad.* In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mǎ-té-ré-ál-nés, *s.* State of being material, importance.

MATERIATE, mǎ-té-ré-át, *a.* Consisting of matter.

MATERNAL, mǎ-tér'nál, *a.* Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mǎ-tér-né-té, *s.* The character or relation of a mother. [weed.

MAT-FELON, mǎt'fél-un, *s.* A species of knap-

MATHEMATICAL, mǎth-é-mát'é-kál, { *a.*

MATHEMATICK, mǎth-é-mát'tík, } Considered according to the doctrine of mathematicks.

MATHEMATICALLY, mǎth-é-mát'té-kál-é, *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mǎth-é-má-tísh'án, *s.* A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, mǎth-é-mát'tíks, *s.* That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mǎ-thé'sís, *s.* The doctrine of mathematicks. [morning.

MATIN, mǎt'tín, *a.* Morning, used in the

MATINS, mǎt'tínz, *s.* Morning worship.

MATRASS, mǎt'rás, *s.* A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

MATRICE, mǎ'trís, *s.* The womb, the cavity where the foetus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

MATRICIDE, mǎ'trè-side, *s.* Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

To MATRICULATE, mǎ-trík'ù-láte, *v. a.* To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mǎ-trík'ù-láte, *s.* A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mǎ-trík-kù-lá'shún, *s.* The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mǎt-tré-mó'né-ál, *a.* Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mǎt-tré-mó'né-ál-é, *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mǎt'tré-mún-é, *s.* Marriage, the nuptial state.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

MATRIX, mǎ'trîks, *s.* Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mǎ'trûn, *s.* An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mǎ'trô-nâl, *or* mǎ'trô-nâl, *a.* Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

MATRONLY, mǎ'trûn-lê, *a.* Elderly, ancient.

MATROSS, mǎ-trôs', *s.* Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, mǎ'tûr, *s.* Body, substance extended; materials, that of which any thing is composed; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed: affair, business, in a familiar sense; cause of disturbance; import, consequence; thing, object, that which has some particular relation; space or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To **MATTER**, mǎ'tûr, *v. n.* To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by supuration.

To **MATTER**, mǎ'tûr, *v. a.* To regard, not to neglect. [ing matter.

MATTERY, mǎ'tûr-lê, *a.* Purulent, generat-

MATTOCK, mǎ'tûk, *s.* A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood; a pickaxe.

MATTRESS, mǎ'trîs, *s.* A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To **MATURATE**, mǎ'tsh'û-râte, *v. a.* To hasten, to ripen. [ripe.

To **MATURATE**, mǎ'tsh'û-râte, *v. n.* To grow

MATURATION, mǎ'tsh'û-râ-shûn, *s.* The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mǎ'tsh'û-râ-tîv, *a.* Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the supuration of a sore.

MATURE, mǎ-tûre', *a.* Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.

To **MATURE**, mǎ-tûre', *v. a.* To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mǎ-tûre'lê, *ad.* Ripely, completely; with counsel well-digested; early, soon. [pletion.

MATURITY, mǎ-tû'rê-tê, *s.* Ripeness, com-

MAUDLIN, mǎwd'lîn, *a.* Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, mǎw'gûr, *ad.* In spite of, notwithstanding; with ill-will.

To **MAUL**, mǎwl, *v. a.* To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

MAUL, mǎwl, *u.* A heavy hammer. Obsolete.

MAUND, mǎnd, *s.* A hand basket.

To **MAUNDER**, mǎn'dûr, *v. n.* To grumble, to murmur.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY, mǎwn'dê, *or* mǎn'dê-thûrz'dâ, *s.* The Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, mǎw-sô-lê'ûm, *s.* A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mǎw, *s.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds. [stomach.

MAWKISH, mǎw'kîsh, *a.* Apt to offend the

MAWKISHNESS, mǎw'kîsh-nês, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, mǎw'wûrm, *s.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, mǎg-zî'lâr, } *a.* Belonging to

MAXILLARY, mǎks'îl-lâr-ê, } the jaw bone.

MAXIM, mǎks'îm, *s.* An axiom, a general

principle, a leading truth.

MAY, mǎ, Auxiliary verb, pret. *Might.* To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed;

to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.

MAY BE, mǎ'bê, *ad.* Perhaps.

MAY, mǎ, *s.* The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life. [morning.

To **MAY**, mǎ, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May

MAY-BUG, mǎ'bûg, *s.* A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, mǎ'dâ, *s.* The first of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mǎ'flôûr, *s.* A plant.

MAY-FLY, mǎ'flî, *s.* An insect.

MAY-GAME, mǎ'gâme, *s.* Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

MAY-LILY, mǎ'lîl-lê, *s.* The same with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mǎ'pôle, *s.* Pole to be danced round in May. [mile.

MAY-WEED, mǎ'wêed, *s.* A species of chamomayor,

MAYOR, mǎ'ûr, *s.* The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor. [mayor.

MAYORALTY, mǎ'ûr-âl-tê, *s.* The office of a

MAYORESS, mǎ'ûr-ês, *s.* The wife of a mayor

MAZARD, mǎz'zûrd, *s.* A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, mǎze, *s.* A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To **MAZE**, mǎze, *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse.

MAZY, mǎ'zê, *a.* Perplexed, confused.

ME, mē, The oblique case of *I*.

MEACOCK, mē'kôk, *a.* Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

MEAD, mēde, *s.* A kind of drink made of water and honey fermented.

MEAD, mēde, } *s.* A rich pasture ground,

MEADOW, mēd'dô, } from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mēd'dô-sâf-fûrn, } *s.*

MEADOW-SWEET, mēd'dô-swêet, } Plants. [starved; poor, hungry.

MEAGER, mē'gûr, *a.* Lean, wanting flesh,

MEAGERNESS, mē'gûr-nês, *s.* Leanness, want of flesh; scantness, bareness.

MEAL, mēle, *s.* The act of eating at a certain time; a repast, the flower or edible part of corn. [Obsolete.

To **MEAL**, mēle, *v. a.* To sprinkle, to mingle.

MEALMAN, mēle'mân, *s.* One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mē'lê, *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'lê-môûthd, *a.* Soft-mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEAN, mēne, *a.* Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any good quality, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mēne, *s.* Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; By all means, without doubt, without hesitation; By no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Meantime, or meanwhile, in the intervening time.

tube, túb, búll ðíll pòund thin, THIS.

To MEAN, mène, *v. n.* To have in mind, to intend, to purpose. [tend, to hint covertly.
To MEAN, mène, *v. a.* To purpose; to in-
MEANDER, mè-ân'dûr, *s.* Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.
To MEANDER, mè-ân'dûr, *v. n.* To run winding; to be intricate. [ous.
MEANDROUS, mè-ân'drûs, *a.* Winding, flexu-
MEANING, mè'nîng, *s.* Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.
MEANLY, mène'lè, *ad.* Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.
MEANNESS, mène'nès, *s.* Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.
MEANT, mēnt. *Pret. and part. pass. of To Mean.* [hundred.
MEASE, mèse, *s.* A mease of herrings is five
MEASLED, mè'zld, *a.* Infected with the measles
MEASLES, mè'zls, *s.* A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.
MEASLY, mè'zle, *a.* Scabbed with the measles
MEASURABLE, mèzh'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.
MEASURABLENESS, mèzh'ûr-â-bl-nès, *s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.
MEASURABLY, mèzh'ûr-â-blè, *ad.* Moderately
MEASURE, mèzh'ûre, *s.* That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as, a Measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard measure, to be hardly dealt by.
To MEASURE, mèzh'ûre, *v. a.* To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.
MEASURELESS, mèzh'ûr-lès, *a.* Immense, immeasurable.
MEASUREMENT, mèzh'ûr-mēnt, *s.* Mensuration, act of measuring.
MEASURER, mèzh'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that measures
MEAT, mēte, *s.* Flesh to be eaten; food in general.
MEATHE, mēthe, *s.* A kind of drink; mead.
MECHANICAL, mè-kân'é-kâl, } *a.* Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.
MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk, }
MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk, *s.* A manufacturer, a low workman.
MECHANICKS, mè-kân'nîks, *s.* Dr Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.
MECHANICALLY, mè-kân'nè-kâl-è, *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism.
MECHANICALNESS, mè-kân'nè-kâl-nès, *s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.
MECHANICIAN, mèk-â-nîsh'ân, *s.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
MECHANISM, mèk-â-nîsm, *s.* Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts

depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECONIUM, mè-kò'nè-ûm, *s.* Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.
MEDAL, mèd'dâl, *s.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance. [medals.
MEDALLICK, mè-dâl'lîk, *a.* Pertaining to
MEDALLION, mè-dâl'yûn, *s.* A large antique stamp or medal. [curious in medals.
MEDALLIST, mèd'dâl-îst, *s.* A man skilled or
To MEDDLE, mèd'dl, *v. n.* To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose, or intervene importunately or officiously.
MEDDLER, mèd'dl-ûr, *s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
MEDDLESOME, mèd'dl-sûm, *a.* Intermeddling
To MEDiate, mè'dè-âte, *v. n.* To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.
To MEDiate, mè'dè-âte, *v. a.* To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.
MEDiate, mè'dè-âte, *a.* Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a mean. [cause.
MEDiateLY, mè'dè-âte-lè, *ad.* By a secondary
MEDiation, mè-dè-â'shûn, *s.* Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.
MEDIATOR, mè-dè-â'tûr, *s.* One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.
MEDIATORIAL, mè-dè-â-tò'rè-âl, } *a.* Be-
MEDIATORY, mè-dè-â-tûr-è, }
longing to a mediator.
MEDIATORSHIP, mè-dè-â'tûr-shîp, *s.* The office of a mediator. [diator.
MEDIATRIX, mè-dè-â'trîks, *s.* A female me-
MEDICAL, mèd'è-kâl, *a.* Physical, relating to the art of healing. [dicinally.
MEDICALLY, mèd'è-kâl-è, *ad.* Physically, me-
MEDICAMENT, mèd'è-kâ-mēnt, *s.* Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.
MEDICAMENTAL, mèd'è-kâ-mēnt'âl, *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAMENTALLY, mèd'è-kâ-mēnt'â-è, *ad.* After the manner of medicine.
To MEDICATE, mèd'è-kâte, *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.
MEDICATION, mèd'è-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.
MEDICINABLE, mè-dîs'sîn-â-bl, *a.* Having the power of physick.
MEDICINAL, } mè-dîs'è-nâl, } *a.* Having the
} mèd'è-sl'nâl, } power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick. [cally.
MEDICINALLY, mè-dîs'sè-nâl-lè, *ad.* Physi-
MEDICINE, mèd'dè-sîn, *s.* Any remedy administered by a physician.
To MEDICINE, mèd'dè-sîn, *v. a.* To operate upon; or, to affect as physick. Not used.
MEDIETY, mè-dl'è-tè, *s.* Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.
MEDIOCRITY, mè-dè-ôk'rè-tè, or mè-jè-ôk'rè-tè, *s.* Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

To MEDITATE, mēd'è-tàte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mēd'è-tàte, *v. n.* To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mēd'è-tà'shūn, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mēd'è-tà-tīv, *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd'è-tēr-rà'nè-ān, } *a.*

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd'è-tēr-rà'nè-ūs, } *a.* Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

MEDIUM, mē'dè-ūm, or mē'jè-ūm, *s.* Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes. [tree.

MEDLAR, mēd'lār, *s.* A tree, the fruit of that

MEDLEY, mēd'le, *s.* A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mēd'le, *a.* Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mē-dūl'lār, } *a.* Pertaining

MEDULLARY, mēd'ūl-lār-ē, } to the marrow.

MEED, mēēd, *s.* Reward, recompense, present, gift.

MEEK, mēēk, *a.* Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mēē'kn, *v. a.* To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mēēk'le, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēēk'nēs, *s.* Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mēre, *s.* Simple, unmixed.— See *Mere*.

MEER, mēre, *s.* A lake, a boundary.— See *Mere*.

MEERED, mērd, *a.* Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēēt, *a.* Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mēēt, *v. a.* To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēēt, *v. n.* To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join, to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēēt'ūr, *s.* One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mēēt'ing, *s.* An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēēt'ing-hōuse, *s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēēt'le, *ad.* Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēēt'nēs, *s.* Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grīm, *s.* Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mēl'ān-kōl-līk, *a.* Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'ān-kōl-ē, *s.* A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'ān-kōl-ē, *a.* Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mēl'le-lūt, *s.* A plant; a salve made from it. [to improve.

To MELIORATE, mēl'le-ō-rāte, *v. a.* To better.

MELIORATION, mēl'le-ō-rā'shūn, *s.* Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mēl'le-ōr'è-tè, *s.* State of being better. [of honey.

MELLIFEROUS, mēl-līf'fēr-ūs, *a.* Productive

MELLIFICATION, mēl'le-fē-kā'shūn, *s.* The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mēl-līf'flū-ēnse, *s.* A honeyed flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mēl-līf'flū-ēnt, } *a.* Flowing

MELLIFLUOUS, mēl-līf'flū-ūs, } with honey.

MELLOW, mēl'lō, *a.* Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mēl'lō, *v. a.* To ripen, to mature; to soften. [ripen.

To MELLOW, mēl'lō, *v. n.* To be matured, to

MELLOWNESS, mēl'lō-nēs, *s.* Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō'dè-ūs, or mē-lō'jè-ūs, *a.* Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō'dè-ūs-lè, *ad.* Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō'dè-ūs-nēs, *s.* Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mēl'lō-dè, *s.* Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mēl'lūn, *s.* A plant; the fruit.

To MELT, mēlt, *v. a.* To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To MELT, mēlt, *v. n.* To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mēlt'ūr, *s.* One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mēlt'ing-lè, *ad.* Like something melting.

MELWEL, mēl'wēl, *s.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER mēm'būr, *s.* A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mēm'brāne, *s.* A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brā-nā'shūs, }

MEMBRANEOUS, mēm-brā'nè-ūs, }

MEMBRANOUS, mēm'brān ūs, }

Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mēn'tō, *s.* A memorial, notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mōir', } *s.* An account of
 { mēm'wār, } transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mēm'mūr-ā-bl, *a.* Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mēm'mūr-ā-blè, *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mēm-mō-rān'dūm, *s.* A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'rè-āl, *a.* Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'rè-āl, *s.* A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'rè-āl-īst, *s.* One who writes memorials.

tàbe, táb, búll . . . ðll . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

To MEMORIZE, mêm'ò-ríze, *v. a.* To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mêm'múr-è, *s.* The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mên, *s.* The plural of *Man*. [threat.

To MENACE, mên'nàse, *v. a.* To threaten, to MENACE, mên'nàse, *s.* A threat.

MENACER, mên'nàs-úr, *s.* A threatener, one that threatens. [mals.

MENAGE, mèn-nàzhe', *s.* A collection of ani-

MENAGERIE, mên-àzhe-úr-è', *s.* A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals.

MENAGOGUE, mên'á-góg, *s.* A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mënd, *v. a.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mënd, *v. n.* To grow better, to advance in any good. [mended.

MENDABLE, mên'dá-bl, *a.* Capable of being

MENDACITY, mên-dás'sè-tè, *s.* Falsehood.

MENDICANCY, mên'dè-kán-sè, *s.* Beggary.

MENDER, mënd'úr, *s.* One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mên'dè-kánt, *a.* Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mên'dè-kánt, *s.* A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mên'dè-kàte, *v. n.* To beg, to ask alms. [beggar.

MENDICITY, mên-dís'sè-tè, *s.* The life of a

MENDS, mends, *s.* For amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mèn'è-ál, *a.* Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mèn'nín'jès, *s.* The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mèn-nól'lò-jè, *s.* A register of months.

MENSAL, mên'sál, *a.* Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mên'strú-ál, *a.* Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mên'strú-ús, *a.* Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mên'strú-úm, *s.* All liquors are called menstrua which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mên-shù-rá-bl'è-tè, *s.* Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mên'shù-rá-bl, *a.* Measurable, that may be measured. [measure.

MENSURAL, mên'shù-rál, *a.* Relating to

To MENSURATE, mên'shù-ràte, *v. a.* To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mên-shù-rá'shùn, *s.* The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mენტ'ál, *a.* Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mენტ'ál-è, *ad.* Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mên'shùn, *s.* Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mên'shùn, *v. a.* To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITIC, mèn-flt'ík, } *a.* Ill-savoured,

MEPHITICAL, mèn-flt'è-kál, } stinking.

MERACIOUS, mèn-rá'shús, *a.* Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mèn'kán-tánt, *s.* A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used. [mercant.

MERCANTILE, mèn'kán-tíl, *a.* Trading, com-

MERCENARINESS, mèn'sè-ná-rè-nès, *s.* Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mèn'sè-ná-rè, *a.* Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mèn'sè-ná-rè, *s.* A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mèn'súr, *s.* One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mèn'súr-è, *s.* Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mèn'tshán-díze, *s.* Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANDISE, mèn'tshán-díze, *v. n.* To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mèn'tshánt, *s.* One who trafficks to remote countries.

MERCHANTLY, mèn'tshánt-lè, } *a.* Like

MERCHANTLIKE, mèn'tshánt-líke, } a merchant. [of trade

MERCHANTMAN, mèn'tshánt-mán, *s.* A ship

MERCHANTABLE, mèn'tshánt-á-bl, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, mèn'sè-fúl, *a.* Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare. [mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULLY, mèn'sè-fúl-lè, *ad.* Tenderly,

MERCIFULNESS, mèn'sè-fúl-nès, *s.* Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mèn'sè-lès, *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless, hardhearted. [ner void of pity.

MERCILESSLY, mèn'sè-lès-lè, *ad.* In a man-

MERCILESSNESS, mèn'sè-lès-nès, *s.* Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mèn-kù-rè-ál, *a.* Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mèn-kù-rè-sè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mèn'kù-rè, *s.* The chymist's name for quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MERCY, mèn'sè, *s.* Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

MERCY-SEAT, mèn'sè-sète, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mène, *a.* That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mène, *s.* A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mène'lè, *ad.* Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mèn-rè-trish'ús, *a.* Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show. [Whorishly.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mèn-rè-trish'ús-lè, *ad.*

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mèn-rè-trish'ús-nès, *s.* Allurements of strumpets.

MERIDIAN, mèn-ríd'è-án, or mèn-ríd'jè-án, *s.* Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mèn-ríd'è-án, *a.* At the point of noon; extending from north to south; raised to the highest point.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mèi . . . plue, pin . . . nõ mõe, nõr, nõt . . .

MERIDIONAL, mè-rîd'è-ò-nâl, *a.* Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.
MERIDIONALITY, mè-rîd'è-ò-nâl'è-tê, *s.* Position in the south.
MERIDIONALLY, mè-rîd'è-ò-nâl-lê, *ad.* With a southern aspect.
MERIT, mèr'it, *s.* Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.
To MERIT, mèr'it, *v. a.* To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.
MERITORIOUS, mèr-rê-tò'rê-ûs, *a.* Deserving of reward, high in desert.
MERITORIOUSLY, mèr-rê-tò'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.
MERITORIOUSNESS, mèr-rê-tò'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* The state of deserving well.
MERLIN, mèr'lin, *s.* A kind of hawk.
MERMAID, mèr'mâde, *s.* A sea woman.
MERRILY, mèr'rê-lê, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully, with mirth.
MERRIMAKE, mèr'rê-mâke, *s.* A festival, a meeting for mirth. [to be jovial.
To MERRIMAKE, mèr'rê-mâke, *v. n.* To feast.
MERRIMENT, mèr'rê-mént, *s.* Mirth, gayety, laughter. [position.
MERRINESS, mèr'rê-nês, *s.* Mirth, merry dis-
MERRY, mèr'rê, *a.* Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.
MERRY-ANDREW, mèr-rê-ân-drôô, *s.* A buffoon, a jack-pudding.
MERRY-THOUGHT, mèr'rê-thâwt, *s.* A forked bone in the body of fowls.
MERSION, mèr'shûn, *s.* The act of sinking.
MESEEMS, mè-sêemz', (Impersonal verb.) I think, it appears to me.
MESENTERY, mèz'zên-têr-ê, *s.* That round which the guts are convolved.
MESENTERICK, mèz-zên-têr'rik, *a.* Relating to the mesentery. [the mesentery.
MESERAICK, mèz-zêr-â'ik, *a.* Belonging to
MESH, mêsh, *s.* The space between the threads of a net. [ensnare.
To MESH, mêsh, *v. a.* To catch in a net, to
MESHY, mêsh'ê, *a.* Reticulated, of net-work.
MESLIN, mès'lin, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.
MESS, mès, *s.* A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.
To MESS, mès, *v. n.* To eat, to feed together.
MESSAGE, mès'sîdje, *s.* An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.
MESSENGER, mès'sên-jûr, *s.* One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. [Christ.
MESSIAH, mès-sî'â, *s.* The Anointed, the
MESSIEURS, mêsh'shòorz, or mêsh-shòorz', *s.* French. Sirs, gentlemen.
MESSMATE, mès'mâte, *s.* One of a set who mess together.
MESSUAGE, mès'swâdje, *s.* The house and ground set apart for household uses.
MESYMNICUM, mè-sim'nê-kûm, *s.* A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.
MET, mêt. The *pret.* and *part.* of *Meet*.
METABASIS, mè táb'â-sîs, *s.* In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, mè-táb'bô-lâ, *s.* In medicine a change of time, air, or disease.
METACARPUS, mêt-tâ-kâr'pûs, *s.* In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.
METACHRONISM, mè ták'rò-nîzm, *s.* An error in the computation of time.
METAGRAMMATISM, mêt-â-grâm'â-tîzm, *s.* An anagrammatick transposition of letters, so as to form another word; as out of the letters *Addison*, may be formed *Siddona*.
METAL, mêt'tl, *s.* A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The metals are six in number; first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Some have added *mercury*, or quicksilver, to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the *semi-metals*. Courage, spirit.
METALEPSIS, mêt-tâ-lêp'sîs, *s.* A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.
METALLICAL, mè-tâl'lê-kâl, } *a.* Partaking
METALLICK, mè-tâl'lik, } of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.
METALLIFEROUS, mêt-tâl-lîf'êr-ûs, *a.* Producing metals.
METALLINE, mêt'tâl-lîne, *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.
METALLIST, mêt'tâl-lîst, *s.* A worker of metals, one skilled in metals.
METALLOGRAPHY, mêt-tâl-lôg'grâ-fê, *s.* An account of metals. [of metals.
METALLURGIST, mêt'tâl-lûr-jîst, *s.* A worker
METALLURGY, mêt'tâl-lûr-jê, *s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.
To METAMORPHOSE, mêt-tâ-môr'fûs, *v. a.* To change the form of any thing.
METAMORPHOSIS, mêt-tâ-môr'fô-jîs, *s.* Transformation, change of shape.
METAPHOR, mêt'tâ-fûr, *s.* The application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.
METAPHORICAL, mêt-tâ-fôr'ê-kâl, } *a.* Not
METAPHORICK, mêt-tâ-fôr'ik, } literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.
METAPHRASE, mêt'tâ-frâze, *s.* A mere verbal translation from one language into another.
METAPHRAST, mêt'tâ-frâst, *s.* A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.
METAPHYSICAL, mêt-tâ-fîz'ê-kâl, } *a.* Versed
METAPHYSICK, mêt-tâ-fîz'ik, } in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakspeare it means supernatural or preternatural.
METAPHYSICKS, mêt'tâ-fîz-îks, *s.* Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings
METASTASIS, mè-tâs'tâ-sîs, *s.* Translation or removal. [the metatarsus:
METATARSAL, mêt-â-târ'sâl, *a.* Belonging to
METATARSUS, mêt-â-târ'sûs, *s.* The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot:
METATHESIS, mè-tâ'h'ê-sîs, *s.* A transposition
To METE, mête *v. a.* To measure, to reduce to measure.

tube, tũb, bũll....ũl....pũnd....thin, THIS.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tēmp-sē-kō'sis, *s.* The transmigration of souls from body to body.
METEOR, mē'tē-ūr, or mē'tshē-ūr, *s.* Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.
METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē-ō-rō-lōd'jē kāl, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of meteors.
METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rōl'lo-jist, *s.* A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.
METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rōl'lo-jē, *s.* The doctrine of meteors.
METEOROSCOPE, mē-tē-ō-rōs-kōpe, *s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.
METEOROUS, mē-tē-ō-rūs, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.
METER, mē'tūr, *s.* A measurer.
METHEGLIN, mē-thēg'lin, *s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.
METHINKS, mē-thinks'. (Verb impersonal.) I think, it seems to me.
METHOD, mēth'ūd, *s.* The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.
METHODICAL, mē-thōd'ē-kāl, *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.
METHODICALLY, mē-thōd'ē-kāl-ē, *ad.* According to method and order.
To METHODISE, mēth'ō-dīze, *v. a.* To regulate, to dispose in order.
METHODIST, mēth'ō-dist, *s.* This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of the new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.
METHOUGHT, mē-thāwt'. The *pret.* of *Methinks*.
METONYMICAL, mēt-tō-nīm'mē-kāl, *a.* Put by metonymy for something else.
METONYMICALLY, mēt-tō-nīm'mē-kāl-ē, *ad.* By metonymy, not literally.
METONYMY, mē-tōn'ē-mē, or mēt'ō-nīm-ē, *s.* A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.
METOPOSCOPY, mēt-tō-pōs'kō-pē, *s.* The study of physiognomy.
METRE, mē'tēr, *s.* Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables. [or numbers.]
METRICAL, mēt'trē-kāl, *a.* Pertaining to metre.
METROPOLIS, mē-trōp'pō-lis, *s.* The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.
METROPOLITAN, mēt-trō-pōl'lē-tān, *s.* A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.
METROPOLITAN, mēt-trō-pōl'lē-tān, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.
METTLE, mēt'tl, *s.* Spirit, sprightliness, courage.
METTLED, mēt'tld, *a.* Sprightly, courageous.
METTLESOME, mēt'tl-sūm, *a.* Sprightly, lively, brisk. [sprightliness.]
METTLESOMELY, mēt'tl-sūm-lē, *ad.* With
MEW, mū, *s.* A cage, an enclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.
To MEWL, mūle, *v. n.* To squall as a child.
MEZEREON, mē-zē'rē-ūn, *s.* A species of spurge laurel. [graving.]
MEZZOTINTO, mēt-sō-tīn'tō, *s.* A kind of
MIASM, mī'āzm, *s.* Μίασμα, *Greek.* A par-

ticle or atom, supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.
MICE, mīse, *s.* The plural of *Mouse*.
MICHAELMAS, mik'kēl-mūs, *s.* The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.
To MICHE, mīsh, *v. n.* To be secret or covered.
MICHER, mīsh'ūr, *s.* A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by places, a hedge creeper.
MICKLE, mik'kl, *a.* Much, great. Obsolete.
MICROCOSM, mī'krō-kōzm, *s.* The little world. Man is so called.
MICROGRAPHY, mī'krōg'rā-fē, *s.* The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.
MICROSCOPE, mī'krō-skōpe, *s.* An optick instrument for viewing small objects.
MICROMETER, mī'krōm'mē-tūr, *s.* An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.
MICROSCOPICAL, mī'krō-skōp'ē-kāl, *a.*
MICROSCOPICK, mī'krō-skōp'pīk, *a.* Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.
MID, mīd, *a.* Middle, equally between two extremes. It is much used in composition.
MID-COURSE, mīd'kōrse, *s.* Middle of the way.
MID-DAY, mīd'dā, *s.* Noon.
MIDDLE, mīd'dl, *a.* Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.
MIDDLE, mīd'dl, *s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.
MIDDLE-AGED, mīd'dl-ādjd, *a.* Placed about the middle of life. [middle.]
MIDDLEMOST, mīd'dl-mōst, *a.* Being in the
MIDDLING, mīd'ling, *a.* Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.
MIDLAND, mīd'lānd, *a.* That is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.
MIDGE, mīdje, *s.* A small fly, a gnat.
MID-HEAVEN, mīd'hēvn, *s.* The middle of the sky.
MIDLEG, mīd'lēg, *s.* Middle of the leg.
MIDMOST, mīd'mōst, *a.* Middle.
MIDNIGHT, mīd'nīte, *s.* The depth of night, twelve at night.
MIDRIFF, mīd'drīf, *s.* The diaphragm.
MID-SEA, mīd'sē, *s.* The Mediterranean sea.
MIDSHIPMAN, mīd'ship-mān, *s.* An officer on board a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant.
MIDST, mīdst, *s.* Middle.
MIDST, mīdst, *a.* Midmost, being in the middle. [stream.]
MIDSTREAM, mīd'strēme, *s.* Middle of the
MIDSUMMER, mīd'sūm-mūr, *s.* The summer solstice.
MIDWAY, mīd'wā, *s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.
MIDWAY, mīd'wā, *a.* Middle between two places. [passage.]
MIDWAY, mīd'wā, *ad.* In the middle of the
MIDWIFE, mīd'wīfe, *s.* A woman who assists women in childbirth.
MIDWIFERY, mīd'wīf-rē, *s.* Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

Fate, făr, fáll, făt. . . . mē mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

MIDWINTER, mîd'wîn-tûr, *s.* The winter solstice.
MIEN, mēne, *s.* Air, look, manner.
MIGHT, mîte, *s.* The *pret.* of *May*.
MIGHT, mîte, *s.* Power, strength, force.
MIGHTILY, mî'tè-lè, *ad.* Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.
MIGHTINESS, mî'tè-nēs, *s.* Power, greatness, height of dignity.
MIGHTY, mî'tè, *a.* Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.
MIGHTY, mî'tè, *ad.* In a great degree.
MIGRATION, mî-gra'shûn, *s.* Act of changing place.
MILCH, mîlsh, *a.* Giving milk.
MILD, mîld, *a.* Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.
MILDEW, mîl'dû, *s.* A disease in plants.
To MILDEW, mîl'dû, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.
MILDLY, mîld'lè, *ad.* Tenderly; gently.
MILDNESS, mîld'nēs, *s.* Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.
MILE, mîle, *s.* The usual measure of roads in England, 1760 yards. [the miles
MILESTONE, mîle'stōne, *s.* Stone set to mark
MILFOIL, mîl'fōil, *s.* A plant, the same with yarrow. [millet seed.
MILIARY, mîl'yâ-rè, *a.* Small, resembling a
MILIARY-FEVER, mîl'yâ-rè-sè'vûr, *s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.
MILITANT, mîl'lè-tânt, *a.* Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the Church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the Church Triumphant.
MILITARY, mîl'lè-tâ-rè, *a.* Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.
MILITIA, mîl-lîsh'yâ, *s.* The train bands, the standing force of a nation.
MILK, mîlk, *s.* The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
To MILK, mîlk, *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to suck.
MILKEN, mîlk'kn, *a.* Consisting of milk.
MILKER, mîlk'ûr, *s.* One that milks animals.
MILKINESS, mîlk'è-nēs, *s.* Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.
MILKLIVERED, mîlk'lîv-vûrd, *a.* Cowardly, faint-hearted. [in the dairy.
MILKMAID, mîlk'mâde, *s.* Woman employed
MILKMAN, mîlk'mân, *s.* A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL, mîlk'pâle, *s.* Vessel into which cows are milked.
MILKPAN, mîlk'pân, *s.* Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
MILKPOTTAGE, mîlk-pôt'tîdje, *s.* Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
MILKSCORE, mîlk'skōre, *s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board; a petty sum.
MILKSOP, mîlk'sōp, *s.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
MILKTOOTH, mîlk'tōōth, *s.* Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKWHITE, mîlk'white, *a.* White as milk.
MILKWORT, mîlk'wûrt, *s.* Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.
MILKWOMAN, mîlk'wûm'mân, *s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
MILKY, mîlk'è, *a.* Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.
MILKY-WAY, mîlk'è-wâ, *s.* The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.
MILL, mîll, *s.* An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
To MILL, mîl, *v. a.* To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.
MILL-COG, mîl'kōg, *s.* The denticulation on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
MILLDAM, mîl'dâm, *s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
MILL-HORSE, mîl'hōrse, *s.* Horse that turns a mill.
MILL-TEETH, mîl'tēeth, *s.* The grinders.
MILLENARIAN, mîl-lè-nâ-rè-ân, *s.* One who expects the millennium. [thousand.
MILLENARY, mîl'lè-nâ-rè, *a.* Consisting of a
MILLENNIUM, mîl-lèn'nè-ûm, *s.* A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our Blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection.
MILLENNIAL, mîl-lèn'nè-âl, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.
MILLEPEDES, mîl'lè-pēdz, or mîl'lēp'è-dēz, *s.* Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.
MILLER, mîl'lûr, *s.* One who attends a mill.
MILLER'S-THUMB, mîl'lûrz-thûm', *s.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bull-head.
MILLESIMAL, mîl-lēs'sè-mâl, *a.* Thousandth.
MILLET, mîl'lît, *s.* A plant; a kind of fish.
MILLINER, mîl'lîn-nûr, *s.* One who sells ribands and dresses for women.
MILLION, mîl'yûn, *s.* The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.
MILLIONTH, mîl'yûnth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
MILLSTONE, mîl'stōne, *s.* The stone by which corn is ground. [the spleen.
MILT, mîlt, *s.* The sperm of the male fish;
MILTER, mîlt'ûr, *s.* The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.
MILTWORT, mîlt'wûrt, *s.* An herb.
MIME, mîme, *s.* A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.
To MIME, mîme, *v. n.* To play the mime.
MIMER, mî'mûr, *s.* A mimick, a buffoon.
MIMETIC, mē-mēt'îk, *a.* Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.
MIMICAL, mîm'mè-kâl, *a.* Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.
MIMICALLY, mîm'mè-kâ-lè, *ad.* In imitation, in a mimical manner.

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . òll. . . . pòund. . . . t/in, THIS.

MIMICK, mím'mík, *s.* A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK, mím'mík, *a.* Imitative.

To MIMICK, mím'mík, *v. a.* To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mím'mík-rè, *s.* Burlesque imitation. [er of farces.

MIMOGRAPHER, mè-môg'grâ-fûr, *s.* A writ-

MINACIOUS, mè-nâ'shûs, *a.* Full of threats.

MINACITY, mè-nâs'sè-tè, *s.* Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY, mím'nâ-tûr-è, *a.* Threatening.

To MINCE, mímse, *v. a.* To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

To MINCE, mímse, *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, mím'síng-lè, *ad.* In small parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mînd, *s.* Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

To MIND, mînd, *v. a.* To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To MIND, mînd, *v. n.* To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

MINDÉD, mînd'éd, *a.* Disposed, inclined, affected towards. [memory.

MINDFUL, mînd'fûl, *a.* Attentive, having

MINDFULLY, mînd'fûl-lè, *ad.* Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mînd'fûl-nès, *s.* Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mînd'lès, *a.* Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MINDSTRICKEN, mînd'strík-kn, *a.* Moved, affected in the mind.

MINE, mîne, *pron. possess.* Belonging to me.

MINE, mîne, *s.* A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals, or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

To MINE, mîne, *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows.

To MINE, mîne, *v. a.* To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

MINER, mîne'ûr, *s.* One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, mîn'ér-âl, *s.* Fossil body, matter dug out of mines. [bodies.

MINERAL, mîn'nér-âl, *a.* Consisting of fossil

MINERALIST, mîn'nér-âl-íst, *s.* One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, mîn'nér-âl'lò-jíst, *s.* One who discourses on minerals.

MINERALOGY, mîn'nér-âl'lò-jè, *s.* The doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, mîng'gl, *v. a.* To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

To MINGLE, mîng'gl, *v. n.* To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, mîng'gl, *s.* Mixture, medley, confused mass.

MINGLER, mîng'gl-ûr, *s.* He who mingles.

MINIATURE, mîn'é-tûre, *s.* Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

MINIKIN, mîn'nè-kín, *a.* Small, diminutive.

MINIM, mîn'ním, *s.* A small being a dwarf.

MINIMUS, mîn'nè-mûs, *s.* A being of the least size. Not used.

MINION, mîn'yûn, *s.* A favourite, a darling; a low dependant.

MINIOUS, mîn'yûs, *a.* Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. [to impair. Obsolete.

To MINISH, mîn'nîsh, *v. a.* To lessen, to lop.

MINISTER, mîn'nîs-tûr, *s.* An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To MINISTER, mîn'nîs-tûr, *v. a.* To give, to supply, to afford.

To MINISTER, mîn'nîs-tûr, *v. n.* To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

MINISTERIAL, mîn-nîs-tè'rè-âl, *a.* Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTRY, mîn'îs-tûr-è, *s.* Office, service.

MINISTRAL, mîn'nîs-trâl, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [acting at command.

MINISTRANT, mîn'nîs-tránt, *a.* Attendant,

MINISTRATION, mîn-nîs-trá'shûn, *s.* Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

MINISTRY, mîn'nîs-trè, *s.* Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

MINIUM, mîn'yûm, *s.* Vermilion, red lead.

MINNOW, mîn'nò, *s.* A very small fish, a pink.

MINOR, mî'nûr, *a.* Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

MINOR, mî'nûr, *s.* One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

MINORITY, mî-nòr-è-tè, *s.* The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mîn'nò-tâwr, *s.* A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mîn'stûr, *s.* A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mîn'strîl, *s.* A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mîn'strèl-sè, *s.* Musick, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians. Generally spelt *Minstrelsy*.

MINT, mînt, *s.* A plant.

MINT, mînt, *s.* The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To MINT, mînt, *v. a.* To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mînt'ídje, *s.* That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mînt'ûr, *s.* A coiner.

MINTMAN, mînt'mân, *s.* One skilled in coinage. [sides in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mînt'mâ-stûr, *s.* One who pre-

MINUET, mîn'nâ-ît, *s.* A stately regular dance.

MINUM, mîn'nûm, *s.* With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time. [small in bulk.

MINUTE, mè-nâte', *a.* Small, little, slender.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

MINUTE, mīn'nīt, *s.* The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

To **MINUTE**, mīn'nīt, *v. a.* To set down in short hints. [hints.]

MINUTE-BOOK, mīn'nīt-bōōk, *s.* Book of short

MINUTE-GLASS, mīn'nīt-glās, *s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY, mē-nūte'lē, *ad.* To a small point, exactly.

MINUTELY, mīn'nīt-lē, *ad.* Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

MINUTENESS, mē-nūte'nēs, *s.* Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, mīn'nīt-wōtsh, *s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINUTIA, mē-nū'shē-ā, *s.* The smallest part of any thing. This word, which is much in use, is a perfect Latin word, the plural of which, *Minutiæ*, is pronounced

MINUTIAE, mē-nū'shē-ē.

MINX, mīngks, *s.* A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mīr'ā-kl, *s.* A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

MIRACULOUS, mē-rāk'kū-lūs, *a.* Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-lē, *ad.* By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-nēs, *s.* Superiority to natural power.

MIRE, mīre, *s.* Mud, dirt.

To **MIRE**, mīre, *v. a.* To overwhelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mī'rē-nēs, *s.* Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

MIRROR, mīr'rūr, *s.* A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

MIRTH, mērth, *s.* Merriment, jollity, gayety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mērth'fūl, *a.* Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mērth'lēs, *a.* Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY, mī'rē, *a.* Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

MIS, mīs. An inseparable article used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprecation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to dislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

MISACCEPTATION, mīs-āk-sēp-tā'shūn, *s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūr, *s.* Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter. [fortunate.]

MISADVENTURED, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūrd, *a.* Un-

MISADVISED, mīs-ād-vīzd', *a.* Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mīs-āmd', *a.* Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mīs'ān-thrōpe, *s.* A hater of mankind. [mankind.]

MISANTHROPY, mīs-ān'thrō-pē, *s.* Hatred of

MISAPPLICATION, mīs-āp-plē-kā'shūn, *s.* Application to a wrong purpose.

To **MISAPPLY**, mīs-āp-plī', *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes.

To **MISAPPREHEND**, mīs-āp-prē-hēnd', *v. a.* Not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mīs-āp-prē-hēn'shūn, *s.* Mistake, not right apprehension.

To **MISASCRIBE**, mīs-ās-skribē', *v. a.* To ascribe falsely. [erroneously.]

To **MISASSIGN**, mīs-ās-sīnē', *v. a.* To assign

To **MISBECOME**, mīs-bē-kūm', *v. a.* Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

MISBEGOT, mīs-bē-gōt',

MISBEGOTTEN, mīs-bē-gōt'tn, } *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To **MISBEHAVE**, mīs-bē-hāve', *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mīs-bē-hāve'yūr, *s.* Ill conduct, bad practice. [wrong belief.]

MISBELIEF, mīs-bē-lēēf', *s.* False religion, a

MISBELIEVER, mīs-bē-lēē'vūr, *s.* One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To **MISCALCULATE**, mīs-kāl'kū-lāte, *v. a.* To reckon wrong.

To **MISCAL**, mīs-kāwl', *v. a.* To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mīs-kār'rīdje, *s.* Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To **MISCARRY**, mīs-kār'rē, *v. n.* To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mīs-sēl-lā'nē-ūs, *a.* Mingled, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mīs-sēl-lā'nē-ūs-nēs, *s.* Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mīs'sēl-lēn-ē, *s.* Mixed of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mīs'sēl-lēn-ē, *s.* A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To **MISCAST**, mīs-kāst', *v. a.* To take a wrong account of. [fortune.]

MISCHANCE, mīs-tshānse', *s.* Ill luck, ill

MISCHIEF, mīs'tshīf, *s.* Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

To **MISCHIEF**, mīs'tshīf, *v. a.* To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mīs'tshīf-mā'kūr, *s.* One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mīs'tshē-vūs, *a.* Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mīs'tshē-vūs-lē, *ad.* Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mīs'tshē-vūs-nēs, *s.* Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.

MISCIBLE, mīs'sē-bl, *a.* Possible to be mingled

MISCITATION, mīs-sl-tā'shūn, *s.* Unfair or false quotation.

To **MISCITE**, mīs-sīte', *v. a.* To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mīs-klāme', *s.* Mistaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mīs-kōn-sēet,

MISCONCEPTION, mīs-kōn-sēp'shūn, } *s.* A wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mīs-kōn'dūkt, *s.* Ill behaviour, ill management.

To **MISCONDUCT**, mīs-kōn-dūkt', *v. a.* To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mīs-kōn-strūk'shūn, *s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To **MISCONSTRUE**, mīs-kōn'strū, *v. a.* To interpret wrong.

MISCONTINUANCE, mīs-kōn-tīn'nū-ānse, *s.* Cessation, intermission.

tube, túb, búll.... óll.... pòund.... thín, THIS.

MISCREANCE, mĩs'krè-ânse, } s. Unbelief.
MISCREANCY, mĩs'krè-ân-sé, }

false faith, adherence to a false religion.
MISCREANT, mĩs'krè-ânt, s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mĩs-krè-áte', } a. Formed
MISCREATED, mĩs-krè-átéd, }

unnaturally or illegitimately.
MISDEED, mĩs dééd', s. Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mĩs-déém', v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

To MISDEMEAN, mĩs-dé-méne', v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mĩs-dé-mé'núr, s. A petty offence, ill behaviour.

To MISDO, mĩs-dóó', v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDO, mĩs-dóó', v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mĩs-dóó'úr, s. An offender, a criminal.

To MISDOUBT, mĩs dóút', v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mĩs-dóút', s. Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mĩs-ém-plóé', v. a. To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mĩs-ém-plóé'mént, s. Improper application. [tremity.

MISER, mĩ'zúr, s. A wretch covetous to ex-

MISERABLE, mĩz'zúr-á-bl, a. Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parsimonious, stingy.

MISERABLENESS, mĩz'zúr-á-bl-nés, s. State of misery.

MISERABLY, mĩz'zúr-á-blé, ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mĩz'zúr-é, s. Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery

To MISFASHION, mĩs-fásh'ún, v. a. To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mĩs-fór'tshúne, s. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mĩs-gív', v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mĩs-gúv'úr-n-mént, s. Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mĩs-gyl'dânse, s. False direction.

To MISGUIDE, mĩs-gylde', v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.

MISHAP, mĩs-háp', s. Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mĩs-ín-fér', v. a. To infer wrong

To MISINFORM, mĩs-ín-fórm', v. a. To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mĩs-ín-fór-má'shún, s. False intelligence, false accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mĩs-ín-tér'prét, v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.

To MISJOIN, mĩs-jóin', v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mĩs-júdje', v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mĩs-lá', v. a. To place in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mĩs-lá'úr, s. One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mĩs-léde', v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.

MISLEADER, mĩs-lé'dúr, s. One that leads to ill

MISLEN, mĩs'lín, s. Mixed corn.

To MISLIKE, mĩs-líke', v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with. [taste.

MISLIKE, mĩs-líke', s. Disapprobation, dis-

MISLIKER, mĩs-íl'kúr, s. One that disapproves

To MISLIVE, mĩs-lív', v. a. To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mĩs-mán'ídje, v. a. To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mĩs-mán'ídje-mént, s. Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mĩs-mátsh', v. a. To match unsuitably.

To MISNAME, mĩs-náme', v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mĩs-nó'múr, s. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSERVE, mĩs-ób-zérv', v. a. Not to observe accurately. [hater.

MISOGAMIST, mĩs-sóg'gá-míst, s. A marriage-

MISOGYNY, mĩs-sód'jé-né, s. Hatred of women

To MISORDER, mĩs-ór'dúr, v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mĩs-ór'dúr, s. Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mĩs-ór'dúr-lé, a. Irregular.

To MISPEND, mĩs-spénd', v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.

MISPENDER, mĩs-spénd'úr, s. One who spends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mĩs-pér-swá'zhún, s. Wrong notion, false opinion.

To MISPLACE, mĩs-pláse', v. a. To put in a wrong place.

To MISPRISE, mĩs-príze', v. a. To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.

MISPRISION, mĩs-príz'hún, s. Mistake, misconception; neglect; concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mĩs-pró-pór'shún, v. a. To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mĩs-próúd', a. Vitiously proud. Obsolete. [falsely.

To MISQUOTE, mĩs-kwóte', v. a. To quote

To MISRECITE, mĩs-ré-slíte', v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mĩs-rék'kn, v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mĩs-ré-láte', v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mĩs-ré-lá'shún, s. False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mĩs-ré-mém'búr, v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mĩs-ré-pórt', v. a. To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mĩs-ré-pórt', s. False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mĩs-rép-pré-zént', v. a. To represent not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mĩs-rép-pré-zén-tá'shún, s. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false. [revel.

MISRULE, mĩs-róol, s. Tumult, confusion,

MISS, mĩs, s. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To MISS, mĩs, v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

âte, fâr, fâl, fât . . . mê, mêt . . . pine, pin . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

To MISS, mîs, *v. n.* To fly wide; not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mîs, *s.* Loss, want; mistake, error.

MISSAL, mîs'sâl, *s.* The mass book.

To MISSAY, mîs-sâ', *v. a.* To say ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mîs-seêm', *v. n.* To make false appearance; to misbecome.

To MISERVE, mîs-serv', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mîs-shâpe', *v. a.* To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mîs'sîl, *a.* Thrown by the hand, striking at a distance.

MISSION, mîsh'ûn, *s.* Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismissal, discharge.

MISSIONARY, mîsh'ûn-nâr-ré, } *s.* One sent
MISSIONER, mîsh'ûn-nûr, }
to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mîs'sîv, *a.* Such as may be sent.

MISSIVE, mîs'sîv, *s.* A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete. [wrong.]

To MISSPEAK, mîs-spêke', *v. a.* To speak

To MISSTATE, mîs-stâte', *v. a.* To state wrong.

MIST, mîst, *s.* A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mîst, *v. a.* To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

MISTAKABLE, mîs-tâ'kâ-bl, *a.* Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mîs-tâke', *v. a.* To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mîs-tâke', *v. n.* To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mîs-tâne'. *Pret. and part. pass.* of *Mistake*, poetically for *Mistaken*.

To be MISTAKEN, mîs-tâ'kn, *v.* To err.

MISTAKE, mîs-tâke', *s.* Misconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mîs-tâ'kîng-lè, *a.* Erroneously, falsely.

To MISTRACH, mîs-tètsh', *v. a.* To teach wrong

To MISTEMPER, mîs-têm'pûr, *v. a.* To temper ill.

MISTER, mîs'tûr, *a.* (From *mestier*, trade, French.) What *mister*, means what kind of. Obsolete.

To MISTERM, mîs-têrm', *v. a.* To term erroneously.

To MISTHINK, mîs-thîngk', *v. n.* To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mîs-tîme', *v. a.* Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mîs'tè-nès, *s.* Cloudiness, state of being overcast. [mingled.]

MISTION, mîs'tshûn, *s.* The state of being

MISTLETOE, mîz'zî-tò, *s.* The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mîst'llke, *a.* Like a mist.

MISTOLD, mîs-tôld'. *Part. pass.* of *Mistell*.

MISTOOK, mîs-tôok'. *Part. pass.* of *Mistake*.

MISTRESS, mîs'trîs, *s.* A woman who governs correlative to subject or to servant; a title

of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

MISTRUST, mîs-trûst', *s.* Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mîs-trûst', *v. a.* To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mîs-trûst'fûl, *a.* Diffident, doubting. [Diffidence, doubt.]

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mîs-trûst'fûl-nès, *s.*

MISTRUSTFULLY, mîs-trûst'fûl-è, *ad.* With suspicion, with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS, mîs-trûst'lès, *a.* Confident, unsuspecting. [mists; obscure.]

MISTY, mîs'tè, *a.* Clouded, overspread with

To MISUNDERSTAND, mîs-ûn-dûr-stând', *v. a.* To misconceive.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mîs-ûn-dûr-stând'îng, *s.* Difference, disagreement; misconception.

MISUSAGE, mîs-û'zîdje, *s.* Abuse, ill use, bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mîs-ûze', *v. a.* To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

MISUSE, mîs-ûse', *s.* Bad use.

To MISWEEN, mîs-weèn', *v. n.* To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

MISY, mî'sè, *s.* A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

MITE, mîte, *s.* A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.

MITELLA, mè-tèl'lâ, *s.* A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mîth'rè-dâte, *s.* Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was simplified, one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mî'tè-gânt, *a.* Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mî'tè-gâte, *v. a.* To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mî'tè-gâ'shûn, *s.* Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, mî'tûr, *s.* A kind of episcopal crown.

MITRED, mî'tûrd, *a.* Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mî'tînz, *s.* Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mî'tè-mûs, *s.* A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

To MIX, mîks, *v. a.* To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, mîks'tshûn, *s.* Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mîkst'lè, *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, mîks'tshûre, *s.* The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, mîz'mâze, *s.* A labyrinth.

MIZZEN, mîz zn, *s.* The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship. [memory.]

MNEMONICKS, nè-môn'nîks, *s.* The art of

MO, mò, *a.* More in number.

To MOAN, mône, *v. a.* To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mône, *v. n.* To grieve, to make lamentation.

tàbe, táb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

MOAN, mòne, *s.* Audible sorrow.

MOAT, mòte, *s.* A canal of water round a house for defence.

To MOTE, mòte, *v. a.* To surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mòb, *s.* The crowd; a tumultuous riot; a kind of female head-dress.

To MOB, mòb, *v. a.* To harass or overbear by tumult. [manner of the mob.

MOBBISH, mòb'bish, *a.* Mean, done after the

To MOBLE, mò'bl, *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

MOBBY, mòb'bè, *s.* An American drink made of potatoes. [rout, the mob.

MOBILE, mò-bèl', *s.* The populace, the

MOBILITY, mò-bìl'lè-tè, *s.* Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mò'kò-stòne, *s.* Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agate.

To MOCK, mòk, *v. a.* To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously. [ous sport.

To MOCK, mòk, *v. n.* To make contemptu-

MOCK, mòk, *s.* Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

MOCK, mòk, *a.* Counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mòk'kà-bl, *a.* Exposed to derision. [scorner, a scoffer.

MOCKER, mòk'kùr, *s.* One who mocks, a

MOCKERY, mòk'kùr-è, *s.* Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, mòk'kìng-bùrd, *s.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds. [with insult.

MOCKINGLY, mòk'kìng-lè, *ad.* In contempt,

MOCKING-STOCK, mòk'kìng-stòk, *s.* A butt for merriment. [mode, not the essence.

MODAL, mò'dàl, *a.* Relating to the form or

MODALITY, mò-dàl'lè-tè, *s.* Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mòde, *s.* Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, mòd'dél, *s.* A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To MODEL, mòd'dél, *v. a.* To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mòd'dél-lùr, *s.* Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mòd'dèr-ât, *a.* Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mòd'dèr-âte, *v. a.* To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mòd'dèr-ât-lè, *ad.* Temperately, mildly; in a middle de ree.

MODERATENESS, mòd'dèr-ât-nès, *s.* State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, mòd'dèr-à'shùn, *s.* Forbear-

ance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

MODERATOR, mòd-dèr-à'tùr, *s.* The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, mòd'dùrn, *a.* Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakspeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mòd'dùrnz, *s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mòd'dùrn-nìzm, *s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To MODERNIZE, mòd'dùrn-nìze, *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mòd'dùrn-nès, *s.* Novelty.

MODEST, mòd'díst, *a.* Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mòd'díst-lè, *ad.* Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mòd'dís-tè, *s.* Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mòd'dís-tè-pèes, *s.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before. [pittance.

MODICUM, mòd'dè-kùm, *s.* Small portion,

MODIFIABLE, mòd'dè-fl-à-bl, *a.* That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mò'díf-fè-kà-bl, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mòd'dè-fè-kà'shùn, *s.* The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mòd'dè-fl, *v. a.* To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, mò-dìl'yùn, *s.* Modillions, in

MODILLON, mò-dìl'yùn, *s.* architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mò'dísh, *a.* Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mò'dísh-lè, *ad.* Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mò'dísh-nès, *s.* Affectation of the fashion.

To MODULATE, mòd'ù-làte, or mòd'jù-làte, *v. a.* To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mòd'ù-là'shùn, or mòd-jù-là'shùn, *s.* The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mòd'ù-là-tùr, or mòd'jù-là-tùr, *s.* He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mòd'ùle, or mòd'jùle, *s.* An empty representation, a model.

MODUS, mò'dùs, *s.* Something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. [solete.

MOE, mò, *s.* More, a greater number. Ob-

MOHAIR, mò'hàre, *s.* Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

MOHOCK, mò'hòk, *s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London in Queen Anne's reign.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

MOIDORE, môê-dôre', *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, môê'c-tê, *s.* Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, môil, *v. a.* To daub with dirt; to *To MOIL*, môil, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge.

Scarcely used, except in the phrase, "To toil and moil."

MOIST, môist, *a.* Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

To MOISTEN, môis'n, *v. a.* To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, môis'n-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, môist'nês, *s.* Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, môis'tshûre, *s.* Small quantity of

MOLE, môle, *s.* A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discoloration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, môle'kâst, *s.* Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, môle'kâtsh-ûr, *s.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLECULE, môl'ê-kûle, *s.* A small part of any thing; a little cake or lump; a small spot on the skin.

MOLEHILL, môle'hîl, *s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mô-lêst', *v. a.* To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, môl-êst-tâ'shûn, *s.* Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mô-lêst'ûr, *s.* One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, môle'trâk, *s.* Course of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, môle'wârp, *s.* A mole. Not used.

MOLLIENT, môl'yênt, *a.* Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, môl'lê-fl-â-bl, *a.* That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, môl-lê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, môl'lê-fl-ûr, *s.* That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, môl'lê-fl, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

MOLOSSES, { mô-lôs'sîz, } *s.* Treacle, the **MOLASSES**, { mô-lôs'sîz, } spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.

MOLTEN, môl'tn. *Part. pass.* from *Melt*.

MOLY, mô'lê, *s.* The wild garlick.

MOME, môme, *s.* A dull stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mô'mênt, *s.* Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mô'mên-tâl-ê, *ad.* For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mô-mên-tâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Last-

MOMENTARY, mô'mên-tâ-rê, *a.* Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mô-mên'tûs, *a.* Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMMERY, môm'mûr-ê, *s.* An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, môn'nâ-kâl, *a.* Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, môn'nâ-kîzm, *s.* The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONAD, { môn'nâd, or } *s.* An indivisible **MONADE**, { mô'nâd, } thing.

MONARCH, môn'nârk, *s.* A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mô-nârk'kâl, *a.* Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mô-nârk'kê-kâl, *a.* Vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, môn'nârk-kîze, *v. n.* To

MONARCHY, môn'nârk-ê, *s.* The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, môn'nâ-strê, or môn'nâs-têr-rê, *s.* House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mô-nâs'tîk, { *a.* Religious-

MONASTICAL, mô-nâs'tê-kâl, { ly recluse.

MONASTICALLY, mô-nâs'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mûn'dê, *s.* The second day of the week.

MONEY, mûn'nê, *s.* Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mûn'nê-bâg, *s.* A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mûn'nê-tshân-jûr, *s.* A broker in money.

MONEYED, mûn'nêd, *a.* Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mûn'nê-lês, *a.* Wanting money,

MONEYMATTER, mûn'nê-mât-tûr, *s.* Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSKRIVENER, mûn'nê-skrîv-nûr, *s.* One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mûn'nê-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mûn'nêz-wûrth, *s.* Something valuable.

MONGER, mûng'gûr, *s.* A dealer, a seller.

MONGREL, mûng'grîl, *a.* Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, môn'nîsh, *v. a.* To admonish.

MONISHER, môn'nîsh-ûr, *s.* An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, mô nîsh'ûn, *s.* Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, môn'nê-tûr, *s.* One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, môn'nê-tûr-ê, *a.* Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.

MONITORY, môn'nê-tûr-ê, *s.* Admonition, warning.

MONK, mûngk, *s.* One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, mûngk'kê, *s.* An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY, mûngk'kûr-ê, *s.* The monastick

MONKHOOD, mûngk'hûd, *s.* The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mûngk'kîsh, *a.* Monastick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, mûngks'hûd, *s.* A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mûngks-rûb'ûrb, *s.* A species of dock.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . ôll . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

MONOCHORD, mǎn'no-kórd, *s.* An instrument of one string.
MONOCULAR, mǎ-nók'kù-lár, } *a.* One-
MONOCULOUS, mǎ-nók'kù-lús, } eyed.
MONODY, mǎn'no-dé, *s.* A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST, mǎ-nóg'gá-míst, *s.* One who disallows second marriages. [one wife.
MONOGAMY, mǎ-nóg'gá-mé, *s.* Marriage of
MONOGRAM, mǎn'no-grám, *s.* A cipher, a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE, mǎn'no-lóg, *s.* A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.
MONOME, mǎn'no-mé, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.
MONOMACHY, mǎ-nóm'á-ké, *s.* A duel; a single combat.
MONOPETALOUS, mǎn-no-pét'tál-lús, *a.* It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
MONOPOLIST, mǎ-nóp'pò-líst, *s.* One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
To MONOPOLISE, mǎ-nóp'pò-líze, *v. a.* To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
MONOPTOTE, mǎn'no-p-tòte, *or* mǎ-nóp'tòte, *s.* Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.
MONOSTICH, mǎn'no-stík, *s.* A composition of one verse.
MONOSTROPHIC, mǎn-ò-stróf'fík, *a.* Written in unvaried metre.
MONOSYLLABICAL, mǎn-no-síl-láb'è-kál, *a.* Consisting of monosyllables.
MONOSYLLABLE, mǎn'no-síl-lá-bl, *s.* A word of only one syllable.
MONOTONICAL, mǎn-ò-tón'è-kál, *a.* Spoken with monotony.
MONOTONOUS, mǎ-nót'ò-nús, *a.* Having a sameness of sound.
MONOTONY, mǎ-nót'tò-né, *s.* Uniformity of sound. want of variety in cadence.
MONSOON, mǎn-sǒon', *s.* Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.
MONSTER, mǎn'stúr, *s.* Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.
To MONSTER, mǎn'stúr, *v. a.* To put out of the common order of things. Not used.
MONSTROSITY, mǎn-strós'sé-té, *s.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.
MONSTROUS, mǎn'strús, *a.* Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful, irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.
MONSTROUS, mǎn'strús, *ad.* Exceedingly, very much.
MONSTROUSLY, mǎn'strús-lé, *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.
MONSTROUSNESS, mǎn'strús-nés, *s.* Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.
MONTH, mǎnth, *s.* One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S-MIND, mǎnth's-mínd', *s.* Longing desire.
MONTHLY, mǎnth'lé, *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.
MONTHLY, mǎnth'lé, *ad.* Once in a month.
MONUMENT, mǎn-nú-mént, *s.* Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.
MONUMENTAL, mǎn-nú-mén'tál, *a.* Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.
MOOD, móód, *s.* The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.
MOODY, móó'dé, *a.* Out of humour.
MOON, móón, *s.* The changing luminary of the night; a month.
MOON-BEAM, móón'bème, *s.* Rays of lunar light.
MOON-CALF, móón'káf, *s.* A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.
MOON-EYED, móón'lde, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.
MOONFERN, móón'fèrn, *s.* A plant.
MOONFISH, móón'físh, *s.* Moonfish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon. [the moon.
MOONLESS, móón'lés, *a.* Not enlightened by
MOONLIGHT, móón'líte, *s.* The light afforded by the moon. [moon.
MOONLIGHT, móón'líte, *a.* Illuminated by the
MOONSHINE, móón'shlne, *s.* The lustre of the moon.
MOONSHINE, móón'shlne, } *a.* Illuminated
MOONSHINY, móón'shl-né, } by the moon.
MOONSTRUCK, móón'strúk, *a.* Lunatick, affected by the moon. [honesty.
MOONWORT, móón'wúrt, *s.* Satinflower.
MOONY, móón'né, *a.* Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.
MOOR, móór, *s.* A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.
To MOOR, móór, *v. a.* To fasten by anchors or otherwise.
To MOOR, móór, *v. n.* To be fixed, to be stationed.
MOORCOCK, móór'kók, *s.* The male of the moorhen.
MOORHEN, móór'hén, *s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. [watery.
MOORISH, móór'ísh, *a.* Fenny, marshy.
MOORLAND, móór'lánd, *s.* Marsh, fen, watery ground.
MOORSTONE, móór'stóné, *s.* A species of granite.
MOORY, móór'è, *a.* Marshy, fenny.
MOOSE, móóse, *s.* A large American deer.
To MOOT, móót, *v. a.* To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.
MOOT CASE or POINT, móót'káse, *s.* A point or case unsettled and disputable.
MOOTED, móót'éd, *a.* Plucked up by the root.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

MOOTER, mỗt'ư, *s.* A disputer of moot points.

MOP, mốp, *s.* Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To MOP, mốp, *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mốp, *v. n.* To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

To MOPE, mope, *v. n.* To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, mope, *v. a.* To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mope'ide, *a.* Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, mốp'pít, } *s.* A puppet made of
MOPSEY, mốp'se, } rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mốp'pús, *s.* A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mớ'râl, *a.* Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in the general business of life.

MORAL, mớ'râl, *s.* Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life, the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mớ'râl, *v. n.* To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mớ'râl-líst, *s.* One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mớ-râl'lẻ-tẻ, *s.* The doctrine of the duties of life, ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To MORALISE, mớ'râl-lẻ, *v. a.* To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALISE, mớ'râl-lẻ, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects. [lises.

MORALISER, mớ'râl-lẻ-zư, *s.* He who moralises.

MORALLY, mớ'râlẻ, *ad.* In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mớ'râlẻ, *s.* The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mớ-râs', *s.* Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mớ'bít, *a.* Diseased, in a state contrary to health. [diseased.

MORBIDNESS, mớ'bít-nẻs, *s.* State of being

MORBIFICAL, mớ-bít'fẻ-kẻ, } *a.* Causing

MORBIFIC, mớ-bít'fẻk, } diseases.

MORBOSE, mớ-bỏse', *a.* Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mớ-bỏs'ẻsẻ-tẻ, *s.* Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mớ-dẻ'sẻsẻ, *a.* Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mớ-dẻ'sẻsẻ-tẻ, *s.* Biting quality.

MORDANT, mớ'dẻnt, *a.* Biting, pungent, acrid.

MORDICANT, mớ'dẻ-kẻnt, *a.* Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mớ'dẻ-kẻ'sẻhẻn, *s.* The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mỏre, *a.* In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mỏre, *ad.* To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as, More happy; again, a second

time, as, once More; No more, have done; No more, no longer existing.

MORE, mỏre, *s.* A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mỏ-rẻl', *s.* A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mỏre'lẻnd, *s.* A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mỏre-ỏ'vử, *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned. [obsequious.

MORIGEROUS, mỏ-rid'jẻr-ửs, *a.* Obedient,

MORION, mỏ'rẻ-ủn, *s.* A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mỏ-rẻs'kỏ, *s.* A dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. [the morning.

MORN, mỏrn, *s.* The first part of the day,

MORNING, mớ'rẻnẻng, *s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING-GOWN, mớ-rẻnẻng-gỏủn', *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mớ-rẻnẻng-sẻr', *s.* The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning. [vish, sullen.

MOROSE, mỏ-rỏse', *a.* Sour of temper, pee-

MOROSELY, mỏ-rỏse'ẻẻ, *ad.* Sourly, peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mỏ-rỏse'ẻẻsẻ, *s.* Sourness, peevishness. [ness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mỏ-rỏs'ẻẻsẻ-tẻ, *s.* Moroseness, sour-

MORPHEW, mớ'riẻ, *s.* A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mớ'rẻs-dẻnẻsẻ, *s.* A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mớ'rẻs-dẻnẻ-sử, *s.* One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mớ'rỏ, *s.* The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mớrse, *s.* A seahorse.

MORSEL, mớ'sẻl, *s.* A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mớ'sẻhử, *s.* The act of biting.

MORT, mỏrt, *s.* A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mớ'tẻl, *a.* Subject to death, doomed some time to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.

MORTAL, mớ'tẻl, *s.* Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mớ-tẻl'ẻẻ-tẻ, *s.* Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature

MORTALLY, mớ'tẻlẻẻ, *ad.* Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mớ'tử, *s.* A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mớ'tử, *s.* Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mớ'gẻdẻ, *s.* A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mớ'gẻdẻ, *v. a.* To pledge, to put to pledge. [receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGEE, mớ-gẻ-jẻẻ', *s.* He that takes or

tàbe, táb, búll. . . . ðil. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

MORTGAGER, mǒr-gǎ-jǎr', *s.* He that gives a mortgage. [*ly*, destructive.

MORTIFEROUS, mǒr-tí'fēr-ús, *a.* Fatal, dead-

MORTIFICATION, mǒr-tè-fè-kǎ'shún, *s.* The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions, vexation, trouble.

To **MORTIFY**, mǒr'tè-fl, *v. a.* To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To **MORTIFY**, mǒr'tè-fl, *v. n.* To gangrene, to corrupt: to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mǒr'tis, *s.* A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.

To **MORTISE**, mǒr'tis, *v. a.* To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, mǒrt'máne, *s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mǒr'tshǎ-ár-rè, *s.* A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mǒ-zǎ'ík, *a.* Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mǒs-kè'tò, *s.* A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some parts of the West Indies.

MOSQUE, mǒsk, *s.* A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mǒs, *s.* A plant.

To **MOSS**, mǒs, *v. a.* To cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, mǒs'sè-nès, *s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, mǒs'sè, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

MOST, mǒst, *a.* The superlative of *More*. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST, mǒst, *ad.* The particle noting the superlative degree; as the Most incentive, in the greatest degree.

MOST, mǒst, *s.* The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.

MOSTICK, mǒs'tík, *s.* A painter's staff.

MOSTLY, mǒst'lè, *ad.* For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, mǒst'whòt, *ad.* For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mǒ-tǎ'shún, *s.* Act of moving.

MOTE, mǒte, *s.* A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mǒte. For *Might*. Obsolete.

MOTH, mǒth, *s.* A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mǔth'úr, *s.* A woman that has born a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concentered.

MOTHER, mǔth'úr, *a.* Had at the birth, native, as, Mother wit. [*cretion*.

To **MOTHER**, mǔth'úr, *v. n.* To gather con-

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, mǔth'úr-òv-pèrl, *s.* A kind of coarse pearl, the shell of the pearl-bearing muscle.

MOTHERHOOD, mǔth'úr-hǔd, *s.* The office, state, or character of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mǔth'úr-lès, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mǔth'úr-lè, *a.* Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mǔth'úr-wǔrt, *s.* A plant.

MOTHERY, mǔth'úr-è, *a.* Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent; used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mǒth-mǔl'ín, *s.* A plant.

MOTHWORT, mǒth'wǔrt, *s.* An herb.

MOTHY, mǒth'è, *a.* Full of moths.

MOTION, mǒ'shún, *s.* The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture, action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mǒ'shún-lès, *a.* Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mǒ'tiv, *a.* Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mǒ'tiv, *s.* That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mǒt'lè, *a.* Mingled with various colours.

MOTOR, mǒ'tór, *s.* A mover.

MOTORY, mǒ'túr-rè, *a.* Giving motion.

MOTTO, mǒt'tò, *s.* A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To **MOVE**, mǒòv, *v. a.* To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To **MOVE**, mǒòv, *v. n.* To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, mǒòv'á-bl, *a.* Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLES, mǒòv'á-blz, *s.* Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.

MOVEABLENESS, mǒòv'á-bl-nès, *s.* Mobility possibility to be moved. [*moved*.

MOVEABLY, mǒòv'á-blè, *ad.* So as it may be

MOVELESS, mǒòv'lès, *a.* Unmoved, not to be out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mǒòv'mènt, *s.* Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mǒ'vènt, *a.* Moving.

MOVER, mǒò'vúr, *s.* The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves; a proposer.

MOVING, mǒò'vǐng, *part. a.* Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the passions.

MOVINGLY, mǒò'vǐng-lè, *ad.* Pathetically, so as to seize the passions.

MOULD, mǒld, *s.* A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows, matter of which any thing is made; the matrice in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.

To **MOULD**, mǒld, *v. n.* To contract concreted matter, to gather mould. [*mould*.

To **MOULD**, mǒld, *v. a.* To cover with

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pin. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

To MOULD, mōld, *v. a.* To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, to Mould bread.
 MOULDABLE, mōld'â-bl, *a.* That may be moulded.
 MOULDER, mōld'ûr, *s.* He who moulds.
 To MOULDER, mōl'dûr, *v. n.* To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.
 To MOULDER, mōl'dûr, *v. a.* To turn to dust.
 MOULDINESS, mōl'dē-nēs, *s.* The state of being mouldy. [in wood or stone.
 MOULDING, mōld'ing, *s.* Ornamental cavities
 MOULDWARP, mōld'wârp, *s.* A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.
 MOULDY, mōl'dē, *a.* Overgrown with concretion.
 To MOULT, mōlt, *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.
 To MOUNCH, mûnsh, *v. a.* To eat. Obsolete.
 MOUND, mōund, *s.* Any thing raised to fortify or defend.
 MOUNT, mōunt, *s.* A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.
 To MOUNT, mōunt, *v. n.* To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to attain in value.
 To MOUNT, mōunt, *v. a.* To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to Mount a gun; to put the parts of a fan together; To mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; To mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame, for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.
 MOUNTAIN, mōun'tîn, *s.* A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth. [tains.
 MOUNTAIN, mōun'tîn, *a.* Found on the mountain.
 MOUNTAINEER, mōun'tîn-nēer', *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.
 MOUNTAINOUS, mōun'tîn-nūs, *a.* Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky, inhabiting mountains.
 MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mōun'tîn-nūs-nēs, *s.* State of being full of mountains.
 MOUNTANT, mōun'tânt, *a.* Rising on high.
 MOUNTEBANK, mōun'tē-bânk, *s.* A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.
 To MOUNTEBANK, mōun'tē-bânk, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts and pretences.
 MOUNTER, mōunt'ûr, *s.* One that mounts.
 MOUNTY, mōun'tē, *s.* The rise of a hawk.
 To MOURN, mōrne, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.
 To MOURN, mōrne, *v. a.* To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.
 MOURNER, mōrn'ûr, *s.* One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.
 MOURNFUL, mōrn'fûl, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief. [with sorrow.
 MOURNFULLY, mōrn'fûl-lē, *ad.* Sorrowfully.
 MOURNFULNESS, mōrn'fûl-nēs, *s.* Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mōrn'ing, *s.* Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
 MOURNINGLY, mōrn'ing-lē, *ad.* With the appearance of sorrowing.
 MOUSE, mōuse, *s.* Plural *Mice*. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.
 To MOUSE, mōuze, *v. n.* To catch mice.
 MOUSE-HOLE, mōuse'hôle, *s.* Small hole.
 MOUSER, mōuz'ûr, *s.* One that hunts mice.
 MOUSETAIL, mōuse'tâle, *s.* An herb.
 MOUSETRAP, mōuse'trâp, *s.* A snare or gin in which mice are taken.
 MOUTH, mōuth, *s.* The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the mouth, wry face; Down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.
 To MOUTH, mōuth, *v. n.* To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.
 To MOUTH, mōuth, *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.
 MOUTHED, mōuthd, *a.* Furnished with a mouth.
 MOUTH-FRIEND, mōuth'frēnd, *s.* One who professes friendship without intending it.
 MOUTHFUL, mōuth'fûl, *s.* What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.
 MOUTH-HONOUR, mōuth'ôn-nûr, *s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.
 MOUTHLESS, mōuth'lēs, *a.* Without a mouth.
 MOW, mōu, *s.* A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.
 To MOW, mō, *v. a.* To cut with a sithe; to cut down with speed and violence.
 To MOW, mōu, *v. a.* To put in a mow.
 Mow, mōu, *s.* Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.
 To MOWBURN, mōu'bûrn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.
 MOWER, mō'ûr, *s.* One who cuts with a sithe.
 MOXA, mōk'sâ, *s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.
 MOYLE, mōll, *s.* A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used. [time, many in number.
 MUCH, mûtsh, *a.* Large in quantity, long in
 MUTCH, mûtsh, *ad.* In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.
 MUTCH, mûtsh, *s.* A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.
 MUCH AT ONE, mûtsh-ât-wûn', *ad.* Of equal value, of equal influence. [used.
 MUCHWHAT, mûtsh'whôt, *ad.* Nearly. Little
 MUCID, mû'sîd, *a.* Slimy, musty.
 MUCIDNESS, mû'sîd-nēs, *s.* Sliminess, mustiness.
 MUCILAGE, mû'sē-lâdje, *s.* A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

tube, tub, bull ðil pòund thin, This.

MUCILAGINOUS, mû-sê-lâd'jîn-ûs, *a.* Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mûk, *s.* Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. [to dung.

To **MUCK**, mûk, *v. a.* To manure with muck,

MUCKINDER, mûk'în-dûr, *s.* A handkerchief. Not used, except in the provinces.

MUCKHILL, mûk'hîl, *s.* A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, mûk'kê-nês, *s.* Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mûk'kl, *a.* Much. Obsolete.

MUCKSWEAT, mûk'swê't, *s.* Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, mûk'wûrm, *s.* A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, mûk'kê, *a.* Nasty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mû'kûs, *a.* Slimy, viscous.

MUCOUSNESS, mû'kûs-nês, *s.* Slime, viscosity.

MUCULENT, mû'kû-lênt, *a.* Viscous, slimy.

MUCUS, mû'kûs, *s.* The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

MUD, mûd, *s.* The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

To **MUD**, mûd, *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mûd'dê-lê, *ad.* Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mûd'dê-nês, *s.* Turbidity, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

To **MUDDLE**, mûd'dl, *v. a.* To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

MUDDY, mûd'dê, *a.* Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To **MUDDY**, mûd'dê, *v. a.* To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

MUDSUCKER, mûd'sûk-kûr, *s.* A sea fowl.

MUDWALL, mûd'wâll, *s.* A wall built without mortar. [wall.

MUDWALLED, mûd'wâlld, *a.* Having a mud

To **MUE**, mû, *v. n.* To moult, to change feathers. [winter.

MUFF, mûf, *s.* A soft cover for the hands in

To **MUFFLE**, mû'fl, *v. a.* To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mû'flûr, *s.* A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

MUFTI, mû'f'tê, *s.* The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mûg, *s.* A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mûg'gê, } *a.* Moist and warm,

MUGGISH, mûg'gîsh, } damp.

MUGHOUSE, mûg'hôûse, *s.* An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mû'jê-ênt, *a.* Bellowing.

MULATTO, mû-lât'tô, *s.* One begot between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mûl'bêr-rê, *s.* A tree and fruit.

MULCT, mûlkt, *s.* A fine, a penalty; a pecuniary penalty.

To **MULCT**, mûlkt, *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mûle, *s.* An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass.

MULETEER, mû-lê't-têr', *s.* Mule-driver, horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mû-le-êb'brê-tê, *s.* Womanhood, the correspondent to virility.

MULISH, mû'lîsh, *a.* Having the nature of a mule, obstinate.

To **MULL**, mûll, *v. a.* To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLAR, mûl'lûr, *s.* A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

MULLEIN, mûl'lîn, *s.* A plant.

MULLET, mûl'lît, *s.* A sea fish.

MULLIGRUBS, mûl'lê-grûbz, *s.* Twisting of the guts. A low word.

MULSE, mûlse, *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey

MULTANGULAR, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr, *a.* Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr-lê, *ad.* With many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr-nês, *s.* State of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mûl-tê-kâp'shû-lâr, *a.* Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFORM, mûl'tê-fôrm, *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mûl-tê-fôrmê-tê, *s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mûl-tê-lât'têr-âl, *a.* Having many sides. [talkative.

MULTILOQUOUS, mûl-tîl'lô-kwûs, *a.* Very

MULTINOMINAL, mûl-tê-nôm'mê-nâl, *a.* Having many names.

MULTIFAROUS, mûl-tîp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mûl'tê-pêd, *s.* An insect with many feet.

MULTIPLE, mûl'tê-pl, *s.* A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mûl'tê-plî-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mûl'tê-plî-â-bl-nês, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mûl'tê-plê-kâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTPLICAND, mûl-tê-plê-kând', *s.* The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mûl-tîp'plê-kâte, *a.* Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'tûr, *s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIFLICITY, mûl-tê-plîs'ê-tê, *s.* More than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mûl-tê-plîsh'ûs, *a.* Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mûl'tê-plî-ûr, *s.* One who mul

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mōve, nōr, nôt . . .

tiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplier in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mûl'tè-plî, *v. a.* To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mûl'tè-plî, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mûl-tîp'pò-tènt, *a.* Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mûl-tè-prèz'zènt, *s.* The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

MULTISILICOUS, mûl-tè-sîl'lè-kwûs, *a.* The same with corniculate: used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed vessels

MULTITUDE, mûl'tè-tùde, *s.* Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mûl-tè-tù'dè-nûs, *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mûl-tîv'vâ-gânt, } *a.* That

MULTIVAGOUS, mûl-tîv'vâ-gûs, } wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mûl-tîv've-ûs, *a.* Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mûlt-ôk'kû-lâr, *a.* Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mûm, *interj.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, mûm, *s.* Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mûm'bl, *v. n.* To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mûm'bl, *v. a.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mûm'bl-ûr, *s.* One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer,

MUMBLINGLY, mûm'bl-îng-lè, *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mûm, *v. a.* To mask, to frolic in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mûm'mûr, *s.* A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

MUMMERY, mûm'mûr-rè, *s.* Masking, frolic in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mûm'mè, *s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mûmp, *v. a.* To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mûmp'ûr, *s.* A beggar.

MUMPS, mûmps, *s.* Sullenness, silent anger; a disease. [mouthfuls.]

To MUNCH, mûnsh, *v. a.* To chew by great

MUNCHER, mûnsh'ûr, *s.* One that munches.

MUNDANE, mûn'dâne, *a.* Belonging to the world. [cleansing.]

MUNDATION, mûn-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of MUNDATORY, mûn'dâ-tûr-rè, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK, mûn'dîk, *s.* A kind of marcasite found in the tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mûn-dè-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of cleansing,

MUNDIFICATIVE, mûn-dîf'fè-kâ-tîv, *a.* Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mûn'dè-fî, *v. a.* To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mûn-dîv'vâ-gânt, *a.* Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mûn-dûng'gûs, *s.* Stinking tobacco. [ture of a gift.]

MUNERARY, mû'nè-râ-rè, *a.* Having the na-

MUNGREL, mûng'grîl, *s.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, mûng'grîl, *a.* Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mû-nîs'sè-pâl, *a.* Belonging to a corporation.

MUNICIPALITY, mû-nè-sè-pâl'è-tè, *s.* The people of a district, in the division of Republican France.

MUNIFICENCE, mû-nîf'fè-sènt, *s.* Liberality, the act of giving. [nerous.]

MUNIFICENT, mû-nîf'fè-sènt, *a.* Liberal, ge-

MUNIFICENTLY, mû-nîf'fè-sènt-lè, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT, mû'nè mènt, *s.* Fortification, strong hold; support, defence.

To MUNITE, mû-nîte', *v. a.* To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mû-nîsh'ûn, *s.* Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mûn'yân, *s.* Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame. [walls in repair.]

MURAGE, mû'rîdje, *s.* Money paid to keep

MURAL, mû'râl, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mûr'dûr, *s.* The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mûr'dûr, *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mûr'dûr-ûr, *s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mûr'dûr-ès, *s.* A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mûr'dûr-mènt, *s.* The act of killing unlawfully. [of murder.]

MURDEROUS, mûr'dûr-ûs, *a.* Bloody, guilty

MURE, mûre, *s.* A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mû'rèn-jûr, *s.* An overseer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mû-rè-ât'tîk, *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, mûrk, *s.* Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, mûr'kè, *a.* Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, mûr'mûr, *s.* A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, mûr'mûr, *v. n.* To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, mûr'mûr-rûr, *s.* One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mûr'rîn, *s.* The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mûr'rè, *a.* Darkly red.

MURRION, mûr'rè-ûn, *s.* A helmet, a casque.

MUSCADEL, mûs'kâ-dèl, } *s.* A kind of

MUSCADINE, mûs'kâ-dîne, } sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mûs'kât, *s.* A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mûs'sl, *s.* The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instrument of motion; a bivalve shell-fish.

tùbe, túb, búll....òil....pòund....thin, THIS.

MUSCOSITY, mûs-kôs'sè-tè, *s.* Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mûs'kù-lâr, *a.* Performed by muscles. [state of having muscles.

MUSCULARITY, mûs-kù-lâr-rè-tè, *s.* The

MUSCULOUS, mûs'kù-lûs, *a.* Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, mùze, *s.* One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mùze, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mùze, *v. n.* To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mùze'fûl, *a.* Deep-thinking.

MUSER, mù'zûr, *s.* One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind. [ed curiosities.

MUSEUM, mù-zè'ûm, *s.* A repository of learn-

MUSHROOM, mùsh'ròom, *s.* Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mùsh'ròom-stòne, *s.* A kind of fossil.

MUSICK, mù'zîk, *s.* The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mù'zè-kâl, *a.* Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, mù'zè-kâl-lè, *ad.* Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mù'zè-kâl-nès, *s.* Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mù-zîsh'ûn, *s.* One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.

MUSK, mùsk, *s.* A very powerful perfume; it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mùsk, *s.* Grape hyacinth, or grape-flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mùsk'âp-pl, *s.* A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mùsk'kât, *s.* The animal from which musk is got. [cherry.

MUSKCHERRY, mùsk'tshêr-rè, *s.* A sort of

MUSKET, mùs'kît, *s.* A soldier's hand-gun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, mùs-kè-tèer', *s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, mùs-kè-tòon', *s.* A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore. [musk.

MUSKINESS, mùs'kè-nès, *s.* The scent of

MUSKMELON, mùsk'mèl-lûn, *s.* A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mùsk'pâre, *s.* A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mùsk'ròze, *s.* A rose so called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mùs'kè, *a.* Fragrant, sweet of scent.

MUSLIN, mùz'lîn, *s.* A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mùs, *s.* A scramble. Obsolete.

MUSSITATION, mùs-sè-tâ'shûn, *s.* Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mùs'sûl-mân, *s.* A Mahometan believer. *Plural*, Mussulmans.

MUST, mùst, *verb imperfect.* To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST, mùst, *s.* New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mùst, *v. a.* To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mùst, *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mùs-stâ'shîz, *s.* Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mùs'tûrd, *s.* A plant.

To MUSTER, mùs'tûr, *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mùs'tûr, *v. a.* To review forces, to bring together.

MUSTER, mùs'tûr, *s.* A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as a muster of peacocks; To pass muster, to be allowed.

MUSTERBOOK, mùs'tûr-bòok, *s.* A book in which the forces are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, mùs'tûr-mâ-stûr, *s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. [of forces.

MUSTER-ROLL, mùs'tûr-ròle, *s.* A register

MUSTILY, mùs'tè-lè, *ad.* Mouldily. [ness.

MUSTINESS, mùs'tè-nès, *s.* Mould, damp foul-

MUSTY, mùs'tè, *a.* Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mù-tâ-bîl'lè-tè, *s.* Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mù'tâ-bl, *a.* Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.

MUTABLENESS, mù'tâ-bl-nès, *s.* Changeableness, uncertainty. [tion.

MUTATION, mù-tâ'shûn, *s.* Change, altera-

MUTE, mùte, *a.* Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.

MUTE, mùte, *s.* One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.

To MUTE, mùte, *v. n.* To dung as birds.

MUTELY, mùte'lè, *ad.* Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mù'tè-lâte, *v. a.* To deprive of some essential part.

MUTILATION, mù-tè-lâ'shûn, *s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

MUTINE, mù'tîn, *s.* A mutineer. Not used.

MUTINEER, mù-tîn-nèer', *s.* A mover of sedition.

MUTINOUS, mù'tîn-nûs, *a.* Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mù'tîn-nûs-lè, *ad.* Seditiously, turbulently. [tiousness, turbulence.

MUTINOUSNESS, mù'tîn-nûs-nès, *s.* Sedi-

To MUTINY, mù'tè-nè, *v. n.* To rise against authority, to make insurrection.

MUTINY, mù'tè-nè, *s.* Insurrection, sedition.

To MUTTER, mùt'tûr, *v. n.* To grumble, to murmur. [imperfect articulation.

To MUTTER, mùt'tûr, *v. a.* To mutter with

MUTTER, mùt'tûr, *s.* Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used. [murer.

MUTTERER, mùt'tûr-âr, *s.* Grumbler, mur-

MUTTERINGLY, mùt'tûr-îng-lè, *ad.* With a low voice; indistinctly.

MUTTON, mùt'tn, *s.* The flesh of sheep dress-

ed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language. [and red.

MUTTONFIST, mùt'tn-fîst, *s.* A hand large

MUTUAL, mù'tshû-âl, *a.* Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, mù'tshû-âl-lè, *ad.* Reciprocally, in return. [cation.

MUTUALITY, mù-tshû-âl'lè-tè, *s.* Recipro-

MUZZLE, mùz'zl, *s.* The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite. [near. Not used.

To MUZZLE, mùz'zl, *v. n.* To bring the mouth

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pln. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

To MUZZLE, mủz'zủ, *v. a.* To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.

MY, mủ, *or mề, pron. poss.* Belonging to me.

MYNCHEN, mủn'tshẻn, *s.* A nun.

MYOGRAPHY, mủ-ỏg'grả-fẻ, *s.* A description of the muscles. [*doctrine of the muscles.*]

MYOLOGY, mủ-ỏl'ỏ-jẻ, *s.* The description and

MYOPES, mủ'ỏ-pẻz, *s.* Short-sighted persons.

MYOPY, mủ'ỏ-pẻ, *s.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, mủr'rẻ-ỏd, *s.* The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.

MYRMIDON, mẻr'mẻ-dủn, *s.* Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mẻ-rỏb'ỏ-lỏn, *or mủ-rỏb'ỏ-lỏn, s.* A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mẻ-rỏp'ỏ-lủst, *or mủ-rỏp'ỏ-lủst, s.* One who sells unguents.

MYRRH, mẻr, *s.* A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mẻr'rủn, *a.* Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTIFORM, mẻr'tẻ-sẻrm, *a.* Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mẻr'tủ, *s.* A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mẻ-sẻủ, *s.* An emphatical word added to I; as, I myself do it; that is, not I by proxy, not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mủs'tỏ-gỏg, *s.* One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mủs-tẻ'rẻ-ỏrk, *s.* One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mủs-tẻ'rẻ-ỏs, *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mủs-tẻ'rẻ-ỏs-lẻ, *ad.* In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mủs-tẻ'rẻ-ỏs-nẻs, *s.* Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mủs'tẻ-rủze, *v. a.* To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mủs'tẻ-rẻ, *s.* Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mủs'tẻ-kỏl, *a.* Sacredly obscure;

MYSTICK, mủs'tủk, *s.* Involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mủs'tẻ-kỏl-lẻ, *ad.* In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mủs'tẻ-kỏl-nẻs, *s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mủth-ỏ-lỏd'ỏ-kỏl, *a.* Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mủth-ỏ-lỏd'ỏ-kỏl-lẻ, *ad.* In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mẻ-thỏl'ỏ-jủst, *s.* A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mẻ-thỏl'ỏ-jủze, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens. [*bles.*]

MYTHOLOGY, mẻ-thỏl'ỏ-jẻ, *s.* System of fa-

N

To NAB, nỏb, *v. n.* To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nỏ'dủr, *s.* The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, nỏg, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIADES, nỏy'ỏ dẻz, *s.* The Latin plural of **NAIAD**, nỏy'ỏd, *s.* A water-nymph. The English plural of which is *Naiads*.

NAIL, nỏle, *s.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay. [*stud with nails*]

To NAIL, nỏle, *v. a.* To fasten with nails; to

NAILER, nỏ'lủr, *s.* A nail maker.

NAKED, nỏ'kủd, *a.* Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nỏ'kủd-lẻ, *ad.* Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nỏ'kủd-nẻs, *s.* Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAME, nỏme, *s.* The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, nỏme'lẻs, *a.* Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nỏme'lẻ, *ad.* Particularly, specially.

NAMER, nỏ'mủr, *s.* One who calls any by name

NAMESAKE, nỏme'sỏke, *s.* One that has the same name with another.

NAP, nỏp, *s.* Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance. [*secure.*]

To NAP, nỏp, *v. n.* To sleep, to be drowsy or

NAPE, nỏpe, *s.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, nỏp'thỏ, *s.* A kind of bitumen.

NAPPINESS, nỏp'pẻ-nẻs, *s.* The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, nỏp'kủn, *s.* A cloth used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief. [*bare.*]

NAPLESS, nỏp'lẻs, *a.* Wanting nap, thread-

NAPPY, nỏp'pẻ, *a.* Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, nỏr-sỏs'sủs, *s.* A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nỏr-kỏt'tủk, *a.* Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARD, nỏrd, *s.* Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, nỏre, *s.* A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nỏr'rỏ-bl, *a.* Capable to be told:

To NARRATE, nỏr'rỏte, *v. a.* To relate, to tell.

NARRATION, nỏr-rỏ'shủn, *s.* Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nỏr'rỏ-tủv, *a.* Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past. [*account.*]

NARRATIVE, nỏr'rỏ-tủv, *s.* A relation, an

NARRATIVELY, nỏr'rỏ-tủv-lẻ, *ad.* By way of relation.

NARRATOR, nỏr-rỏ'tủr, *s.* A teller, a relater

To NARRIFY, nỏr'rẻ-fl, *v. a.* To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, nỏr'rỏ, *a.* Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, nỏr'rỏ, *v. a.* To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, nỏr'rỏ-lẻ, *ad.* With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigi-

tube, túb, búll ðíl pòund thin, THIS.

lantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nár'ró-nēs, *s.* Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, ná'zál, *a.* Belonging to the nose.

NASTY, nás'té, *a.* Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

NASTILY, nás'té-lé, *ad.* Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, nás'té-nēs, *s.* Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NATAL, ná'tál, *a.* Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, ná-tá'shún, *s.* The act of swimming. [solete.

NATHLESS, náth'lēs, *ad.* Nevertheless. Ob-

NATHMORE, náth'móre, *ad.* Never the more. Obsolete. [from another people.

NATION, ná'shún, *s.* A people distinguished

NATIONAL, násh'ún-ál, *a.* Publick, general; bigoted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, násh'ún-ál-lé, *ad.* With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, násh'ún-ál-nēs, *s.* Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, ná'tív, *a.* Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth, original.

NATIVE, ná'tív, *s.* One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, ná'tív-nēs, *s.* State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, ná-tív've-té, *s.* Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, nát'tshù-rál, *a.* Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not far fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, nát'tshù-rál, *s.* An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality. [in physicks.

NATURALIST, nát'tshù-rál-íst, *s.* A student

NATURALIZATION, nát-tshù-rál-è-zá'shún, *s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

To NATURALIZE, nát'tshù-rál-lze, *v. a.* To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, nát'tshù-rál-lé, *ad.* According to unassisted nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nát'tshù-rál-nēs, *s.* The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, ná'tshùre, *s.* An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.

NAVAL, ná'vál, *a.* Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, náve, *s.* The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part

of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, ná'vl, *s.* The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, ná'vl-gáll, *s.* Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, ná'vl-wúrt, *s.* An herb.

NAUGHT, náwt, *a.* Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, náwt, *s.* Nothing. This is com-

monly, though improperly, written *Nought*.

NAUGHTILY, náw'té-lé, *ad.* Wickedly, corruptly. [badness.

NAUGHTINESS, náw'té-nēs, *s.* Wickedness,

NAUGHTY, náw'té, *a.* Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, náv've-gá-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, náv've-gá-bl-nēs, *s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE, náv've-gáte, *v. n.* To sail, to pass by water. [ships or boats.

To NAVIGATE, náv've-gáte, *v. a.* To pass by

NAVIGATION, náv've-gá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, náv've-gá-túr, *s.* Sailor, seaman.

NAUMACHY, náw'má-ké, *s.* A mock seafight.

To NAUSEATE, náw'shè-áte, *v. n.* To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

To NAUSEATE, náw'shè-áte, *v. a.* To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, náw'shús, *a.* Loathsome, disgusting. [ly, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSLY, náw'shús-lé, *ad.* Loathsome.

NAUSEOUSNESS, náw'shús-nēs, *s.* Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, náw'té-kál, *a.* Pertaining to

NAUTICK, náw'tík, *s.* sailors.

NAUTILUS, náw'té-lús, *s.* A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

NAVY, ná've, *s.* An assembly of ships, a fleet.

NAY, ná, *ad.* No, an adverb of negation; not only so, but more.

NAYWORD, ná'wúrd, *s.* The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a by-word.

NE, nè, *ad.* Neither, and not. Obsolete.

NEAF, nèfe, *s.* A fist. Obsolete.

To NEAL, nèle, *v. a.* To temper by a gradual and regular heat. [of the tide.

NEAP, nèpe, *a.* Low, decrescent. Used only

NEAR, nère, *prep.* At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

NEAR, nère, *ad.* Almost; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, nère, *a.* Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.

NEARLY, nère'lé, *ad.* At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nère'nēs, *s.* Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nète, *s.* Black cattle, oxen; a cow, or ox. [cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEAT, nète, *a.* Elegant, but without dignity;

NEATHERD, nète'hérd, *s.* A cowkeeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nète'lé, *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely; cleanlyly.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mễ, mễt. . . . plne, pỉn. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

NEATNESS, nẻtẻ'ẻnẻs, *s.* Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.
NEB, nẻb, *s.* Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of the bird.
NEBULA, nẻb'bu-lẻ, *s.* It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.
NEBULOUS, nẻb'bu-lẻs, *a.* Misty, cloudy.
NECESSARIES, nẻs'sẻs-sẻr-rẻz, *s.* Things not only convenient but needful.
NECESSARILY, nẻs'sẻs-sẻr-rẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Indispensably, by inevitable consequence.
NECESSARINESS, nẻs'sẻs-sẻr-rẻ-nẻs, *s.* The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY, nẻs'sẻs-sẻr-rẻ, *a.* Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.
To NECESSITATE, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻtẻ, *v. a.* To make necessary, not to leave free.
NECESSITATION, nẻ-sẻs-sẻ-tẻ-shẻn, *s.* The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.
NECESSITATED, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻ-tẻd, *a.* In a state of want. [poverty.
NECESSITOUS, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻs, *a.* Pressed with
NECESSITOUSNESS, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻs-nẻs, *s.* Poverty, want, need.
NECESSITUDE, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻdẻ, *s.* Want, need.
NECESSITY, nẻ-sẻs'sẻ-tẻ, *s.* Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.
NECK, nẻk, *s.* The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; On the neck, immediately after; To break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.
NECKBEEF, nẻk'beẻf, *s.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. [wear on the neck.
NECKCLOTH, nẻk'klỏth, *s.* That which men
NECKLACE, nẻk'lẻsẻ, *s.* An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.
NECROMANCER, nẻk'krỏ-mẻn-sẻr, *s.* An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.
NECROMANCY, nẻk'krỏ-mẻn-sẻ, *s.* The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration. [the heathen gods.
NECTAR, nẻk'tẻr, *s.* The supposed drink of
NECTARED, nẻk'tẻrd, *a.* Tinged with nectar.
NECTAREOUS, nẻk-tẻrẻ-sẻ, *a.* Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.
NECTARINE, nẻk'tẻr-rẻn, *a.* Sweet as nectar.
NECTARINE, nẻk'tẻr-lẻn, *s.* A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.
NEED, nẻẻd, *s.* Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.
To NEED, nẻẻd, *v. a.* To want, to lack.
To NEED, nẻẻd, *v. n.* To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.
NEEDER, nẻẻd'ẻr, *s.* One that wants any thing.
NEEDFUL, nẻẻd'ẻl, *a.* Necessary, indispensably requisite.
NEEDFULLY, nẻẻd'ẻl-lẻ, *ad.* Necessarily.
NEEDFULNESS, nẻẻd'ẻl-nẻs, *s.* Necessity.
NEEDILY, nẻẻd'ẻ-lẻ, *ad.* In poverty, poorly.
NEEDINESS, nẻẻd'ẻ-nẻs, *s.* Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nẻẻd'ẻl, *s.* A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which, in the mariner's compass, stands regularly north and south.
NEEDLEFISH, nẻẻd'ẻl-fẻsh, *s.* A kind of seafish.
NEEDLEFULL, nẻẻd'ẻl-fẻl, *s.* As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLEMAKER, nẻẻd'ẻl-mẻ-kẻr, *s.* He who makes needles.
NEEDLEWORK, nẻẻd'ẻl-wẻrk, *s.* The business of a seamstress; embroidery by the needle.
NEEDLESSLY, nẻẻd'ẻs-lẻ, *ad.* Unnecessarily, without need. [sariness.
NEEDLESSNESS, nẻẻd'ẻs-nẻs, *s.* Unneces-
NEEDLESS, nẻẻd'ẻs, *a.* Unnecessary, not requisite. [sary. Obsolete.
NEEDMENT, nẻẻd'mẻnt, *s.* Something neces-
NEEDS, nẻẻdz, *ad.* Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.
NEEDY, nẻẻdẻ, *a.* Poor, necessitous.
NE'ER, nẻẻrẻ, *ad.* A poetical contraction for *Never*.
To NEESE, nẻẻze, *v. n.* To sneeze. Obsolete.
NEF, nẻẻf, *s.* The body of a church.
NEFARIOUS, nẻ-fẻrẻ-sẻ, *a.* Wicked, abominable.
NEGATION, nẻ-gẻ-shẻn, *s.* Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.
NEGATIVE, nẻg'ẻẻ-tẻv, *a.* Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
NEGATIVE, nẻg'ẻẻ-tẻv, *s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, *Not*.
NEGATIVELY, nẻg'ẻẻ-tẻv-lẻ, *ad.* With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech, implying the absence of something.
To NEGLECT, nẻg-lẻkt', *v. a.* To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.
NEGLECT, nẻg-lẻkt', *s.* Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligence; frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.
NEGLECTER, nẻg-lẻk'tẻr, *s.* One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, nẻg-lẻkt'fẻl, *a.* Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.
NEGLECTION, nẻg-lẻk'sẻn, *s.* The state of being negligent.
NEGLECTFULLY, nẻg-lẻkt'fẻl-lẻ, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
NEGLECTIVE, nẻg-lẻk'tẻv, *a.* Inattentive to, or regardless of.
NEGLENCE, nẻg'ẻ-lẻ-jẻnẻsẻ, *s.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
NEGLIGENT, nẻg'ẻ-lẻ-jẻnt, *a.* Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.
NEGLIGENTLY, nẻg'ẻ-lẻ-jẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.
To NEGOTIATE, nẻ-gỏ'sẻẻ-ẻtẻ, *v. n.* To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.
NEGOTIATION, nẻ-gỏ'sẻẻ-ẻ-shẻn, *s.* Treaty of business. [ed to treat with others.
NEGOTIATOR, nẻ-gỏ'sẻẻ-ẻ-tẻr, *s.* One employed in negotiation.
NEGOTIATING, nẻ-gỏ'sẻẻ-ẻ-tẻng, *a.* Employed in negotiation.
NEGRO, nẻ-grỏ, *s.* A blackmoor.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðll . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

To NEIGH, nā, *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH, nā, *s.* The voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nā'būr, *s.* One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confidant; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEIGHBOUR, nā'būr, *v. a.* To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'būr-hūd, *s.* Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'būr-lē, *a.* Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil. [civility.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'būr-lē, *ad.* With social

NEITHER, nè'thūr, *conj.* Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nè'thūr, *pron.* Not either, not one nor another. [convert.

NEOPHYTE, nè'ō-flē, *s.* One regenerated, a

NEOTERICK, nè'ō-tēr'rik, *a.* Modern, novel, late. [away all pains.

NEPENTHE, nè-pēn'thē, *s.* A drug that drives

NEPENTHE, nè-pēn'thē, *s.* A drug which

NEPENTHES, nè-pēn'thēz, *s.* A drug which drives away pain; a powerful anodyne; a medicine to assuage grief. In botany, the name of a plant.

NEPHEW, nèv'vū, *s.* The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITICK, nè-frīt'fīk, *a.* Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEPOTISM, nèp'ō-tīzm, *s.* Fondness for nephews.

NERVE, nèrv, *s.* The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nèrv'lēz, *a.* Without strength.

NERVOUS, nèrv'vūs, *a.* Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVY, nèrv'vē, *a.* Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nèsh'ē-ēnse, *s.* Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

NEST, nēst, *s.* The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

To NEST, nēst, *v. a.* To build nests.

NESTEGG, nēst'ēg, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To NESTLE, nēs'sl, *v. n.* To settle, to lie close and snug.

To NESTLE, nēs'sl, *v. a.* To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nēst'ling, *s.* A bird taken out of the nest.

NET, nēt, *s.* A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.

NETHER, nèth'ūr, *a.* Lower, not upper;

being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nèth'ūr-mōst, *s.* Lowest.

NETTLE, nēt'tl, *s.* A stinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nēt'tl, *v. a.* To sting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nēt'wūrk, *s.* Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nèv'ūr, *ad.* At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nèv-ūr-THÈ-lēs', *ad.* Notwithstanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nū-rōl'lō-jē, *s.* A description of the nerves. [of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rōt'tō-mē, *s.* The anatomy

NEUTER, nū'tūr, *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex. [engaged.

NEUTER, nū'tūr, *s.* One indifferent and un-

NEUTRAL, nū'trāl, *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nū'trāl, *s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nū'trāl'ē-tē, *s.* A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nū'trāl-lē, *ad.* Indifferently.

NEW, nū, *a.* Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nū, *ad.* This is used in composition for *Newly*.

NEWFANGLED, nū-fāng'gld, *a.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-fāng'gld-nēs, *s.* Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nū'il, *s.* The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLY, nū'lē, *ad.* Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nū'nēs, *s.* Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, nūze, *s.* Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, nūze mūng-gūr, *s.* One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWI, nūte, *s.* Eft, small lizard.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT, nū'yērz-gift, *s.* Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nēkst, *a.* Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nēkst, *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nīb, *s.* The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nīb'bd, *a.* Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nīb'bl, *v. a.* To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait. [at, to find fault with.

To NIBBLE, nīb'bl, *v. n.* To bite at; to carp

NIBBLER, nīb'bl-ūr, *s.* One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nīse, *a.* Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.

NICELY, nīse'lē, *ad.* Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt....mè, mêt....pine, pīn....nò, mōvc, nòr, nôt....

NICENESS, nīse'nēs, *s.* Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, nī'se-tè, *s.* Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nītsh, *s.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, nīk, *s.* Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nīk, *v. a.* To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nīk'nāme, *s.* A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nīk-nāme', *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nīde, *s.* A brood, as, a nide of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, nīd-è-fè-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, nīd-jū-lā'shūn, *s.* The time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, nèese, *s.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, nīg'gūrd, *s.* A miser, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nīg'gūrd, *a.* Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To NIGGARD, nīg'gūrd, *v. a.* To stint.

NIGGARDISH, nīg'gūrd-īsh, *a.* Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nīg'gūrd-lè-nēs, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, nīg'gūrd-lè, *a.* Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nīg'gūrd-nēs, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGH, nī, *prep.* At no great distance from.

NIGH, nī, *ad.* Not at a great distance, to a place near.

NIGH, nī, *a.* Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.

NIGHTLY, nī'lè, *ad.* Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, nī'nēs, *s.* Nearness, proximity.

NIGHT, nīte, *s.* The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nīte'brāwl-ūr, *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nīte'kāp, *s.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress. [the night.

NIGHTCROW, nīte'krò, *s.* A bird that cries in

NIGHTDEW, nīte'dū, *s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nīte'dòg, *s.* A dog that hunts in the night. [at night.

NIGHTDRESS, nīte'drēs, *s.* The dress worn

NIGHTED, nīte'èd, *a.* Darkened, clouded, black. [in the night.

NIGHTFARING, nīte'fā-rīng, *a.* Travelling

NIGHTFIRE, nīte'fīre, *s.* Ignis fatuus; Will-a-wisp.

NIGHTFLY, nīte'flī, *s.* Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nīte-fōūn'dūrd, *s.* Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nīte'gōūn, *a.* A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, nīte'hāg, *s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nīte'īn-gāle, *s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nīte'lè, *ad.* By night; every night.

NIGHTLY, nīte'lè, *a.* Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nīte'mān, *s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nīte'māre, *s.* A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, nīte'pēese, *s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candlelight.

NIGHTRAIL, nīte'rāle, *s.* A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVERN, nīte-rā'vn, *s.* A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nīte'rūle, *s.* A tumult in the night. Not used.

NIGHTSHADE, nīte'shāde, *s.* A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, nīte'shl-ning, *a.* Showing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nīte'wāk, *s.* Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nīte'wāk-ūr, *s.* One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

NIGHTWARBLING, nīte-wār'blīng, *a.* Singing in the night. [wards night.

NIGHTWARD, nīte'wārd, *a.* Approaching to-

NIGHTWATCH, nīte'wōtsh, *s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nī-grēs'sent, *a.* Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nīg-rè-fè-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of making black.

To NILL, nīl, *v. a.* Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.

To NIM, nīm, *v. a.* To steal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nīm'bl, *a.* Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nīm'bl-nēs, *s.* Quickness, activity, speed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nīm'bl-wīt-téd, *a.* Quick, eager to speak. [tively.

NIMBLY, nīm'blè, *ad.* Quickly, speedily, ac-

NIMMER, nīm'mūr, *s.* A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nīng'kūm-pōōp, *s.* A fool, a trifier. A low word.

NINE, nīne, *s.* One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nīne'fōld, *a.* Nine times.

NINEPINS, nīne'pīnz, *s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.—See *Loggats*.

NINESCORE, nīne'skōre, *a.* Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nīne'tēen, *a.* Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nīne'tēenth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, nīne'tè, *a.* Nine times ten.

NINTH, nīnth, *a.* Next in order after the eighth. [times told.

NINETIETH, nīne'tè-īth, *a.* The tenth nine

NINNY, nīn'nè, *s.* A fool, a simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nīn'nè-hām-mūr, *s.* A simpleton.

To NIP, nīp, *v. a.* To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex; to bite; to taunt sarcastically.

tàbe, tǎb, bǎll ðǎll pǎund thín, THís.

NIP, níp, *s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.
NIPPER, níp'púr, *s.* A satirist. Not in use.
NIPPERS, níp'púr, *s.* Small pincers.
NIPPINGLY, níp'píng-lé, *aa.* With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE, níp'pl, *s.* The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NIPPLEWORT, níp'pl-wúrt, *s.* A very common weed. [writ.
NISI-PRIUS, nǐ'sè prǐ'ús, *s.* In law, a judicial
NIT, nít, *s.* The egg of a louse.
NITENCY, nǐ'tén-sè, *s.* Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.
NITID, nít'tíd, *a.* Bright, shining, lustrous.
NITRE, nǐ'túr, *s.* Saltpetre.
NITROGEN, nǐ'tró jén, *s.* The quality of generating nitre.
NITROUS, nǐ'trús, *a.* Impregnated with nitre.
NITRY, nǐ'tre, *a.* Nitrous.
NITTY, nít'tè, *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NIVEOUS, nǐv'è-ús, *a.* Snowy.
NIZY, nǐ'zè, *s.* A dunce, a simpleton.
NO, nó, *ad.* The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; No not, not even.
NO, nó, *a.* Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.
To NOBILITATE, nó-bǐl'lè-táte, *v. a.* To make noble.
NOBILITY, nó-bǐl'lè-tè, *s.* Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.
NOBLE, nó'bl, *a.* Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the noble parts.
NOBLE, nó'bl, *s.* One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence. [ed.
NOBLEMAN, nó'bl-mán, *s.* One who is ennobled.
NOBLENES, nó'bl-nés, *s.* Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity, splendour of descent.
NOBLESS, nó-blés', *s.* Nobility; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.
NOBLY, nó'blè, *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.
NOBODY, nó'bód-è, *s.* No one, not any one.
NOCENT, nó'sént, *a.* Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.
NOCK, nók, *s.* A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.
NOCTIDIAL, nók-tíd'yál, *or* nók-tíd'jè-ál, *a.* Comprising a night and a day.
NOCTIFEROUS, nók-tí'fèr-ús, *a.* Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT, nók-tív'vâ-gánt, *a.* Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY, nók'tshû-â-ré, *s.* An account of what passes by night.
NOCTURN, nók'túr, *s.* An office of devotion performed in the night.
NOCTURNAL, nók-túr'nál, *a.* Nightly.
NOCTURNAL, nók-túr'nál, *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
To NOD, nóđ, *v. a.* To decline the head with a

quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.
NOD, nóđ, *s.* A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.
NODATION, nó-dá'shún, *s.* The act of making knots.
NODDER, nóđ'dúr, *s.* One who nods.
NODDLE, nóđ'dl, *s.* A head, in contempt.
NODDY, nóđ'dè, *s.* A simpleton, an idiot.
NODE, nóđe, *s.* A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.
NODOSITY, nó-dós'sè-tè, *s.* Complication, knot
NODOUS, nó'dús, *a.* Knotty, full of knots.
NODULE, nóđ'jule, *s.* A small lump.
NOGGIN, nóg'gin, *s.* A small mug.
NOIANCE, nóè'ânse, *s.* Mischievous, inconvenience. Not used. [used.
NOIOUS, nóè'ús, *a.* Hurtful, mischievous. Not
NOISE, nóèze, *s.* Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.
To NOISE, nóèze, *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.
NOISEFUL, nóèze'fúl, *a.* Loud, clamorous.
NOISELESS, nóèze'lés, *a.* Silent, without sound
NOISEMAKER, nóèze'má-kúr, *s.* Clamorous.
NOISINESS, nóè'zè-nés, *s.* Loudness of sound.
NOISOME, nóè'súm, *a.* Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.
NOISOMELY, nóè'súm-lè, *ad.* With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS, nóè'súm-nés, *s.* Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.
NOISY, nóè'zè, *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.
NOLL, nóle, *s.* A head, a noddle. Not used.
NOLITION, nó-lǐsh'ún, *s.* Unwillingness.
NOMBLES, nám'blz, *s.* The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nó-m-én-klá'túr, *s.* One who calls things or persons by their proper names.
NOMENCLATURE, nó-m-én-klá'tshûre, *s.* The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.
NOMINAL, nó-m'mé-nál, *a.* Referring to names rather than to things.
NOMINALLY, nó-m'mé-nál-lè, *ad.* By name; titular.
To NOMINATE, nó-m'mé-náte, *v. a.* To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.
NOMINATION, nó-m-mé-ná'shún, *s.* The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.
NOMINATIVE, nó-m'mé-ná-tív, *s.* The case in grammar that primarily designates the name of any thing.
NONAGE, nó-n'áđe, *s.* Minority, time of life before legal maturity.
NONCE, nó-nse, *s.* Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.
NONCONFORMITY, nó-n-kón-fór'mè-tè, *s.* Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.
NONCONFORMIST, nó-n-kón-fór-míst, *s.* One who refuses to join in the established worship
NONE, nún, *a.* Not one; not any.
NONENTITY, nó-n-én'tè-tè, *s.* Nonexistence; a thing not existing.
NONEXISTENCE, nó-n-ég-zís'tense, *s.* Inexistence, state of not existing.
NONJURING, nó-n-jú'ring, *a.* Belonging to

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, nŏn'jû-rûr, *s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS, nŏn-nât'tshû-râlz, *s.* Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

NONPAREIL, nŏn-pâ-rêl', *s.* Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nŏn'plûs, *s.* Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, nŏn'plûs, *v. a.* To confound, to puzzle. [of residence.

NONRESIDENCE, nŏn-rêz'ê-dênsê, *s.* Failure

NONRESIDENT, nŏn-rêz'ê-dênt, *s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nŏn-rê-zîs'tânse, *s.* The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superiour.

NONSENSE, nŏn'sênsê, *s.* Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nŏn-sên'sê-kâl, *a.* Unmeaning, foolish. [Absurdity.

NONSENSICALNESS, nŏn-sên'sê-kâl-nês, *s.*

NONSOLVENT, nŏn-sôl'vent, *s.* One who cannot pay his debts. [solution.

NONSOLUTION, nŏn-sô-lû'shûn, *s.* Failure of

NONSPARING, nŏn-spâ'ring, *a.* Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

To NONSUIT, nŏn'sûte, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nŏŏ'dl, *s.* A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nŏŏk, *s.* A corner.

NOON, nŏŏn, *s.* The middle hour of the day. It is used metaphorically for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nŏŏn'dî, *s.* Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nŏŏn'dâ, *a.* Meridional.

NOONING, nŏŏn'îng, *s.* Repose at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nŏŏn'tîde, *s.* Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nŏŏn'tîde, *a.* Meridional.

NOOSE, nŏŏse, *s.* A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To NOOSE, nŏŏze, *v. a.* To tie in a noose.

NOPE, nôpe, *s.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR, nôr, *conj.* A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I nor love myself nor thee.

NORTH, nôrth, *s.* The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nôrth-êést', *s.* The point between the north and east. [the north.

NORTHERLY, nôr'thûr lê, *a.* Being towards

NORTHERN, nôr'thûrn, *a.* Being in the north

NORTHSTAR, nôrth'stâr, *s.* The polestar.

NORTHWARD, nôrth'wârd, *ad.* Towards

NORTHWARDS, nôrth'wârdz, *s.* the north.

NORTHWEST, nôrth-wêst', *s.* The point between the north and west.

NORTHWIND, nôrth'wînd, *s.* The wind that blows from the north.

NOSE, nôze, *s.* The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emuncatory of the brain scent, sagacity; To lead by the nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another, to be a busy body; To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nôze, *v. a.* To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose. [Not used.

To NOSE, nôze, *v. n.* To look big, to bluster.

NOSEBLEED, nôze'blêéd, *s.* An herb.

NOSEGAY, nôze'gâ, *s.* A posy, a bunch of flowers

NOSELESS, nôze'lês, *a.* Wanting a nose.

NOSESMART, nôze'smârt, *s.* The herb cresses.

NOSLE, nôz'zl, *s.* The extremity of a thing, as the nosle of a pair of bellows.

NOSOLOGY, nô-zôl'lô-jê, *s.* Doctrine of diseases

NOSOPOIETICK, nô-sô-pôe-êt'tîk, *a.* Producing diseases.

NOSTRIL, nôs'trîl, *s.* The cavity in the nose.

NOSTRUM, nôs'trûm, *s.* A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

NOT, nôt, *ad.* The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

NOTABLE, nô'tâ-bl, or nô'tâ-ble, *a.* Remarkable, memorable, observable, careful, bustling. [of business.

NOTABLENESS, nô'tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Appearance

NOTABLY, nô'tâ-blê, or nô'tâ-blê, *ad.* Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

NOTARIAL, nô-tâ-rê-âl, *a.* Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nô'tâ-rê, *s.* An officer whose business is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nô-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

NOTCH, nôtsh, *s.* A nick, a hollow cut in any thing. [lows.

To NOTCH, nôtsh, *v. a.* To cut in small holes.

NOTCHWEED, nôtsh'wêéd, *s.* An herb called orach.

NOTE, nôte, *s.* Mark, token; notice; heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in music; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nôte, *v. a.* To observe, to remark, to heed, to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nôte'bŏŏk, *s.* A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, nô'têd, *part. a.* Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nô'tûr, *s.* He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nôth'îng, *s.* Nonentity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration; To make nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

tùbe, tub, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIs.

NOTHINGNESS, nùth'ing-nēs, *s.* Nonexistence; thing of no value.
NOTICE, nò'tis, *s.* Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.
NOTIFICATION, nò-tè-sè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of making known. [known.
To NOTIFY, nò'tè-fl, *v. a.* To declare, to make
NOTION, nò'shùn, *s.* Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.
NOTIONAL, nò'shùn-ál, *a.* Imaginary, ideal, dealing in ideas, not realities.
NOTIONALITY, nò-shùn-ál'lè-tè, *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion.
NOTIONALLY, nò'shùn-ál-lè, *ad.* In idea, mentally.
NOTORIETY, nò-tò-rl'è-tè, *s.* Publick knowledge, publick exposure.
NOTORIOUS, nò-tò-rè-ús, *a.* Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.
NOTORIOUSLY, nò-tò-rè-ús-lè, *ad.* Publickly, evidently.
NOTORIOUSNESS, nò-tò-rè-ús-nēs, *s.* Publick fame. [unbearded.
NOTWHEAT, nòt'whète, *s.* A kind of wheat
NOTWITHSTANDING, nòt-wìth-stánd'ing, *conj.* Without hinderance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however.
NOTUS, nò'tús, *s.* The south wind.
NOVATION, nò'vâ'shùn, *s.* The introduction of something new.
NOVATOR, nò'vâ'târ, *s.* The introducer of something new.
NOVEL, nòv'vèl, *a.* New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
NOVEL, nòv'vèl, *s.* A small tale; a law annexed to the code.
NOVELIST, nòv'vèl-líst, *s.* Innovator, asserter of novelty; a writer of novels.
NOVELTY, nòv'vèl-tè, *s.* Newness, state of being unknown to former times.
NOVEMBER, nò-vèm'bûr, *s.* The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
NOVENARY, nòv'èn-â-rè, *s.* Number of nine.
NOVERCAL, nò-vèr'kál, *a.* Having the manner of a stepmother.
NOUGHT, nâwt, *s.* Not any thing, nothing; To set at nought, not to value, to slight.
NOVICE, nòv'vis, *s.* One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
NOVITIATE, nò-vish'è-âte, *s.* The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial; before the vow is taken.
NOVITY, nòv'è-tè, *s.* Newness, novelty.
NOUN, nòûn, *s.* In grammar, the name of any thing.
To NOURISH, nûr'rîsh, *v. a.* To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength; as food.
NOURISHABLE, nûr'rîsh-â-bl, *a.* Susceptive of nourishment.
NOURISHER, nûr'rîsh-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that nourishes.
NOURISHMENT, nûr'rîsh-mènt, *s.* That which

is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.
To NOUSEL, nûz'zl, *v. a.* To nurse up, corrupted probably from *Nursle*.
To NOUSEL, nûz'zl, *v. a.* To entrap, to insnare as with a noose. They nuzzle hogs; that is, they put a ring in their nose, to prevent their digging.
NOW, nòû, *ad.* At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connexion; as, If this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.
NOW, nòû, *s.* Present moment. [age.
NOWADAYS, nòû'â-dâze, *ad.* In the present
NOWHERE, nò'hwâre, *ad.* Not in any place.
NOWISE, nò'wîze, *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.
NOXIOUS, nòk'shûs, *a.* Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.
NOXIOUSNESS, nòk'shûs-nēs, *s.* Hurtfulness, insalubrity. [niciously.
NOXIOUSLY, nòk'shûs-lè, *ad.* Hurtfully, perniciously.
NOZLE, nòz'zl, *s.* The nose, the snout, the end
NUBIFEROUS, nû-bîf'fèr-ûs, *a.* Bringing clouds
To NUBILATE, nû'bîl-âte, *v. a.* To cloud.
NUBILE, nû'bîl, *a.* Marriageable, fit for marriage.
NUCIFEROUS, nû-sîf'fèr-ûs, *a.* Nut-bearing.
NUCLEUS, nû'klè-ûs, *s.* A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.
NUDATION, nû'dâ'shùn, *s.* The act of making bare or naked.
NUDITY, nû'dè-tè, *s.* Naked parts.
NUGACITY, nû-gâs'sè-tè, *s.* Futility, trifling talk or behaviour. [of trifling.
NUGATION, nû-gâ'shùn, *s.* The act or practice
NUGATORY, nû'gâ-tûr-è, *a.* Trifling, futile.
NUISANCE, nû'sânse, *s.* Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incormodes the neighbourhood.
To NULL, nûl, *v. a.* To annul, to annihilate.
NULL, nûl, *a.* Void, of no force, ineffectual.
NULL, nûl, *s.* Something of no power, or no meaning.
NULLIBIETY, nûl-lè'bl'è-tè, *s.* The state of being nowhere. [void.
To NULLIFY, nûl'lè-fl, *v. a.* To annul, to make
NULLITY, nûl'lè-tè, *s.* Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.
NUMB, nûm, *a.* Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chilness, benumbing.
To NUMB, nûm, *v. a.* To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify. [sensation.
NUMBEDNESS, nûm'èd-nēs, *s.* Interruption of
To NUMBER, nûm'bûr, *v. a.* To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.
NUMBER, nûm'bûr, *s.* The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

NUMBERER, nủm'bủr-ủr, *s.* He who numbers
NUMBERLESS, nủm'bủr-lẻs, *a.* Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.
NUMBLES, nủm'blẻ, *s.* The entrails of a deer.
NUMBNESS, nủm'nẻs, *s.* Torpor, deadness, stupefaction. [numbered.
NUMERABLE, nủ'mẻr-ả-bl, *a.* Capable to be
NUMERAL, nủ'mẻr-ảl, *a.* Relating to number, consisting of number. [to number.
NUMERALLY, nủ'mẻr-ảl-lẻ, *ad.* According
NUMERARY, nủ'mẻr ả-rẻ, *a.* Any thing belonging to a certain number.
NUMERATION, nỏ'mẻr-ả'shủn, *s.* The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.
NUMERATOR, nủ'mẻr-ả-tủr, *s.* He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.
NUMERICAL, nủ-mẻr'ủk-ảl, *a.* Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.
NUMERICALLY, nủ'mẻr'ủk-ảl-lẻ, *ad.* With respect to sameness in number.
NUMERIST, nủ'mẻr-ủt, *s.* One that deals in numbers.
NUMEROSITY, nủ-mẻr-rỏs'sẻ-tẻ, *s.* Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.
NUMEROUS, nủ'mẻr-rủs, *a.* Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.
NUMEROUSNESS, nủ'mẻr-rủs-nẻs, *s.* The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness
NUMMARY, nủm'mả-rẻ, *a.* Relating to money
NUMSKULL, nủm'skủl, *s.* A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.
NUMSKULLED, nủm'skủld, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.
NUN, nủn, *s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.
NUNCHION, nủn'shủn, *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. [of a nuncio.
NUNCIATURE, nủn'shẻ-ả-tủr, *s.* The office
NUNCIO, nủn'shẻ-ỏ, *s.* A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.
NUNCUPATIVE, nủn-kủ'pả-tủv, } *a.* Pub-
NUNCUPATORY, nủn-kủ'pả-tủr-rẻ, } lickly
or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced
NUNNERY, nủn'nủ-rẻ, *s.* A house of nuns or women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. [riage.
NUPTIAL, nủp'shảl, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
NUPTIALS, nủp'shảlz, *s.* Marriage.
NURSE, nủrse, *s.* A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.
To NURSE, nủrse, *v. a.* To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper; to foment, to encourage.
NURSER, nủr'sủr, *s.* One that nurses; a promoter, a fomenter.
NURSERY, nủr'sủr-rẻ, *s.* The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be trans-

planted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up [fondling.
NURSLING, nủr'sủlẻ, *s.* One nursed up; a
NURTURE, nủr'tshủr, *s.* Food, diet; education, institution.
To NURTURE, nủr'tshủr, *v. a.* To educate, to train, to bring up; To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.
To NUSTLE, nủs'ủl, *v. a.* To fondle, to cherish
NUT, nủt, *s.* The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.
NUTBROWN, nủt'brỏủn, *a.* Brown like a nut kept long.
NUTCRACKERS, nủt'krỏk-kủrz, *s.* An instrument used to break nuts.
NUTGALL, nủt'ỏỏl, *s.* Excrescence of an oak.
NUTHATCH, nủt'hỏtsh, }
NUTJOBBER, nủt'ỏỏb-bủr, } *s.* A bird.
NUTPECKER, nủt'pẻk-kủr, }
NUTHOOK, nủt'hỏỏk, *s.* A stick with a hook at the end.
NUTMEG, nủt'mẻg, *s.* The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.
NUTSHELL, nủt'shẻl, *s.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.
NUTTREE, nủt'trẻẻ, *s.* The tree that bears nuts, a hazel.
NUTRIFICATION, nủ-trẻ-fẻ-kỏ'shủn, *s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.
NUTRIMENT, nủ'trẻ-mẻnt, *s.* Food, aliment.
NUTRIMENTAL, nủ-trẻ-mẻn'tỏl, *a.* Having the qualities of food. [lity of nourishing.
NUTRITION, nủ-trẻsh'ủn, *s.* The act or quality of nourishing.
NUTRITIOUS, nủ-trẻsh'ủs, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.
NUTRITIVE, nủ'trẻ-tủv, *a.* Nourishing, nutritimental. [nourishing
NUTRITURE, nủ-trẻ-tủr, *s.* The power of
To NUZZLE, nủz'ủl, *v. a.* To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.
NYCTALOPS, nủk'tỏ-lỏps, *s.* One that is purblind; one who sees best in the night.
NYMPH, nủm'f, *s.* A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; country girl; in poetry, a lady.

O

O, ỏ. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakspeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.
OAF, ỏfe, *s.* A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.
OAFISH, ỏfe'ủsh, *a.* Stupid, dull, doltish.
OAFISHNESS, ỏfe'ủsh-nẻs, *s.* Stupidity, dulness
OAK, ỏke, *s.* A well-known tree; the wood of the tree.
OAKAPPLE, ỏke'ỏp-pl, *s.* A kind of spungy excrescence on the oak.
OAKEN, ỏ'kn, *a.* Made of oak, gathered from oak.
OAKENPIN, ỏ'kn-pủn, *s.* An apple.
OAKUM, ỏ'kủm, *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.
OAR, ỏre, *s.* A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.
To OAR, ỏre, *v. a.* To row.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To OAR, ðre, *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

OARY, ð're, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

OATCAKE, ðte'kàke, *s.* Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ð'tn, *a.* Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ðth, *s.* An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ðth'brà-kíng, *s.* Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ðte'màlt, *s.* Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ðt'mèle, or ðte'mèle, *s.* Flour made by grinding oats. [fed.

OATS, ðtes, *s.* A grain with which horses are

OATTHISTLE, ðte'thís-sl, *s.* An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ðb-ám-bù-là'shún, *s.* The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ðb-dúse', *v. a.* To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ðb-dúk'shún, *s.* The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OB DURACY, ðb'jú-rá-sè, or ðb-dù'rà-sè, *s.* Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

OB DURATE, ðb'jú-ràte, or ðb-dù'ràte, *a.* Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

OB DURATELY, ðb'jú-rát-lè, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OB DURATENESS, ðb'jú-rát-nès, *s.* Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence. [heart.

OB DURATION, ðb'jú-rà'shún, *s.* Hardness of

OB DURED, ðb-dùrd', *a.* Hardened, inflexible.

OBEDIENCE, ð-bè'jè-èñse, *s.* Obsequiousness, submission to authority.

OBEDIENT, ð-bè'jè-ènt, *a.* Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ð-bè'jè-ènt'shál, *a.* According to the rule of obedience. [dience.

OBEDIENTLY, ð-bè'jè-ènt-lè, *ad.* With obe-

OBEISANCE, ð-bà'sáñse, *s.* A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

OBELISK, ðb'è-lísk, *s.* A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ðb-èk-kwè-tà'shún, *s.* The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ðb-èr-rà'shún, *s.* The act of wandering about.

OB ESE, ð-bèse', *a.* Fat, loaden with flesh.

OB ESENESS, ð-bèse'nès, } *s.* Morbid fatness.

OBESITY, ð-bès'sè-tè, }

To OBEY, ð-bà', *v. a.* To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJECT, ðb'jèkt, *s.* That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

To OBJECT, ðb'jèkt', *v. a.* To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

OBJECTION, ðb-jèk'shún, *s.* The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ðb-jèk'tív, *a.* Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, ðb-jèk'tív-lè, *ad.* In manner of an object. [being an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ðb-jèk'tív-nès, *s.* The state of

OBJECTOR, ðb-jèk'túr, *s.* One who offers objections.

OBIT, ð'bít, *s.* Funeral obsequies.

To OBJURGATE, ðb-júr'gàte, *v. a.* To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION, ðb-júr-gà'shún, *s.* Reproof, reprehension.

OBJURGATORY, ðb-júr-gà-túr-rè, *a.* Reprehensory, chiding.

OBLATE, ðb-làte', *a.* Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. [fice.

OBLATION, ðb-là'shún, *s.* An offering, a sacri-

OBLECTATION, ðb-lèk-tà'shún, *s.* Delight, pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, ðb'lè-gàte, *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ðb-lè-gà'shún, *s.* The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, ðb'lè-gà-túr-è, *a.* Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.

To OBLIGE, { ð-blídje', } *v. a.* To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.

OBLIGEE, ðb-lè-jèè', *s.* The person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, ð-blídje'mènt, or ð-blèédje-mènt, *s.* Obligation. [obliges.

OBLIGER, ð-blí'jár, or ð-blèè'jár, *s.* He who

OBLIGING, ð-blí'jìng, or ð-blèè'jìng, *part. a.* Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ð-blí'jìng-lè, or ð-blèè'jìng-lè, *ad.* Complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ð-blí'jìng-nès, or ð-blèè'jìng-nès, *s.* Complaisance.

OBLIGOR, ðb-lè-gòr, *s.* He who binds himself by contract.

OBLIQUATION, ðb-lè-kwà'shún, *s.* Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ðb-líke', *a.* Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ðb-líke'lè, *ad.* Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ðb-líke'nès, } *s.* Deviation

OBLIQUITY, ðb-lík'wè-tè, }

To OBLITERATE, ðb-lít'tèr-ràte, *v. a.* To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ðb-lít-tèr-rà'shún, *s.* Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ð-blív've-àn, *s.* Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, ð-blív've-ús, *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, ðb'lóng, *a.* Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ðb'lóng-lè, *ad.* In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ðb'lóng-nès, *s.* The state of being oblong.

OBLOQUY, ðb'lò-kwè, *s.* Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

Fate, far, fall, fat. . . me, met. . . pine pîn. . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . .

OBMUTESCENCE, ob-mu-tes'sense, *s.* Loss of speech.

ORNOXIOUS, ob-nok'shus, *s.* Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

ORNOXIOUSNESS, ob-nok'shus-nes, *s.* Subjection, liableness to punishment.

ORNOXIOUSLY, ob-nok'shus-le, *ad.* In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment. [to obscure.

TO OBNUBILATE, ob-nu'be-late, *v. a.* To cloud,

OBOL, ob'ole, *s.* In pharmacy, twelve grains

OBREPTION, ob-rep'shun, *s.* The act of creeping on.

OBSCENE, ob-seen, *s.* Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill-omened.

OBSCENELY, ob-seen'le, *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, ob-seen'nes, } *s.* Impurity of

OBSCENITY, ob-sen'ne-te, } thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

OBSCURATION, ob-sku-ra'shun, *s.* The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, ob-skure, *a.* Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

TO OBSCURE, ob skure', *v. a.* To darken; to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

OBSCURELY, ob-skure'lè, *ad.* Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, ob-skure'nès, } *s.* Darkness,

OBSCURITY, ob-skù're-tè, } want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning. [supplication.

OBSECRATION, ob-sè-krà'shun, *s.* Entreaty,

OBSEQUIES, ob'sè-kwiz, *s.* Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

OBSEQUIOUS, ob-sè'kwè-ùs, *a.* Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakspeare, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ob-sè'kwè-ùs-lè, *ad.* Obediently, with compliance; in Shakspeare, it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ob-sè'kwè-ùs-nès, *s.* Obedience, compliance. [eminent.

OBSERVABLE, ob-zèr'vâ-bl, *a.* Remarkable,

OBSERVABLY, ob-zèr'vâ-blè, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zèr'vânse, *s.* Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention, obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ob-zèr'vânt, *a.* Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, submissive.

OBSERVATION, ob-zèr-vâ'shun, *s.* The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ob-zèr-vâ'tûr, *s.* One that observes, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ob-zèr'vâ-tûr-è, *s.* A place built for astronomical observation.

TO OBSERVE, ob-zèrv', *v. a.* To watch; to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow. [to make a remark.

TO OBSERVE, ob-zèrv', *v. n.* To be attentive;

OBSERVER, ob-zèrv'ûr, *s.* One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ob-zèr'vîng-lè, *ad.* Attentively, carefully. [sieging.

OBSESSION, ob-sèsh'ûn, *s.* The act of be-

OBSIDIONAL, ob-sîd'è-ûn-âl, or ob-sîd'jè-ûn-âl, *a.* Belonging to a siege.

OBSOLETE, ob'sò-lète, *a.* Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ob'sò-lète-nès, *s.* State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE, ob'stâ-kl, *s.* Something opposed, hinderance, obstruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ob-stèt-trè-kâ'shun, *s.* The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ob-stèt'trîk, *a.* Midwifish, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ôl'stè-nâ-sè, *s.* Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.

OBSTINATE, ob'stè-nâte, *a.* Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

OBSTINATELY, ob'stè-nâte-lè, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly. [ness.

OBSTINATENESS, ob'stè-nâte-nès, *s.* Stubborn-

OBSTIPATION, ob-stè-pâ'shun, *s.* The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strép'pèr-ùs, *a.* Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ob-strép'pèr-rûs-lè, *ad.* Loudly, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ob-strép'pèr-rûs-nès, *s.* Loudness, clamour, noise.

OBSTRUCTION, ob-strîk'shun, *s.* Obligation, bond.

TO OBSTRUCT, ob-strûkt', *v. a.* To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ob-strûkt'ûr, *s.* One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, ob-strûk'shun, *s.* Hinderance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strûk'tîv, *a.* Hindering, causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strûk'tîv, *s.* Impediment, obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, ob'strû-ènt, *a.* Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ob-stû-pè-fâk'shun, *s.* A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ob-stû-pè-fâk'tîv, *a.* Obstructing the mental powers.

TO OBTAIN, ob-tâne', *v. a.* To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

TO OBTAIN, ob-tâne', *v. n.* To continue in use, to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

OBTAINABLE, ob-tâne'â-bl, *a.* To be procured

OBTAINER, ob-tâ'nûr, *s.* He who obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE, ob-têm'pèr-âte, *v. a.* To obey.

TO OBTEMEND, ob-tênd', *v. a.* To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.

OBTENEBRATION, ob-tên-nè-brâ'shun, *s.* Darkness, the state of being darkened.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pðund . . . ðin, THIS.

OBTENTION, ðb-tén'shún, *s.* The act of ob-tending. [supplicate.

To **OBTEST**, ðb'tést', *v. a.* To beseech, to

OBTESTATION, ðb-tés-tá'shún, *s.* Supplica-tion, entreaty.

OBTRECTION, ðb-trék-tá'shún, *s.* Slander, detraction, calumny.

To **OBTRUDE**, ðb-tróðd', *v. a.* To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

OBTRUDER, ðb-tróðd'úr, *s.* One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ðb-tróð'zhún, *s.* The act of ob-truding.

OBTRUSIVE, ðb-tróð'sív, *a.* Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

To **OBTUND**, ðb-túnd', *v. a.* To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ðb-túse-áng'gù-lár, *a.* Hav-ing angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ðb-túse', *a.* Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.

OBTUSELY, ðb-túse'lè, *ad.* Without a point; dull, stupidly. [ness.

OBTUSENESS, ðb-túse'nès, *s.* Bluntness, dul-

OBTUSION, ðb-tú'zhún, *s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ðb-vén'shún, *s.* Something hap-pening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To **OBVERT**, ðb-vért', *v. a.* To turn towards.

To **OBVIATE**, ðb've-áte, *v. a.* To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

OBVIOUS, ðb've-ús, *a.* Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, ex-posed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, ðb've-ús-lè, *ad.* Evidently, ap-parently.

OBVIOUSNESS, ðb've-ús-nès, *s.* State of be-ing evident or apparent. [to cloud.

To **OBUMBRATE**, ðb-úm'bráte, *v. a.* To shade,

OBUMBRATION, ðb-úm-brá'shún, *s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ðk-ká'zhún, *s.* Occurrence, ca-sualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

To **OCCASION**, ðk-ká'zhún, *v. a.* To cause ca-sually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ðk-ká'zhún-ál, *a.* Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ðk-ká'zhún-ál-lè, *ad.* Ac-cording to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ðk-ká'zhún-úr, *s.* One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCECATION, ðk-sé-ká'shún, *s.* The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ðk'sé-dént, *s.* The west.

OCCIDENTAL, ðk-sé-dén'tál, } *a.* Western.

OCCIDUOUS, ðk-síd'jú-ús, }

OCCIPITAL, ðk-síp'pé-tál, *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ðk'sé-pút, *s.* The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ðk-síz'h'ún, *s.* The act of killing.

To **OCCLUDE**, ðk-klúde', *v. a.* To shut up.

OCCLUSE, ðk-klúse', *s.* Shut up, closed.

OCCLUSION, ðk-klú'zhún, *s.* The act of shut-ting up.

OCCULT, ðk-kúlt', *a.* Secret, hidden, un-known, undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, ðk-kúlt-tá'shún, *s.* In astro-nomy is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.

OCCULTNESS, ðk-kúlt'nès, *s.* Secretness, state of being hid. [ing possession.

OCCUPANCY, ðk'kù-pán-sè, *s.* The act of tak-

OCCUPANT, ðk'kù-pánt, *s.* He that takes pos-session of any thing.

To **OCCUPATE**, ðk'kù-páte, *v. a.* To take up, to possess, to hold.

OCCUPATION, ðk'kù-pá'shún, *s.* The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.

OCCUPIER, ðk'kù-pl-úr, *s.* A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who fol-lows any employment.

To **OCCUPY**, ðk'kù-pl, *v. a.* To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.

To **OCCUR**, ðk-kúr, *v. n.* To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.

OCCURRENCE, ðk-kúr'rénse, *s.* Incident, ac-cidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, ðk-kúr'rént, *s.* Incident, any thing that happens. [blow.

OCCURSION, ðk-kúr'shún, *s.* Clash, mutual

OCEAN, ð'shún, *s.* The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.

OCEAN, ð'shún, *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. [ocean.

OCEANICK, ð-shè-án'ík, *a.* Pertaining to the

OCELLATED, ð-sél'lá-téd, *a.* Resembling the eye.

OCHRE, ð'kúr, *s.* A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.

OCHREOUS, ð'kré-ús, *a.* Consisting of ochre.

OCHREY, ð'kúr-é, *a.* Partaking of ochre.

OCHIMY, ðk'kè-mè, *s.* A mixed base metal.

OCTAGON, ðk'tá-gón, *s.* In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, ðk-tág'gó-nál, *a.* Having eight angles and sides.

OCTANGULAR, ðk-táng'gù-lár, *a.* Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, ðk-táng'gù-lár-nès, *s.* The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, ðk'tánt, } *a.* Is, when a planet is

OCTILE, ðk'tíl, } in such a position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

OCTAVE, ðk'táve, *s.* The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.

OCTAVO, ðk-tá'vó, *a.* A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNIAL, ðk-tén'nè-ál, *a.* Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, ðk-tò'búr, *s.* The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOEDRICAL, ðk-tò-éd'drè-kál, *a.* Having eight sides.

OCTONARY, ðk'tò-nár-è, *a.* Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ðk-tò-nók'kù-lár, *a.* Having eight eyes.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

OCTOPETALOUS, ôk-tô-pêt'tâl-ûs, *a.* Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, ôk'tô-stîle, *s.* The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

OCTUPLE, ôk'tù-pl, *a.* Eightfold.

OCULAR, ôk'kù-lâr, *a.* Depending on the eye, known by the eye. [tion of the eye.

OCULARLY, ôk'kù-lâr-lê, *ad.* To the observa-

OCULIST, ôk'kù-lîst, *s.* One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

ODD, ôd, *a.* Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance improper.

ODDLY, ôd'lê, *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ôd'nês, *s.* The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

ODDS, ôdz, *s.* Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

ODE, ôde, *s.* A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ô'dê-bl, *a.* Hateful.

ODIOUS, ô'dê-ûs, or ô'jê-ûs, *a.* Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate, causing hate, invidious.

ODIOUSLY, ô'dê-ûs-lê, or ô'jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate. [Hatefulness.

ODIOUSNESS, ô'dê-ûs-nês, or ô'jê-ûs-nês, *s.*

ODIUM, ô'dê-ûm, or ô'jê-ûm, *s.* Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ô'dô-râte, *a.* Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ô'dô-rîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* Giving scent, usually sweet of scent, fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ô-dô-rîf'fêr-ûs-nês, *s.* Sweetness of scent.

ODOROUS, ô'dûr-ûs, *a.* Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ô'dûr, *s.* Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

OECONOMICKS, êk-ô-nôm'mîks, *s.* Management of household affairs.

OECONOMY.—See *Economy*.

OECUMENICAL, êk-û-mên'nê-kâl, *a.* General, respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ê-dê'mâ, *s.* A tumour. It is now commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, êd-ê-mâ'tîk, } *a.* Pertaining to an oedema. [of the eye.

OEDEMATOUS, ê-dê'mâ-tûs, }

OEILIAD, ê-îl yâd, *s.* A glance, wink, token

O'ER, ôre, *ad.* Contracted from *Over*.

OESOPHAGUS, ê-sôf'fâ-gûs, *s.* The gullet.

OF, ôv, *prep.* It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as, the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as, I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as, all have this sense Of war; out of, as, yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as, any clergyman

Of my own acquaintance; by, as, I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as, they do Of right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as, Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as, a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as, a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as, a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as, the chariot was Of cedar, noting the motive, as, Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as, I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change Of, as, O miserable Of happy! noting causalty, as, good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as, many Of a hundred; noting kind or species, as, an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ôf, *ad.* Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally opposed to On, as, to lay on, to take Off; it signifies distance: it signifies evanescence, absence, or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as, the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, ôf, *interj.* Depart!

OFF, ôf, *prep.* Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ôf'fûl, *s.* Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh, refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, ôf-fênsê', *s.* Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

OFFENCEFUL, ôf-fênsê'fûl, *a.* Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ôf-fênsê'lês, *a.* Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ôf-fênd', *v. a.* To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ôf-fênd', *v. n.* To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, ôf-fên'dûr, *s.* A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury. [offends.

OFFENDRESS, ôf-fên'drês, *s.* A woman that

OFFENSIVE, ôf-fên'sîv, *a.* Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ôf-fên'sîv-lê, *ad.* Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ôf-fên'sîv-nês, *s.* Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, ôf'fûr, *v. a.* To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, ôf'fûr, *v. n.* To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ôf-fûr, *s.* Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made;

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ðîl . . . pðûnd . . . thin. THIS.

price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ôf'fûr-rûr, *s.* One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ôf'fûr-rîng, *s.* A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ôf'fêr-tûr-ê, *s.* The thing offered; the act of offering.

OFFICE, ôf'fîs, *s.* A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, ôf'fê-sûr, *s.* A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ôf'fê-sûrd, *a.* Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ôf'fîsh'âl, *a.* Conducive, appropriate with regard to use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ôf'fîsh'âl, *s.* Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [belonging to office.

OFFICIALLY, ôf'fîsh'âl-ê, *ad.* In a manner

OFFICIALTY, ôf'fîsh'âl-tê, *s.* The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ôf'fîsh'ê-âte, *v. a.* To give in consequence of an office.

To OFFICIATE, ôf'fîsh'ê-âte, *v. n.* To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ôf'fîsh'ûs, *a.* Kind, doing good offices; overforward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôf'fîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf'fîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; overforwardness.

OFFING, ôf'fîng, *s.* The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.

OFFSET, ôf'sêt, *s.* Shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ôf-skôûr'îng, *s.* Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ôf'sprîng, *s.* The thing propagated and generated, children; production of any kind. [cloud, to darken.

To OFFUSCATE, ôf-fûs'kâte, *v. a.* To dim, to

OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of darkening.

OFT, ôft, *ad.* (A poetical word.) Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'fn, *ad.* Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'fn-tîmz, *ad.* Frequently, many times, often. [quently, often.

OFTTIMES, ôft'tîmz, *ad.* In poetry, fre-

OGEE, ô-jêê', *s.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ô'gl, *v. a.* To view with side glances, as in fondness.

OGLER, ô'gl-ûr, *s.* A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ô'lê-ô, *s.* A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish *Olla Podrida*.

OH, ô, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, ôîl, *s.* The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still. [oil.

To OIL, ôîl, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with

OILCOLOUR, ôîl'kûl-lûr, *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

OILINESS, ôîl'lê-nês, *s.* Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, ôîl'mân, *s.* One who trades in oils and pickles. [pickles are sold.

OILSHOP, ôîl'shîp, *s.* A shop where oils and

OILY, ôîl'ê, *a.* Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, ôîl'ê-grâne, *s.* A plant.

OILYPALM, ôîl'ê-pâm, *s.* A tree.

To OINT, ôînt, *v. a.* To anoint, to smear. Out of use. [matter.

OINTMENT, ôînt'mênt, *s.* Unguent, unctuous

OKER, ô'kûr, *s.* Properly *Ochre*. A colour.

OLD, ôld, *a.* Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

OLD FASHIONED, ôld-fâsh'ûnd, *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, ôl'dn, *a.* Ancient. Not used.

OLDNESS, ôld'nês, *s.* Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs, *a.* Oily, unctuous. [ness.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs-nês, *s.* Oili-

OLEANDER, ô-lê-ân'dûr, *s.* The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ô-lê-âs'tûr, *s.* Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ô-lê-ôse', *a.* Oily.

To OLFACT, ôl-fâkt', *v. a.* To smell.

OLFACTORY, ôl-fâkt'tûr-ê, *a.* Having the sense of smelling.

OLID, ôl'îd, } *a.* Stinking, fetid.

OLIDOUS, ôl'îd-ûs, }

OLIGARCHY, ôl'lê-gâr-kê, *s.* A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ô'lê-ô, *s.* A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ôl'lê-tûr-ê, *s.* Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl'lê-vâs'tûr, *a.* Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl'îv, *s.* A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ôm'bûr, *s.* A game at cards played by three.

OMEGA, ô-mê'gâ, *s.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scriptures for the last.

OMELET, ôm'lêt, *s.* A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô'mên, *s.* A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ô'mênd, *a.* Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mên'tûm, *s.* The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails; called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . m^l, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . no, môte, nôr, nôt. . .

To OMINATE, ôm'mê-nâte, *v. a.* To foretoken, to show prognosticks.

OMINATION, ôm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ôm'mîn-ûs, *a.* Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshowing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm'mîn-nûs-lê, *ad.* With good or bad omen. [lity of being ominous.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm'mîn-nûs-nês, *s.* The qua-

OMISSION, ô-mîsh'ûn, *s.* Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ô-mît', *v. a.* To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ô-mît'tânse, *s.* Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-nê-fâ-rê-ûs, *a.* Of all varieties or kinds. [ing.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nî'fêr-ûs, *a.* All-bear-

OMNIFICK, ôm-nî'fîk, *a.* All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm'nê-fôrm, *a.* Having every shape. [of all kinds.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîd'jê-nûs, *a.* Consisting

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp'pô-tênse, } *s.* Al-

OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp'pô-tên-sê, } mighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp'pô-tênt, *a.* Almighty, powerful without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-nê-prêz'ênse, *s.* Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-nê-prêz'ênt, *a.* Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênse, } *s.* Bound-

OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nîsh'ê-ên-sê, } less knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênt, *a.* Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIIOUS, ôm-nîsh'ûs, *a.* All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ôm-nîv'vô-rûs, *a.* All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ôm-fâ-lôp'tîk, *s.* An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ôn, *prep.* It is put before the word which signifies that which is under that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as, whither On thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as, On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as, this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

ON, ôn, *ad.* Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance. [courageant.

ON, ôn, *interj.* A word of incitement or en-

ONCE, wûnse, *ad.* One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wûn, *a.* Less than two, single, denoted by a unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; One of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

ONE, wûn, *s.* A single person; a single mass

or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person, by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as, the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wûn'îde, *a.* Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ô-nî-rô-krî'tê-kâl, *a.* Properly *Onirocritical*. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ô-nî-rô-krî'tîk, *s.* An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wûn'nês, *s.* Unity; the quality of being one. [riage or burdens.

ONERARY, ôn'nêr-râr-ê, *a.* Fitted for car-

To ONERATE, ôn'nêr-âte, *v. a.* To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ôn'nêr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of loading. [pressive.

ONEROUS, ôn'nêr-ûs, *a.* Burthensome, op

ONION, ûn'yûn, *s.* A plant.

ONLY, ône'lê, *a.* Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as, he is the Only man for musick.

ONLY, ône'lê, *ad.* Simply, singly, merely, barely: so and no otherwise; singly, without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ôn-nô-mân-sê, *s.* A divination by names.

ONOMANTICAL, ôn-nô-mân'tê-kâl, *a.* Predicting by names.

ONOMATOPOEIA, ôn-ô-mât-ô-pê'yâ, *s.* In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the things signified.

ONSET, ôn'sêt, *s.* Attack, assault, first brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ôn'slâwt, *s.* Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ôn-tôl'lô-jîst, *s.* One who considers the affections of beings in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ôn-tôl'lô-jê, *s.* The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

ONWARD, ôn'wârd, *ad.* Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; something farther.

ONYCHA, ôn'n-â-kâ, *s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ô'nîks, *s.* The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

OOSE, ôoze, *s.* Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ôoze, *v. n.* To flow by stealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ôô'zê, *a.* Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ô-pâ'kâte, *v. a.* To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ô-pâs'sê-tê, *s.* Cloudiness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ô-pâ'kûs, *a.* Dark, obscure, not transparent.

OPAL, ô'pâl, *s.* A precious stone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ô-pâke', *a.* Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ôpe, *v. a.* Poetically for to open.

To OPEN, ô'pn, *v. a.* To uncloze, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover.

tube, tûb, bull . . . ôfl . . . pôund . . . thin, THIS.

to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

To OPE, ô'pe, } *v. n.* To uncloze, not to
To OPEN, ô'pn, } remain shut; a term of
hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ôpe, } *a.* Unclosed, not shut; plain,
OPEN, ô'pn, } apparent; not wearing dis-
guise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear;
exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, with-
out defence; attentive.

OPENER, ô'pn-ûr, *s.* One that opens, one that
unlocks, one that unclozes; explainer, in-
terpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

OPENEYED, ô'pn-lde, *a.* Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ô-pn-hând'éd, *a.* Generous,
liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ô pn-hârt'éd, *a.* Generous,
candid, not meanly subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ô'pn-hârt'éd-nês, *s.*
Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ô'pn-îng, *s.* Aperture, breach;
discovery at a distance, faint knowledge,
dawn.

OPENLY, ô'pn-lê, *ad.* Publickly, not secret-
ly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently,
without disguise. [ravenous.

OPENMOUTHED, ô-pn-môûthd', *a.* Greedy,

OPENNESS, ô'pn-nês, *s.* Plainness, clearness,
freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; free-
dom from disguise.

OPERA, ôp'pêr-râ, *s.* A poetical tale or fic-
tion, represented by vocal and instrumental
musick. [ticable.

OPERABLE, ôp'pêr-â-bl, *a.* To be done, prac-

OPERANT, ôp'pêr-rânt, *a.* Active, having
power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ôp'pêr-âte, *v. n.* To act, to
have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ôp-pêr-râ'shûn, *s.* Agency, pro-
duction of effects, influence; action, effect;
in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing
which depends on the use of instruments;
the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ôp'pêr-râ-tîv, *a.* Having the
power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ôp'pêr-râ-tûr, *s.* One that per-
forms any act of the hand, one who produces
any effect.

OPEROSE, ôp-pêr-rôse', *a.* Laborious.

OPHITES, ô-fl'tîz, *s.* A stone. Ophites has a
dusky greenish ground, with spots of a
lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ôp-thâl'mîk, *a.* Relating to
the eye.

OPHTHALMY, ôp'thâl-mê, *s.* A disease of the
eyes.

OPIATE, ô'pê-ât, *s.* A medicine that causes
sleep.

OPIATE, ô'pê-ât, *a.* Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ô-plne', *v. n.* To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ô-pîn'yê-â-tîv, *a.* Stiff in a
preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ô-pîn-yê-â-tûr, *s.* One fond of his
own notion. Little used.

OPINIATRE, ô-pîn-yê-â-têr, *a.* Obstinate,
stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINIATRETY, ô-pîn-yê-â-trê-tê, *s.* Obstina-
cy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ô-pîn'yûn, *s.* Persuasion of the
mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment,
notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATED, ô-pîn'yûn-â-têd, *a.* Attached
to certain opinions.

OPINIONATIVE, ô-pîn'yûn-nâ-tîv, *a.* Fond of
preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ô'pîn'yûn-nîst, *s.* One fond of
his own notions.

OPIUM, ô'pê-ûm, *s.* A medicine used to pro-
mote sleep; inspissated poppy juice.

OPPIDAN, ôp'pê-dân, *s.* A townsman, an in-
habitant of a town. [pledge, to pawn.

To OPPIGNERATE, ôp-pîg'nêr-râte, *v. a.* To

OPPILATION, ôp-pê-lâ'shûn, *s.* Obstruction,
matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nênt, *a.* Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nênt, *s.* Antagonist, ad-
versary; one who begins the dispute by rais-
ing objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ôp-pôr-tûne', *a.* Seasonable,
convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ôp-pôr-tûne'lê, *ad.* Season-
ably, conveniently, with opportunity either
of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ôp-pôr-tûnê-tê, *s.* Fit place
or time, convenience, suitableness of cir-
cumstances to any end.

To OPPOSE, ôp-pôze', *v. a.* To act against, to
be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in
opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival;
to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

To OPPOSE, ôp-pôze', *v. n.* To act adversely:
to object in a disputation, to have the part of
raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ôp-pôze'lês, *a.* Irresistible, not
to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ôp-pô-zûr, *s.* One that opposes,
antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ôp'pô-zît, *a.* Placed in front, fac-
ing each other; adverse, repugnant, contrary.

OPPOSITE, ôp'pô-zît, *s.* Adversary, opponent,
antagonist.

OPPOSITELY, ôp'pô-zît-lê, *ad.* In such a
situation as to face each other; adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, ôp'pô-zît-nês, *s.* The state of
being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ôp-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Situation so
as to front something opposed; hostile re-
sistance; contrariety of affection; contrariety
of interest; contrariety of measures; con-
trariety of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ôp-prês', *v. a.* To crush by hard-
ship, or unreasonable severity; to over-
power, to subdue.

OPPRESSION, ôp-prêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of op-
pressing, cruelty, severity; the state of being
oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dul-
ness of spirits, lassitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ôp-prês'sîv, *a.* Cruel, inhuman,
unjustly exaction or severe; heavy, over-
whelming.

OPPRESSOR, ôp-prês'sûr, *s.* One who harasses
others with unjust severity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ôp-prô-brê-ûs, *a.* Reproach-
ful, disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ôp-prô-brê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Re-
proachfully, scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ôp-prô-brê-ûs-nês, *s.* Re-
proachfulness, scurrility. [attack, to resist.

To OPPUGN, ôp-pûne', *v. a.* To oppose, to

OPPUGNANCY, ôp-pûg'nân-sê, *s.* Opposition.

OPFUGNER, ôp-pûne'ûr, *s.* One who opposes
or attacks.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

OPSIMATHY, ôp-sîm'â-thê, *s.* An education begun late in life; knowledge or learning acquired in age. [ed.]
 OPTABLE, ôp'tâ-bl, *a.* Desirable, to be wished.
 OPTATIVE, ôp'tâ-tîv, or ôp-tâ'tîv, *a.* Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.
 OPTICAL, ôp'tè-kâl, *a.* Relating to the science of opticks. [ticks]
 OPTICIAN, ôp-tîsh'ûn, *s.* One skilled in opticks.
 OPTICK, ôp'tîk, *a.* Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision. [organ of sight.]
 OPTICK, ôp'tîk, *s.* An instrument of sight, an opticks.
 OPTICKS, ôp'tîcks, *s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision.
 OPTIMACY, ôp'tè-mâ-sè, *s.* Nobility, body of nobles. [ing best.]
 OPTIMITY, ôp-tîm'mè-tè, *s.* The state of being.
 OPTIMISM, ôp'tè-mîzm, *s.* The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
 OPTION, ôp'shûn, *s.* Choice, election.
 OPULENCE, ôp'pû-lênse, } *s.* Wealth, richness.
 OPULENCY, ôp'pû-lên-sè, } *s.* es, affluence.
 OPULENT, ôp'pû-lênt, *a.* Rich, wealthy, affluent. [splendour.]
 OPULENTLY, ôp'pû-lênt-lè, *ad.* Richly, with
 OR, ôr, *conj.* A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before, Or ever, before ever. In this last sense obsolete.
 ORACLE, ôr'râ-kl, *s.* Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of Heaven are inquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.
 ORACULAR, ô-râk'kû-lâr, } *a.* Uttering
 ORACULOUS, ô-râk'kû-lûs, } *a.* uttering
 ORACULOUSLY, ô-râk'kû-lûs-lè, *ad.* In manner of an oracle.
 ORACULOUSNESS, ô-râk'kû-lûs-nès, *s.* The state of being oracular.
 ORAISON, ôr'rè-zûn, *s.* Prayer, verbal supplication.—See *Orison*.
 ORAL, ô'râl, *a.* Delivered by mouth, not written.
 ORALLY, ô'râl-lè, *ad.* By mouth, without writing.
 ORANGE, ôr'rînje, *s.* The orange tree; the fruit of the tree.
 ORANGE, ôr'rînje, *a.* Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.
 ORANGERY, ô-râwn'zhér-è, *s.* French. Plantation of oranges.
 ORANGEMUSK, ôr'rînje-mûsk, *s.*—See *Pear*, of which it is a species.
 ORANGEWOMAN, ôr'rînje-wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.
 ORATION, ô-râ'shûn, *s.* A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.
 ORATOR, ôr'râ-tûr, *s.* A publick speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery. [florid.]
 ORATORIAL, ôr-â-tò'rè-âl, *a.* Rhetorical,
 ORATORICAL, ôr-râ-tò'rè-kâl, *a.* Rhetorical, befitting an orator.
 ORATORIO, ôr-â-tò'rè-ò, *s.* An Italian word,

used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to musick.

ORATORY, ôr'râ-tûr-è, *s.* Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, ôrb, *s.* Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action. [rents or children.]

ORBATION, ôr-bâ'shûn, *s.* Privation of pa-

ORBED, { ôr'béd, } *a.* Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle, rounded.

ORBICULAR, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr, *a.* Spherical, circular. [cally, circularly.]

ORBICULARLY, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-lè, *ad.* Spheri-

ORBICULARNESS, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-nès, *s.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, ôr-bîk'kû-lâ-téd, *a.* Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, ôr'bît, *s.* The line described by the revolution of a planet. [or children.]

ORBITY, ôr'bè-tè, *s.* Loss, or want of parents

ORC, ôrk, *s.* A sort of seafish.

ORCHAL, ôr-kâl, *s.* A plant from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, ôr'kâ-nêt, *s.* An herb.

ORCHARD, ôr'tshûrd, *s.* A garden of fruit trees.

ORCHESTRE, ôr'kès-tûr, *s.* The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORCHESTRA, ôr-kès'trâ, *s.* A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

To ORDAIN, ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

ORDAINER, ôr-dâne'ûr, *s.* He who ordains.

ORDEAL, ôr'dè-âl, or ôr'jè-âl, *s.* A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to Heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, ôr'dûr, *s.* Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measures, care; in architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

To ORDER, ôr'dûr, *v. a.* To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ôr'dûr-rûr, *s.* One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, ôr'dûr-lès, *a.* Disorderly, out of rule. [methodicalness.]

ORDERLINESS, ôr'dûr-lè-nès, *s.* Regularity,

ORDERLY, ôr'dûr-lè, *a.* Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDERLY, ôr'dûr-lè, *ad.* Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ôr'dè-nâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be appointed.

tàbe, túb, búll. . . . òll. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

ORDINAL, òr'dè-nâl, *a.* Noting order.

ORDINAL, òr'dè-nâl, *s.* A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, òr'dè-nânse, *s.* Law, rule, pre-script; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction *Ordinance*, and pronounced in two syllables.

ORDINARILY, òr'dè-nâ-rè-lè, *ad.* According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, òr'dè-nâ-rè, or òrd'nâ-rè, *a.* Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as, she is an Ordinary woman.

ORDINARY, òr'dè-nâ-rè, *s.* Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, òrd'nâ-rè, *s.* Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, òr'dè-nâte, *v. a.* To appoint.

ORDINATE, òr'dè-nâte, *a.* Regular, methodical

ORDINATION, òr-dè-nâ'shûn, *s.* Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, òrd'nânse, *s.* Cannon, great guns

ORDONNANCE, òr'dûn-nânse, *s.* Disposition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE, òr'jûre, *s.* Dung, filth.

ORE, òre, *s.* Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

ORGAN, òr'gân, *s.* Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, òr-gân'nè-kâl, } *a.* Consisting of
ORGANICK, òr-gân'nîk, } various parts
co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, òr-gân'nè-kâl-lè, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, òr-gân'nè-kâl-nès, *s.* State of being organical.

ORGANISM, òr'gâ-nîzm, *s.* Organical structure

ORGANIST, òr'gâ-nîst, *s.* One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, òr-gâ-nè-zâ'shûn, *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, òr'gâ-nîze, *v. a.* To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, òr'gân-lòft, *s.* The loft where the organs stand. [musical organ.]

ORGANPIPE, òr'gân-plpe, *s.* The pipe of a

ORGASM, òr'gâzm, *s.* Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, òr'jéze, *s.* Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORIENT, ò'rè-ènt, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

ORIENT, ò'rè-ènt, *s.* The east, the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, ò-rè-èn'tâl, *a.* Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

ORIENTAL, ò-rè-èn'tâl, *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ò-rè-èn'tâ-iîzm, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech. [being oriental.]

ORIENTALITY, ò-rè-èn'tâl-lè-tè, *s.* State of

ORIFICE, òr'rè fîs, *s.* Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, òr'è-gân, *s.* Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, òr'rè-jîn, } *s.* Beginning, first

ORIGINAL, ò-rîd'jè-nâl, } existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning of existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent. [first.]

ORIGINAL, ò-rîd'jè-nâl, *a.* Primitive, pristine.

ORIGINALLY, ò-rîd'jè-nâl-lè, *ad.* Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ò-rîd'jè-nâl-nès, *s.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ò-rîd'jè-nâ-rè, *a.* Productive, causing existence; primitive, in the first state.

To ORIGINATE, ò-rîd'jè-nâte, *v. a.* To bring into existence.

ORIGATION, ò-rîd'jè-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of bringing into existence.

ORISON, òr'rè-zûn, *s.* A prayer, a supplication

ORNAMENT, òr'nâ-mènt, *s.* Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, òr-nâ-mèn'tâl, *a.* Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, òr-nâ-mèn'tâl-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, òr'nâ-mèn-téd, *a.* Embellished, bedecked. [fine.]

ORNATE, òr'nâte, *a.* Bedecked, decorated,

ORPHAN, òr'fân, *s.* A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, òr'fân, *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, òr'fân-îdje, } *s.* State of an

ORPHANISM, òr'fân-nîzm, } orphan.

ORPIMENT, òr'pè-mènt, *s.* A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick, used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, òr'pîn, *s.* Rose root.

ORRERY, òr'rèr-rè, *s.* An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, òr'rîs, *s.* A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, òr'thò-dòks, *a.* Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, òr'thò-dòks-lè, *ad.* With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, òr'thò-dòk-sè, *s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, òr'thò-drôm'îks, *s.* The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOEPIST, òr'thò-è-pîst, *s.* One who is skilled in orthoepy.

ORTHOEPY, òr'thò-è-pè, *s.* The right pronunciation of words.

ORTHOGON, òr'thò-gôn, *s.* A rectangled figure

ORTHOGONAL, òr'thòg'gò-nâl, *a.* Rectangular

ORTHOGRAPHER, òr'thòg'grâf-fûr, *s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, òr'thò-grâf'fè-kâl, *a.* Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, òr'thò-grâf'fè-kâl-lè, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, òr'thòg'grâf-è, *s.* The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling the elevation of a building delineated.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, not. .

ORTIVE, ôr'tiv. *a.* Relating to the rising of any planet or star.
ORTOLAN, or'tô-lân, *s.* A small bird accounted very delicious.
ORTS, ôrts, *s.* Refuse, that which is left.
OSCILLATION, ôs-sîl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCILLATORY, ôs-sîl'lâ-tûr-rê, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCITANCY, ôs'sê-tân-sê, *s.* The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.
OSCITANT, ôs'sê-tânt, *a.* Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish. [ing.
OSCITATION, ôs-sê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of yawning.
OSIER, ô'zhêr, *s.* A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.
OSIRAY, ôs'prâ, *s.* The sea eagle.
OSSICLE, ôs'sîk-kl, *s.* A small bone.
OSSIFICK, ôs-sîf'fîk, *a.* Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.
OSSIFICATION, ôs-sê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
OSSIFRAGE, ôs'sê-frâdje, *s.* A kind of eagle.
To OSSIFY, ôs'sê-fî, *v. a.* To change into bone.
OSSIVOROUS, ôs-sîv'vô-rûs, *a.* Devouring bones.
OSTENSIBLE, ôs-tên'sê-bl, *a.* Held forth to view; apparent.
OSTENSIVE, ôs-tên'sîv, *a.* Showing, betokening.
OSTENT, ôs-tênt', *s.* Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.
OSTENTATION, ôs-ten-tâ'shûn, *s.* Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.
OSTENTATIOUS, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs, *a.* Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.
OSTENTATIOUSLY, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Vainly, boastfully.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs-nêss, *s.* Vanity, boastfulness. [bones.
OSTEOCOPE, ôs-tê'ô-kôpe, *s.* The aching of the
OSTEOLOGY, ôs-tê-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* A description of the bones.
OSTLER, ôs'lûr, *s.* The man who takes care of horses at an inn.
OSTRACISM, ôs'trâ sîzm, *s.* A manner of sentence at Athens, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.
OSTRACITES, ôs-trâ-sl'tîz, *s.* Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.
OSTRICH, ôs'trîtsh, *s.* The largest of birds.
OTACoustick, ôt-tâ-kôû'stîk, *s.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.
OTHER, ùth'ûr, *prom.* Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.
OTHERGATES, ùth'ûr-gâts, *a.* In another manner. Obsolete.
OTHERGUISE, ùth'ûr-gylze, *a.* Of another kind. [places.
OTHERWHERE, ùth'ûr-whâre, *ad.* In other
OTHERWHILE, ùth'ûr-whîle, *ad.* At other times.
OTHERWISE, ùth'ûr-wlze, or ùth'ûr-wîz, *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.

OTTER, ôt'tûr, *s.* An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.
OVAL, ô'vûl, *a.* Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.
OVAL, ô'vûl, *s.* That which has the shape of an egg.
OVARIOUS, ô-vâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of eggs.
OVARY, ô'vâ-rê, *s.* That part of the body in which impregnation is formed.
OVATION, ô-vâ'shûn, *s.* A lesser triumph among the Romans.
OVEN, ôv'vn, *s.* An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.
OVER, ô'vûr, *prep.* Above; across, as, he leaped Over the brook; through, as the world Over.
OVER, ô'vûr, *ad.* Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech; Over night, the night before.
To OVER-ABOUND, ô-vûr-â-bôund', *v. n.* To abound more than enough.
To OVER-ACT, ô-vûr-âkt', *v. a.* To act more than enough.
To OVER-ARCH, ô-vûr-ârtsh', *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.
To OVER-AWE, ô-vûr-âw', *v. a.* To keep in awe by superior influence.
To OVER-BALANCE, ô-vûr-bâl'lânse, *v. a.* To weigh down to preponderate.
OVER-BALANCE, ô'vûr-bâl'lânse, *s.* Something more than equivalent.
OVER-BATTLE, ô'vûr-bât-tl, *a.* Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.
To OVER-BEAR, ô-vûr-bâre', *v. a.* To repress, to subdue, to bear down.
To OVER-BID, ô-vûr-bîd', *v. a.* To offer more than equivalent.
To OVER-BLOW, ô-vûr-blô', *v. n.* To be past its violence.
To OVER-BLOW, ô-vûr blô', *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind.
OVER-BOARD, ô'vûr-bôrd, *ad.* Off the ship, out of the ship. [by bulk.
To OVER-BULK, ô-vûr-bûlk', *v. a.* To oppress
To OVERBURDEN, ô-vûr-bûr'dn, *v. a.* To load with too great a weight.
To OVER-BUY, ô-vûr-bl', *v. a.* To buy too dear
To OVER-CARRY, ô-vûr-kâr'rê, *v. a.* To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.
To OVERCAST, ô-vûr-kâst', *v. a.* To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.
To OVER-CHARGE, ô-vûr-tshârje', *v. a.* To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.
OVER-CHARGE, ô'vûr-tshârje, *s.* Too great a charge.
To OVER-CLOUD, ô-vûr-klôûd', *v. a.* To cover with clouds.
To OVERCOME, ô vûr-kûm', *v. a.* To subdue.

tube, tũb, bũll ðĩl pũnd thin, THIS.

to conquer, to vanquish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

To OVERCOME, ð-vũr-kũm', *v. n.* To gain the superiority. [overcomes.

OVERCOMER, ð-vũr-kũm'mũr, *s.* He who

To OVER-COUNT, ð-vũr-kũnt', *v. a.* To rate above the true value.

To OVERDO, ð-vũr-dũb', *v. a.* To do more than enough. [lavishly.

To OVER-DRESS, ð-vũr-drẽs', *v. a.* To adorn

To OVER-DRIVE, ð-vũr-drĩv', *v. a.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVER-EYE, ð-vũr-l', *v. a.* To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFALL, ð-vũr-fũll, *s.* Cataract. Not used.

To OVER-FLOAT, ð-vũr-flũte', *v. n.* To swim, to float.

To OVERFLOW, ð-vũr-flũ', *v. n.* To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVERFLOW, ð-vũr-flũ', *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to overrun.

OVERFLOW, ð-vũr-flũ, *s.* Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ð-vũr-flũ'ĩng, *s.* Exuberance, copiousness. [berantly.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ð-vũr-flũ'ĩng-lẽ, *ad.* Exu-

To OVER-FLY, ð-vũr-flĩ', *v. a.* To cross by flight

OVERFORWARDNESS, ð-vũr-fũr'wũrd-nẽs, *s.* Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ð-vũr-frũte', *v. a.* To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ð-vũr-glũnse', *v. a.* To look hastily over.

To OVER-GO, ð-vũr-gũb', *v. a.* To surpass, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ð-vũr-gũrje', *v. a.* To gorge too much.

To OVER-GROW, ð-vũr-grũb', *v. a.* To cover with growth; to rise above.

To OVER-GROW, ð-vũr-grũb', *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ð-vũr-grũth, *s.* Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ð-vũr-hũwl', *v. a.* To spread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ð-vũr-hũng', *v. a.* To jut over, to impend.

To OVER-HANG, ð-vũr-hũng', *v. n.* To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ð-vũr-hũrdn, *v. a.* To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ð-vũr-hẽd', *ad.* Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ð-vũr-hẽre', *v. a.* To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-JOY, ð-vũr-jũẽ', *v. a.* To transport, to ravish.

OVER-JOY, ð-vũr-jũẽ, *s.* Transport, ecstasy.

To OVER-RIPEN, ð-vũr-rĩpn, *v. a.* To make too ripe.

To OVER-LABOUR, ð-vũr-lũbũr, *v. a.* To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To OVER-LADE, ð-vũr-lũde', *v. a.* To overburden.

OVERLARGE, ð-vũr-lũrje', *a.* Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ð-vũr-lũ', *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother;

to cover superficially; to jam by something laid over. [a jump.

To OVERLEAP, ð-vũr-lẽpe', *v. a.* To pass by

To OVERLIVE, ð-vũr-lĩv', *v. a.* To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ð-vũr-lĩv', *v. n.* To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ð-vũr-lĩv'ũr, *s.* Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

To OVERLOAD, ð-vũr-lũde', *v. a.* To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ð-vũr-lũng', *a.* Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ð-vũr-lũk', *v. a.* To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

OVERLOOKER, ð-vũr-lũk'ũr, *s.* One who looks over his fellows. [much mast.

OVERMASTED, ð-vũr-mũst'ẽd, *a.* Having too

To OVERMASTER, ð-vũr-mũs'tũr, *v. a.* To subdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ð-vũr-mũtsh', *v. a.* To be too powerful, to conquer. [or powers.

OVERMATCH, ð-vũr-mũtsh, *s.* One of superi-

OVERMUCH, ð-vũr-mũtsh', *a.* Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ð-vũr-mũtsh', *ad.* In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ð-vũr-mũtsh'nẽs, *s.* Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, ð-vũr-nĩte', *s.* The night before.

To OVERNAME, ð-vũr-nũme', *v. a.* To name in a series.

To OVEROFFICE, ð-vũr-ũf'ĩs, *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ð-vũr-ũf'ĩsh'ũs, *a.* Too busy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ð-vũr-pũs', *v. a.* To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, ð-vũr-pũ', *v. a.* To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, ð-vũr-pẽrtsh', *v. a.* To fly over. [look, to hover about.

To OVERPEER, ð-vũr-pẽre', *v. a.* To over-

OVERPLUS, ð-vũr-plũs, *s.* Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

To OVERPLY, ð-vũr-plĩ', *v. a.* To employ too laboriously. [weigh.

To OVERPOISE, ð-vũr-pũĩze', *v. a.* To out-

OVERPOISE, ð-vũr-pũĩze, *s.* Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ð-vũr-pũũ'ũr, *v. a.* To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

To OVERPRESS, ð-vũr-prẽs', *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.

To OVERPRIZE, ð-vũr-prĩze', *v. a.* To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, ð-vũr-rũngk', *a.* Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ð-vũr-rũte', *v. a.* To rate a too much.

To OVERREACH, ð-vũr-rẽetsh', *v. a.* To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ð-vũr-rẽetsh' *v. n.* A horse is said to Overreach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ð-vũr-rẽetsh'ũr *s.* A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ð-vũr-rẽẽd', *v. a.* To peruse.

Pâte, fâ, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

To **OVERROAST**, ô-vûr-rôst', *v. a.* To roast too much.
 To **OVERRULE**, ô-vûr-rôl', *v. a.* To influence with predominant power, to be superiour in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Overrule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.
 To **OVERRUN**, ô-vûr-rûn', *v. a.* To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.
 To **OVERRUN**, ô-vûr-rûn', *v. n.* To overflow, to be more than full.
 To **OVERSEE**, ô-vûr-sêe', *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.
OVERSEEN, ô-vûr-sêen', *part.* Mistaken, deceived.
OVERSEER, ô-vûr-sêe'ûr, *s.* One who overlooks, a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.
 To **OVERSET**, ô-vûr-sêt', *v. a.* To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.
 To **OVERSET**, ô-vûr-sêt', *v. n.* To fall off the basis. [with darkness.
 To **OVERSHADE**, ô-vûr-shâde', *v. a.* To cover
 To **OVERSHADOW**, ô-vûr-shâd'dô, *v. a.* To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.
 To **OVERSHOOT**, ô-vûr-shôôt', *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark.
 To **OVERSHOOT**, ô-vûr-shôôt', *v. a.* To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.
OVERSIGHT, ô'vûr-slte, *s.* Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.
 To **OVERSIZE**, ô-vûr-slze', *v. a.* To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.
 To **OVERSKIP**, ô-vûr-skîp', *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.
 To **OVERSLEEP**, ô-vûr-sleép', *v. a.* To sleep too long.
 To **OVERSLIP**, ô-vûr-slîp', *v. a.* To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.
 To **OVERSNOW**, ô-vûr-snô', *v. a.* To cover with snow. [a price.
OVERSOLD, ô-vûr-sôld', *part.* Sold at too high
OVERSOON, ô-vûr-sôôn', *ad.* Too soon.
OVERSPENT, ô-vûr-spênt', *part.* Wearied, harassed.
 To **OVERSPREAD**, ô-vûr-sprêd', *v. a.* To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.
 To **OVERSTAND**, ô-vûr-stând', *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions.
 To **OVERSTOCK**, ô-vûr-stôk', *v. a.* To fill too full, to crowd. [too violent efforts.
 To **OVERSTRAIN**, ô-vûr-strâne', *v. n.* To make
 To **OVERSTRAIN**, ô-vûr-strâne', *v. a.* To stretch too far.
 To **OVERSWAY**, ô-vûr-swâ', *v. a.* To overrule, to bear down.
 To **OVERSWELL**, ô-vûr-swêl', *v. a.* To rise above.
OVERT, ô'vert, *a.* Open, publick, apparent.
 To **OVERTAKE**, ô-vûr-tâke', *v. a.* To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
 To **OVERTASK**, ô-vûr-tâsk', *v. a.* To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.
 To **OVERTHROW**, ô-vûr-thrô', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish;

to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.
OVERTHROW, ô-vûr-thrô', *s.* The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.
OVERTHROWER, ô-vûr-thrô'ûr, *s.* He who overthrows.
OVERTHWART, ô-vûr-thwârt', *a.* Opposite, being over against; crossing any thing perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictory.
OVERTHWARTLY, ô-vûr-thwârt'lê, *ad.* Across, transversely; perversely, perversely. [vicacity, perverseness.
OVERTHWARTNESS, ô-vûr-thwârt'nês, *s.* Per-
OVERTLY, ô'vert-lê, *ad.* Openly.
OVERTOOK, ô-vûr-tôôk'. *Pret. and part. pass. of Overtake.*
 To **OVERTOP**, ô-vûr-tôp', *v. a.* To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superiour excellence.
 To **OVERTRIP**, ô-vûr-trîp', *v. a.* To trip over, to walk lightly over.
OVERTURE, ô'ver-tshûre, *s.* Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.
 To **OVERTURN**, ô-vûr-tûrn', *v. a.* To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.
OVERTURNER, ô-vûr-tûrn'ûr, *s.* Subverter.
 To **OVERVALUE**, ô-vûr-vâl'lû, *v. a.* To rate at too high a price.
 To **OVERVEIL**, ô-vûr-vâle', *v. a.* To cover.
 To **OVERWATCH**, ô-vûr-wôtsh', *v. a.* To subdue with long want of rest. [feeble.
OVERWEAK, ô-vûr-wêke', *a.* Too weak, too
 To **OVERWEATHER**, ô-vûr-wêth'ûr, *v. a.* To batter with violence of weather. Not used.
 To **OVERWEEN**, ô-vûr-wêen', *v. n.* To think too highly, to think with arrogance.
OVERWEENINGLY, ô-vûr-wêen'ing lê, *ad.* With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion. [derate.
 To **OVERWEIGH**, ô-vûr-wâ', *v. a.* To preponderate.
OVERWEIGHT, ô'vûr-wâte, *s.* Preponderance.
 To **OVERWHELM**, ô-vûr-hwêlm', *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.
OVERWHELMINGLY, ô-vûr-hwêl'mîng-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm.
OVERWROUGHT, ô-vûr-râwt', *part.* Labour-ed too much; worked too much.
OVERWORN, ô-vûr-wôrn', *part.* Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.
OUGHT, âwt, *s.* Any thing, not nothing. More properly written *Aught*.
OUGHT, âwt, *verb imperfect.* Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty, to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mood. [an egg.
OVIFORM, ô've-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of
OVIPAROUS, ô-vîp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.
OUNCE, ôânse, *s.* The sixteenth part of a pound in Avoirdupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.
OUNCE, ôânse, *s.* A lynx, a panther.
OUPHE, ôôfe, *s.* A fairy, goblin.
OUPHEN, ôôfn, *a.* Elfish.

tube, túb, búll....ðíll....póúnd....thin, THis.

OUR, ðúr, *pron. poss.* Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written *Ours*.

OURSELVES, ðúr-selvz', *recip. pron.* We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

OURSELF, ðúr-sélf'. Is used in the regal style for Myself.

OUSEL, ðó'zl, *s.* A blackbird.

To OUST, ðúst, *v. a.* To vacate, to take away, to expel.

OUT, ðút, *ad.* Not within; it is generally opposed to In; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss: it is used emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, ðút, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as, Out upon this half-faced fellowship!

OUT OF, ðút'óv, *prep.* From, noting prudence; not in, noting exclusion or dismissal, no longer in; not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, immediately, as, that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, having outrun his means.

To OUT, ðút, *v. a.* To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

To OUTACT, ðút-ákt', *v. a.* To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, ðút-bál'lánsé, *v. a.* To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, ðút-bár', *v. a.* To shut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, ðút-bíd', *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, ðút-bíd'dúr, *s.* One that outbids

OUTBLOWED, ðút-blóde', *a.* Inflated, swollen with wind.

OUTBORN, ðút'bórn, *a.* Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, ðút'bóúnd, *a.* Destinated to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, ðút-bráve', *v. a.* To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, ðút-brá'zn, *v. a.* To bear down with impudence. [forth, eruption.

OUTBREAK, ðút'bráke, *s.* That which breaks

To OUTBREATHE, ðút-brèthe', *v. a.* To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, ðút'kást, *part. a.* Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, ðút'kást, *s.* Exile, one rejected, one expelled. [cunning.

To OUTCRAFT, ðút-kráft', *v. a.* To excel in

OUTCRY, ðút'kri, *s.* Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To OUTDARE, ðút-dáre', *v. a.* To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, ðút-dáte', *v. a.* To antique.

To OUTDO, ðút-dóó', *v. a.* To excel, to surpass.

To OUTDWELL, ðút-dwél', *v. a.* To stay beyond

OUTER, ðút'túr, *a.* That which is without.

OUTERLY, ðút'túr-lé, *ad.* Towards the outside

OUTERMOST, ðút'túr-móst, *a.* Remotest from the midst.

To OUTFACE, ðút-fáse', *v. a.* To brave, to bear down by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

To OUTFAWN, ðút-fáwn', *v. a.* To excel in fawning. [flight.

To OUTFLY, ðút-flí', *v. a.* To leave behind in

OUTFORM, ðút'fórm, *s.* External appearance. Not used. [down.

To OUTFROWN, ðút-fróún', *v. a.* To frown

OUTGATE, ðút'gáte, *s.* Outlet, passage outwards. [giving.

To OUTGIVE, ðút-gív', *v. a.* To surpass in

To OUTGO, ðút-gó', *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to overreach.

To OUTGROW, ðút-gró', *v. a.* To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, ðút'gyárd, *s.* One posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

To OUTJEST, ðút-jést', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNAVE, ðút-náve, *v. a.* To surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, ðút-lánd'ish, *a.* Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, ðút-lást', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, ðút'láw, *s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, ðút'láw, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, ðút'láw-ré, *s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, ðút-lépe', *v. a.* To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, ðút'lépe, *s.* Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, ðút'lét, *s.* Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, ðút'líne, *s.* Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity, a sketch.

To OUTLIVE, ðút-lív', *v. a.* To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, ðút-lív'vúr, *s.* A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, ðút-lóók', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, ðút-lús'túr, *v. a.* To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, ðút'íl-íng, *part. a.* Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, ðút-mézh'úre, *v. a.* To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, ðút-núm'búr, *v. a.* To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, ðút-mártsh', *v. a.* To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, ðút'móst, *a.* Remotest from the middle.

OUTPARISH, ðút'pár-rish, *s.* Parish not lying within the walls.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

OUTPART, ǒút'párt, *s.* Part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPACE, ǒút-páse', *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind. [forth in a stream.

To OUTPOUR, ǒút-póór', *v. a.* To emit, to send

To OUTPRIZE, ǒút-príze', *v. a.* To exceed in the value set upon it.

To OUTRAGE, ǒút'rádje, *v. a.* To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously. [multuous mischief.

OUTRAGE, ǒút'rádje, *s.* Open violence, tu-

OUTRAGEOUS, ǒút-rá'jús, *a.* Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, ǒút-rá'jús-lé, *ad.* Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, ǒút-rá'jús-nēs, *s.* Fury, violence.

To OUTREACH, ǒút-réetsh', *v. a.* To go beyond

To OUTRIDE, ǒút-ride', *v. a.* To pass by riding

OUTRIGHT, ǒút-ríte', *ad.* Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, ǒút-róre', *v. a.* To exceed in roaring. [ride.

OUTRODE, ǒút-róde'. *Pret. and part. of Out-*

OUTRODE, ǒút'róde, *s.* Excursion. Not used.

To OUTROOT, ǒút-róót', *v. a.* To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, ǒút-rún', *v. a.* To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, ǒút-sáile', *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.

To OUTSCORN, ǒút-skórn', *v. a.* To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSELL, ǒút-sél', *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain a higher price.

OUTSET, ǒút'sét, *s.* Commencement, beginning of a discourse or enterprise.

To OUTSHINE, ǒút-shíne', *v. a.* To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To OUTSHOOT, ǒút-shóót', *v. a.* To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, ǒút'síde, *s.* Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not enclosed.

To OUTSIT, ǒút-sít', *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, ǒút-sléep', *v. a.* To sleep beyond

To OUTSPEAK, ǒút-spéke', *v. a.* To speak something beyond. [yond,

To OUTSPORT, ǒút-spórt', *v. a.* To sport be-

To OUTSPREAD, ǒút-spréd', *v. a.* To extend, to diffuse.

To OUTSTAND, ǒút-stánd', *v. a.* To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.

To OUTSTAND, ǒút-stánd', *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, ǒút-stáre', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, ǒút'stréet, *s.* Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, ǒút-strétsh', *v. a.* To extend, to spread out.

To OUTSTRIP, ǒút-stríp', *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind. [by swearing.

To OUTSWEAR, ǒút-swáre', *v. a.* To overpower

To OUTTONGUE, ǒút-túng', *v. a.* To bear down by noise. [by talk.

To OUTTALK, ǒút-táwk', *v. a.* To overpower

To OUTVALUE, ǒút-vál'lú, *v. a.* To transcend in price. [in poison.

To OUTVENOM, ǒút-vén'núm, *v. a.* To exceed

To OUTVIE, ǒút-ví', *v. a.* To exceed, to surpass

To OUTVILLAIN, ǒút-víl'lín, *v. a.* To exceed in villany.

To OUTVOTE, ǒút-vóte', *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To OUTWALK, ǒút-wáwk', *v. a.* To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, ǒút'wáll, *s.* Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

OUTWARD, ǒút'wárd, *a.* External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.

OUTWARD, ǒút'wárd, *s.* External form.

OUTWARD, ǒút'wárd, *ad.* To foreign parts, as, a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, ǒút'wárd-lé, *ad.* Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely. [parts.

OUTWARDS, ǒút'wárdz, *ad.* Towards the out-

To OUTWATCH, ǒút-wótsh', *v. a.* To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, ǒút-wáre', *v. a.* To pass tediously; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, ǒút-wéed', *v. a.* To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEIGH, ǒút-wá', *v. a.* To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWIT, ǒút-wít', *v. a.* To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.

To OUTWORK, ǒút-wúrk', *v. a.* To do more work.

OUTWORK, ǒút'wúrk, *s.* The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, ǒút-wórn', *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWROUGHT, ǒút-ráwt', *part.* Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OUTWORTH, ǒút-wúrtsh', *v. a.* To excel in value. Not used.

To OWE, ǒ, *v. a.* To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead.

OWING, ǒ'ing, *part.* Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ǒúl, *s.* **OWLET**, ǒúl'lét, *s.* A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ǒúl'úr, *s.* One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.

OWN, ǒne, *a.* Proper, peculiar, not common. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

*To OWN, ǒne, *v. a.* To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.*

OWNERSHIP, ǒ'núr-shíp, *s.* Property, rightful possession.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . thín, THÍs.

OWNER, ð'núr, *s.* One to whom any thing belongs.

OX, ðks, *s.* Plural *Oxen*. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

OXEANE, ðks'báne, } *s.* Plants.

OXEYE, ðks'í, }

OXHEAL, ðks'héle, }

OXFLY, ðks'flí, *s.* A kind of fly.

OXLIP, ðks'líp, *s.* The same with *Cowslip*, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ðks'stáll, *s.* A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ðks'túng, *s.* A plant.

OXYCRATE, ðks'è-kráte, *s.* A mixture of water and vinegar. [acid.

OXYGEN, ðks'è-jén, *s.* A quality generating

OXYMEL, ðk'sè-mél, *s.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ðks-è-mò'rún, *s.* A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as, "a cruel kindness."

OXYRRHODINE, ðks ír'ò-díne, *s.* A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OXYTONE, ðks'è-tòne, *s.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable.

OYER, ð'yúr, *s.* A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES, ð-yís', *s.* Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, ðè'stúr, *s.* A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, ðè'stúr-wénsh, }

OYSTERWOMAN, ðè'stúr-wúm'ún, } *s.* A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZÆNA, ð-zè'ná, *s.* An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P

PABULAR, páb'bù-lár, *a.* Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, páb-bù-lá'shún, *s.* The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, páb'bù-lús, *a.* Alimential, affording aliment.

PACE, páse, *s.* Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

To PACE, páse, *v. n.* To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, páse, *v. a.* To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, páste, *a.* Having a particular gait.

PACER, pá'súr, *s.* He that paces; a pad.

PACIFICATION, pás-sè-fè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying. [maker.

PACIFICATOR, pás-sè-fè-ká'túr, *s.* Peace-

PACIFICATORY, pá-sí'fè-ká-túr-è, *a.* Tending to make peace. [gentle, appeasing.

PACIFICK, pá-sí'fík, *a.* Peace-making, mild,

PACIFIER, pás'sè-fl-úr, *s.* One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pás'sè-flí, *v. a.* To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.

PACK, pák, *s.* A large bundle of any thing

tied up for carriage; a burden a load a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.

To PACK, pák, *v. a.* To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To PACK, pák, *v. n.* To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, pák'klóth, *s.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pák'kúr, *s.* One who binds up bales for carriage. [letters.

PACKET, pák'kít, *s.* A small pack, a mail of

To PACKET, pák'kít, *v. a.* To bind up in parcels

PACKHORSE, pák'hórsé, *s.* A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pák'sád-dí, *s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pák'thréd, *s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels. [venant.

PACT, pákt, *s.* A contract, a bargain, a co-

PACTION, pák'shún, *s.* A bargain, a covenant. [venant.

PACTITIOUS, pák-tísh'ús, *a.* Settled by co-

PAD, pád, *s.* The road, a footpath; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To PAD, pád, *v. n.* To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

PADDER, pád'dúr, *s.* A robber, a foot highwayman. A low word.

To PADDLE, pád'dí, *v. n.* To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, pád'dí, *s.* An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, pád'dí-úr, *s.* One who paddles.

PADDOCK, pád'dúk, *s.* A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, pád'dúk, *s.* A small enclosure for deer.

PADLOCK, pád'lók, *s.* A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link. [padlock.

To PADLOCK, pád'lók, *v. a.* To fasten with a

PÆAN, pè'án, *s.* A song of triumph, so called from its beginning with *lò*, an adverb of rejoicing, and *Haíav*, one of the names of Apollo; so that a *pæan*, or an *io pæan*, among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *huzza*.

PAGAN, pá'gán, *s.* A heathen, one not a christian.

PAGAN, pá'gán, *a.* Heathenish.

PAGANISM, pá'gán-ízm, *s.* Heathenism.

PAGE, pádje, *s.* One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.

To PAGE, pádje, *v. a.* To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.

PAGEANT, pád'jünt, *s.* A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.

PAGEANT, pád'jünt, *a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

To PAGEANT, pád'jünt, *v. a.* To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.

PAGEANTRY, pád'jün-trè, *s.* Pomp, show.

PAGINAL, pád'jè-nál, *a.* Consisting of pages. Not used.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....pline, pin....nò, mòve, nòr, not....

PAGOD, pà'gòd, *s.* An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAID, pàde. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Pay.*

PAIL, pàle, *s.* A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pàle'fùl, *s.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pèl-mèl', *a.* Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written *pellmell.*

PAIN, pàne, *s.* Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throes of childbirth.

PAINFUL, pàne'fùl, *a.* Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain; afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, pàne'fùl-lè, *ad.* With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, pàne'fùl-nès, *s.* Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.

PAINIM, pà'nìm, *s.* In the old romances, a Pagan, an infidel.

PAINIM, pà'nìm, *a.* Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, pàne'lès, *a.* Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, pànz'tà-kùr, *s.* Labourer, laborious person. [industrious.

PAINSTAKING, pànz'tà-kìng, *a.* Laborious,

To PAINT, pànt, *v. a.* To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours. [face.

To PAINT, pànt, *v. n.* To lay colours on the

PAINT, pànt, *s.* Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pàn'tùr, *s.* One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

PAINTING, pàn'tìng, *s.* The act of representing objects by delineation and colours; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on

PAINTURE, pàn'tshùre, *s.* The art of painting.

PAIR, pàre, *s.* Two things suiting one another, as, a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pàre, *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pàre, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite as a correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, pàl'làs, *s.* A royal house, a house eminently splendid.

PALANQUIN, pàl-àn-keèn', *s.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves. [ing to the taste.

PALATABLE, pàl'lát-tà-bl, *a.* Gustful, pleas-

PALATE, pàl'lát, *s.* The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALATICK, pàl-lát'tík, *a.* Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, pàl'lá-tìn, *s.* One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate. [privileges.

PALATINE, pàl'lá-tìn, *a.* Possessing royal

PALE, pàle, *a.* Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high-coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

To PALE, pàle, *v. a.* To make pale.

PALE, pàle, *s.* Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or

territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To PALE, pàle, *v. a.* To enclose with pales to enclose, to encompass. [med.

PALEEYED, pàle'ide, *a.* Having eyes dim-

PALEFACED, pàle'fàste, *a.* Having the face wan. [not ruddily.

PALELY, pàle'lè, *ad.* Wanly, not freshly,

PALENESS, pàle'nès, *s.* Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALENDAR, pàl'lèn-dâr, *s.* A kind of coasting vessel.

PALEOUS, pà'lè-ùs, *a.* Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pàl'lít, *s.* A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pàl'frè, or pàl'frè, *s.* A small horse fit for ladies.

PALINDROME, pàl'ín-dròme, *s.* A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward. [generation.

PALINGENESIA pàl-ín-jè-nè'zhè-à, *s.* A re-

PALINODE, pàl'lin-òde, } *s.* A recantation.

PALINODY, pàl'lin-ò-dè, }

PALISADE, pàl-lè-sàde', } *s.* Pales set by

PALISADO, pàl-lè-sà'dò, }

way of enclosure or defence. [with palisades.

To PALISADE, pàl-lè-sàde', *v. a.* To enclose

PALISH, pàle'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale.

PALL, pàll, *s.* A cloak or mantle of state;

the mantle of an archbishop; the covering

thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pàll, *v. a.* To cloke, to invest.

To PALL, pàll, *v. n.* To grow vapid, to be-

come insipid.

To PALL, pàll, *v. a.* To make insipid or va-

pide; to make spiritless, to dispirit; to weak-

en; to cloy.

PALLET, pàl'lít, *s.* A small bed, a mean bed;

a small measure formerly used by chirur-

geons. [robe.

PALLIAMENT, pàl'lè-à-mènt, *s.* A dress, a

To PALLIATE, pàl'lè-àte, *v. a.* To cover

with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by fa-

vourable representations; to cure imperfect-

ly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pàl-lè-à'shùn, *s.* Extenuation,

alleviation, favourable representation; im-

perfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pàl'lè-à-tív, *a.* Extenuating,

favourably representative; mitigating, not

removing, not radically curative. [gating.

PALLIATIVE, pàl'lè-à-tív, *s.* Something miti-

PALLID, pàl'líd, *a.* Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pàm, *s.* A tree, of which the branches

were worn in token of victory; victory, tri-

umph; the inner part of the hand; a mea-

sure of length, comprising three inches.

To PALM, pàm, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm

of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud;

to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALMER, pàm'ùr, *s.* A pilgrim; so called,

because they who returned from the Holy

Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pàl-mèt'tò, *s.* A species of the

palm-tree: in the West Indies the inhabit-

ants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pàl-míf'fèr-ùs, *a.* Bearing

palms.

tube, túb, butt ðíl pòund thin, THIS.

PALMPEDE, pâl'mè-pède, *a.* Webfooted.
PALMISTER, pâl'mís-túr, *s.* One who deals in palmistry.
PALMISTRY, pâl'mís-trè, *s.* The cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.
PALMY, pâl'mè, *a.* Bearing palms.
PALPABILITY, pâl-pâ-bl'lè-tè, *s.* Quality of being perceivable to the touch.
PALPABLE, pâl'pâ-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.
PALPABLENESS, pâl'pâ-bl nès, *s.* Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.
PALPABLY, pâl'pâ-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.
PALPATION, pâl-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of feeling.
To PALPITATE, pâl'pè-tâte, *v. a.* To beat as the heart, to flutter.
PALPITATION, pâl-pè-tâ'shûn, *s.* Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.
PALSGRAVE, pâl'z'gràve, *s.* A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.
PALSICAL, pâl'zè-kâl, *a.* Afflicted with the palsy, paralytick.
PALSIED, pâl'zid, *a.* Diseased with a palsy.
PALSY, pâl'zè, *s.* A privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both.
To PALTER, pâl'túr, *v. n.* To shift, to dodge.
PALTERER, pâl'túr-úr, *s.* An insincere dealer, a shifter. [paltry.
PALTRINESS, pâl'trè-nès, *s.* The state of being paltry.
PALTRY, pâl'trè, *a.* Sorry, despicable, mean.
PALY, pâl'lè, *a.* Pale. Obsolete.
PAM, pâm, *s.* The knave of clubs, in the game of Loo.
To PAMPER, pâm'pûr, *v. a.* To glut, to fill with food.
PAMPHLET, pâm'flèt, *s.* A small book, properly a book sold unbound.
PAMPHLETEER, pâm-flèt-tèer', *s.* A scribbler of small books.
PAN, pân, *s.* A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as, the brain Pan.
PANACEA, pân-â-sè-â, *s.* A universal medicine.
PANACEA, pân-â-sè-â, *s.* An herb.
PANCAKE, pân'kâk, *s.* Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan.
PANADO, pân-nâ'dò, *s.* Food made by boiling bread in water.
PANCREAS, pâng'krè-âs, *s.* The sweetbread.
PANCREATICK, pâng-krè-ât'tík, *a.* Contained in the pancreas.
PANCY, } pân'sè, *s.* A flower, a kind of
FANSY, } violet.
PANDECT, pân'dèkt, *s.* A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.
PANDEMICK, pân-dèm'mík, *a.* Incident to a whole people.
PANDER, pân'dûr, *s.* A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.
To PANDER, pân'dûr, *v. a.* To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. [like.
PANDERLY, pân'dûr-lè, *a.* Pimping, pimp-
PANDICULATION, pân-dík-kù-lâ'shûn, *s.* The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.
PANE, pâne, *s.* A square of glass: a piece

mixed in variegated works with other pieces.
PANEGYRICK, pân-nè-jèr'rik, *s.* An eulogy, an encomiastick piece.
PANEGYRIST, pân-nè-jèr'ríst, *s.* One that writes praise, encomiast.
To PANEGYRIZE, pân-nè-jè-ríze, *v. a.* To praise highly.
PANEL, pân'níl, *s.* A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.
PANG, pâng, *s.* Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.
To PANG, pâng, *v. a.* To torment.
PANICK, pân'ník, *s.* A sudden and groundless fear.
PANICK, pân'ník, *a.* Sudden and violent fear without cause.
PANNEL, pân'níl, *s.* A kind of rustick saddle.
PANNICLE, pân'nè-kl, } *s.* A plant of the
PANNICK, pân'ník, } millet kind.
PANNIER, pân'yûr, *s.* A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.
PANOPLY, pân'nò-plè, *s.* Complete armour.
To PANT, pânt, *v. a.* To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.
PANT, pânt, *s.* Palpitation, motion of the heart.
PANTALON, pân-tâ-lòon', *s.* A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.
PANTHEON, pân-thè'ûn, *s.* A temple of all the gods.
PANTHER, pân'thûr, *s.* A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.
PANTILE, pân'tile, *s.* A gutter tile. [tion.
PANTINGLY, pân'ting-lè, *ad.* With palpitation.
PANTLER, pânt'lûr, *s.* The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.
PANTOFLE, pân-tòò'fl, *s.* French. A slipper.
PANTOMIME, pân'tò-mime, *s.* One who has the power of universal mimicry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.
PANTRY, pân'trè, *s.* The room in which provisions are repositied.
PAP, pâp, *s.* The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.
PAPA, pâ-pâ', *s.* A fond name for father used in many languages.
PAPACY, pâ'pâ-sè, *s.* Popedom, office or dignity of bishops of Rome.
PAPAL, pâ'pâl, *a.* Belonging to the Pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.
PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâv'vèr-rûs, *a.* Resembling poppies. [write and print.
PAPER, pâ'pûr, *s.* Substance on which men
PAPER, pâ'pûr, *a.* Any thing slight or thin, made of paper.
To PAPER, pâ'pûr, *v. a.* To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.
PAPERMAKER, pâ'pûr-mâ-kûr, *s.* One who makes paper.
PAPERMILL, pâ'pûr-míl, *s.* A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Fate, făr, făll, făt....mê, mêt....pline, pln....nô, nôve, nôr, nôt....

PAPESCENT, pã-pês'sent, *a.* Containing pap, pulpy. [various colours.
PAPILIO, pã-pîl'yô, *s.* A butterfly, a moth of
PAPILIONACEOUS, pã-pîl-yô-nã'shûs, *a.* Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.
PAPILLARY, pãp'pîl-ã-rê, *a.* Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.
PAPILLOUS, pã-pîl'lûs, *a.* The same with *Papillary*.
PAPIST, pã'pîst, *s.* An appellation given by Protestants to one that adheres to the communion of the Pope and Church of Rome.
PAPISTICAL, pã-pîs'tê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the religion of those called Papists.
PAPISTRY, pã'pîs-trê, *s.* A name given by Protestants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholics.
PAPPOUS, pãp'pûs, *a.* Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy. [divided.
PAPPY, pãp'pê, *a.* Soft, succulent, easily
PAR, pâr, *s.* State of equality, equivalence, equal value.
PARABLE, pâr'rã-bl, *s.* A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.
PARABOLA, pã-rãb'bô-lã, *s.* One of the conick sections.
PARABOLICAL, pâr-rã-bôl'lê-kâl, } *a.* Ex-
PARABOLICK, pâr-rã-bôl'îk, } pressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.
PARABOLICALLY, pâr-rã-bôl'lê-kâl-ê, *ad.* By way of parable or similitude, in the form of a parabola.
PARABOLISM, pã-rãb'bô-lîsm, *s.* In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.
PARABOLOID, pã-rãb'bô-lôîd, *s.* A paraboliform curve in geometry.
PARACENTESIS, pâr-ã-sên-tê'sîs, *s.* That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out matter, as tapping in a tympany.
PARACENTRICAL, pâr-rã-sên'trê-kal, } *a.*
PARACENTRICK, pâr-ã-sên'trîk, } Deviating from circularity.
PARADE, pâr-rãde', *s.* Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.
PARADIGM, pâr'ã-dîm, *s.* Example.
PARADISIACAL, pâr-ã-dê-zî'ã-kâl, *a.* Suiting paradise, making paradise.
PARADISE, pâr'rã-dîse, *s.* The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.
PARADOX, pâr'rã-dôks, *s.* A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.
PARADOXICAL, pâr-ã-dôk'sê-kâl, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.
PARADOXICALLY, pâr-ã-dôk'sê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.
PARADOXICALNESS, pâr-ã-dôk'sê-kâl-nês, *s.* State of being paradoxical.
PARADOXOLOGY, pâr-ã-dôk-sôl'lô-jê, *s.* The use of paradoxes.
PARAGOGE, pâr-ã-gô'jê, *s.* A figure whereby

a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as, *my deary* for *my dear*.

PARAGON, pâr'rã-gôn, *s.* A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pâr'rã-gôn, *v. a.* To compare; to equal. [of a discourse.

PARAGRAPH, pâr'rã-gráf, *s.* A distinct part

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pâr-rã-gráf'fê-kâl-lê, *ad.* By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pâr-âl-lâk'tê-kâl, } *a.*

PARALLACTICK, pâr-râl-lâk'tîk, } Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pâr'râl-lâks, *s.* The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl, *a.* Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl, *s.* Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, comparison made; any thing resembling another.

To PARALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl, *v. a.* To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pâr'râl-lêl-îzm, *s.* State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâr-ã-lêl'lô-grâm, *s.* In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâr-ã-lêl-lô-grâm'mê-kâl, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, pâr-ã-lêl-lô-pl'pêd, *s.* A prism whose base is a parallelogram.

To PARALOGIZE, pã-râl'ô-jîze, *v. n.* To reason sophistically. [ment.

PARALOGISM, pâr-râl'lô-jîzm, *s.* A false argu-

PARALOGY, pâr-râl'lô-jê, *s.* False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pã-râl'ê-sîs, *s.* A palsy.

To PARALYZE, pâr'ã-lîze, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.

PARALYTICAL, pâr-ã-lît'tê-kâl, } *a.* Palsied,

PARALYTICK, pâr-ã-lît'tîk, } inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-ã-môunt', *a.* Superiour, having the highest jurisdiction; as, Lord Paramount, the chief of the signiory; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-ã-môunt', *s.* The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr-rã-môor, *s.* French. A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pâr'rã-nîmf, *s.* A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPEGM, pâr'ã-pêm, *s.* A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations.

PARAPEGMA, pâr-ã-pêg'mã, *s.* The same as *Parapegm*. Plural, *Parapegmata*.

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ðîl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

PARAPET, pâr'rá-pét, *s.* A wall breast high.
PARAPHERNALIA, pâr-â-fér-nâ'lè-â, *s.* Goods in the wife's disposal.
PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr-râ-fè-mò'sîs, *s.* Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.
PARAPHRASE, pâr'rá-frâze, *s.* A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.
To PARAPHRASE, pâr'rá-trâze, *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.
PARAPHRAST, pâr'rá-frâst, *s.* A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.
PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr-â-frâs'tè-kâl, } *a.* Lax
PARAPHRASTICK, pâr-â-frâs'tik, }
 in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.
PARAPHRENITIS, pâr-â-frè-nl'tîs, *s.* An inflammation of the diaphragm.
PARASANG, pâr'â-sâng, *s.* A Persian measure of length.
PARASITE, pâr'â-slte, *s.* One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.
PARASITICAL, pâr-â-slt'tè-kâl, } *a.* Flatter-
PARASITICK, pâr-â-slt'tik, }
 ing, wheedling.
PARASOL, pâr'rá-sòl, *s.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.
PARATHESIS, pâr-râth'è-sîs, *s.* A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, [].
To PARBOIL, pâr'bòil, *v. a.* To half boil.
PARCEL, pâr'sîl, *s.* A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.
To PARCEL, pâr'sîl, *v. a.* To divide into portions, to make up into a mass.
To PARCH, pâr'tsh, *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially.
To PARCH, pâr'tsh, *v. n.* To be scorched.
PARCHMENT, pâr'tsh'mént, *s.* Skins dressed for the writer.
PARD, pârd, } *s.* The leopard; in
PARDALE, pâr'dâle, }
 Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.
To PARDON, pâr'dn, *v. a.* To excuse an offender, to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.
PARDON, pâr'dn, *s.* Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.
PARDONABLE, pâr'dn-â-bl, *a.* Venial, excusable.
PARDONABLENESS, pâr'dn-â-bl-nès, *s.* Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.
PARDONABLY, pâr'dn-â-blè, *ad.* Venially, excusably. [another.
PARDONER, pâr'dn-ûr, *s.* One who forgives
To PARE, pâre, *v. a.* To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.
PAREGORICK, pâr-è-gôr'îk, *a.* In medicine,

having the power to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENCHYMA, pâ-rén'kè-mâ, *s.* A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, pâr-én-kîm'â-tûs, } *a.*
PARENCHYMOUS, pâ-rén'kè-mûs, }

Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pâ-rén'è-sîs, *s.* Persuasion.

PARENT, pâ'rènt, *s.* A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâr'rén-tâdje, *s.* Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâ-rén'tâl, *a.* Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâ-rén'thè-sîs, *s.* A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ().

PARENTHETICAL, pâr-én-thét'è-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pâ'rûr, *s.* An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pâr-hè'lè-ûn, *s.* A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pâ-rl'è-tâl, *a.* Constituting the sides or walls. [any thing, the rind.

PARING, pâ'rîng, *s.* That which is pared off

PARISH, pâr'rîsh, *s.* The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'rîsh, *a.* Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish. [belongs to the parish.

PARISHIONER, pâ-rîsh'un-ûr, *s.* One that

PARITOR, pâr'rè-tûr, *s.* A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'rè-tè, *s.* Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pârk, *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pârk'ûr, *s.* A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pârk'lèvz, *s.* An herb.

PARLE, pârl, *s.* Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

To PARLEY, pâr'lè, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

PARLEY, pâr'lè, *s.* Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pâr'lè-mént, *s.* The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-lè-mén'tâ-rè, *a.* Enacted by parliament, suiting parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pâr'lûr, *s.* A room, in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pâr'lûs, *a.* Keen, sprightly, wag-gish. Not in use. [parish.

PAROCHIAL, pâ-rò'kè-âl, *a.* Belonging to a

PARODY, pâr'rò-dè, *s.* A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and, by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose.

To PARODY, pâr'rò-dè, *v. a.* To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, pâr-ôn'nè-mûs, *a.* Resembling another word. [ance.

PAROLE, pâ-ròlè, *s.* Word given as an assur-

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plae, pîn. . . . nè, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

PARONOMASIA, pâr-ô-nô-mâ'zhê-â, *s.* A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to, as, "They are *fiends* not *friends*."

PAROQUET, pâr'ô-kêt, *s.* A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pâr-rôt'tîd, *a.* Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pâr-rô'tîs, *s.* A tumour in the glands behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pâr'rôk-sîzm, *s.* A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pâr'rê-slde, *s.* One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pâr-rê-sl'dâl, } *a.* Relating
PARRICIDIOUS, pâr-rê-sîd'yûs, } to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pâr'rût, *s.* A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To **PARRY**, pâr'rê, *v. n.* To put by thrusts, to fence.

To **PARSE**, pârse, *v. a.* To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs, *a.* Covetous, frugal, sparing. [Frugally, sparingly.]

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs-lê, *ad.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs-nês, *s.* A disposition to spare.

PARSIMONY, pâr'sê-mûn-ê, *s.* Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

PARSLEY, pâr'slê, } *s.* Plants.

PARSNIP, pâr'snîp, }

PARSON, pâr'sn, *s.* The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians. [parish.]

PARSONAGE, pâr'sn-âje, *s.* The benefice of a

PART, pâr't, *s.* Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good Part, in ill Part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties: quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pâr't, *ad.* Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To **PART**, pâr't, *v. a.* To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

To **PART**, pâr't, *v. n.* To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pâr't-â-bl, *a.* Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pâr'tâdje, *s.* Division, act of sharing or parting.

To **PARTAKE**, pâr-tâke', *v. n.* Pret. *I* *Per-took*. Part. pass. *Partaken*. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To **PARTAKE**, pâr-tâke', *v. a.* To share, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pâr-tâ'kâr, *s.* A partner in pos-

sessions, a sharer in any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pâr'târ, *s.* One that parts or separates. [division of ground.]

PARTERRE, pâr-târe', *s.* French. A level

PARTIAL, pâr'shâl, *a.* Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question, more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pâr-shê-âl'lê-tê, *s.* Unequal state of the judgment in favour of one above the other. [partial.]

To **PARTIALIZE**, pâr'shâl-lze, *v. a.* To make

PARTIALLY, pâr'shâl-lê, *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-tê-bl'lê-tê, *s.* Divisibility, separability.

PARTIBLE, pâr'tê-bl, *a.* Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tîs'sê-pâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tîs'sê-pânt, *a.* Sharing, having share or part.

To **PARTICIPATE**, pâr-tîs'sê-pâte, *v. n.* To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

To **PARTICIPATE**, pâr-tîs'sê-pâte, *v. a.* To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tîs-sê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pâr-tê-sîp'pê-âl, *a.* Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pâr-tê-sîp'pê-âl-lê, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pâr'tê-sîp-pl, *s.* A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pâr'tê-kl, *s.* Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tîk'û-lûr, *a.* Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tîk'û-lûr, *s.* A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pâr-tîk-kû-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private accident, something peculiar.

To **PARTICULARIZE**, pâr-tîk'kû-lâ-rîze, *v. a.* To mention distinctly, to detail, to show minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pâr-tîk'kû-lâr-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pâr'tê-zân, *s.* A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

PARTITION, pâr-tîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, pâr-tîsh'ûn, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

PARTLET, pâr'tlèt, *s.* A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band

PARTLY, pâr'tlè, *ad.* In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pâr'tnûr, *s.* Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pâr'tnûr, *v. a.* To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pâr'tnûr-shîp, *s.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pâr-tòók', *pret. of Partake.*

PARTRIDGE, pâr'trîdjé, *s.* A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pâr-tù-rè-ènt, *a.* About to bring forth. [of being about to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pâr-tshù-rîsh'ûn, *s.* The state

PARTY, pâr'tè, *s.* A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pâr'tè-kûl-lûrd, *a.* Having diversity of colours. [an abetter of a party.

PARTY-MAN, pâr'tè-mân, *s.* A factious person;

PARTY-WALL, pâr'tè-wáll', *s.* Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, pâr've-tùde, *s.* Littleness, minuteness.

PARVITY, pâr've-tè, *s.* Littleness.

PASCHAL, pàs'kâl, *a.* Relating to the pass-over; relating to Easter.

To PASH, pâsh, *v. a.* To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pâsk'flòû-ûr, *s.* A plant.

PASQUIN, pàs'kwîn, *s.* A lam-

PASQUINADE, pàs-kwîn-âde', *s.* Poon.

To PASS, pàs, *v. n.* To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

To PASS, pàs, *v. a.* To go beyond; to go through, as, the horse Passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To pass

away, to spend, to waste; To pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; To pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; To come to pass, to be effected.

PASS, pàs, *s.* A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pàs'sâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASSADO, pàs-sâ'dò, *s.* A push, a thrust.

PASSAGE, pàs'sîdjé, *s.* Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.

PASSED, pâst. *Pret. and part. of Pass.*

PASSENGER, pàs'sîn jûr, *s.* A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pàs'sûr, *s.* One who passes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pàs-sè-bîl'lè-tè, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pàs'sè-bl, *a.* Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pàs'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSING, pàs'sîng, *part. a.* Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pàs'sîng-bèl, *s.* The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pâsh'ûn, *s.* Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger, zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pâsh'ûn-flòû-ûr, *s.* A plant

PASSION-WEEK, pâsh'ûn-wèék', *s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pâsh'ûn-nât, *a.* Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pâsh'ûn-nât-lè, *ad.* With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pâsh'ûn-nât-nès, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pàs'sîv, *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar; a verb passive is that which signifies passion.

PASSIVELY, pàs'sîv-lè, *ad.* With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pàs'sîv-nès, *s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pàs-sîv've-tè, *s.* Passiveness.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . pîne pîn . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt . . .

PASSOVER, pàs'ò-vûr, *s.* A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pàs'pòrt, *s.* Permission of egress.

PAST, pàst, *part. a.* Properly *Passed*. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, pàst, *s.* Elliptically used for past time.

PAST, pàst, *prep.* Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, pàste, *s.* Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pàste, *v. a.* To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, pàste'bòrd, *s.* A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pàste'bòrd, *a.* Made of paste-board.

PASTER, pàs'tûrn, *s.* The distance between the joint next the foot and the corner of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pàs'tîl, *s.* A roll of paste; a kind of pencil. [diversion.

PASTIME, pàs'tîme, *s.* Sport, amusement.

PASTOR, pàs'tûr, *s.* A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pàs'tûr-âl, *a.* Rural, rustick, be-seeming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

PASTORAL, pàs'tûr-âl, *s.* A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pà'strè, *s.* The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRYCOOK, pà'strè-kòòk, *s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. [pasture.

PASTURABLE, pàs'tshù-rá-bl, *a.* Fit for

PASTURAGE, pàs'tshù-ràdjè, *s.* The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pàs'tshùre, *s.* Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education. [pasture.

To PASTURE, pàs'tshùre, *v. a.* To place in a

To PASTURE, pàs'tshùre, *v. n.* To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pàs'tè, *s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish; a pie.

PAT, pát, *a.* Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

PAT, pát, *a.* A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pát, *v. a.* To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACON, pát-tá-kòòn', *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eightpence English.

To PATCH, pátsh, *v. a.* To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pátsh, *s.* A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put

on the face; a small particle; a parcel of land. [botcher.

PATCHER, pátsh'ûr, *s.* One that patches, a

PATCHERY, pátsh'ûr-è, *s.* Botchery bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pátsh'wûrk, *s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pàte, *s.* The head.

PATED, pà'tèd, *a.* Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, pát-tè-fák'shûn, *s.* Act or state of opening.

PATEN, pát'èn, *s.* A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, pát'tènt, or pà'tènt, *a.* Open to the perusal of all, as, letters Patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, pát'tènt, *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. [patent.

PATENTEE, pát-tènt-tèè', *s.* One who has a

PATERNAL, pà-tér'nâl, *a.* Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pà-tèr'nè-tè, *s.* Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, pàth, *s.* Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pà-thèt'tè-kâl, { *a.* Affecting

PATHETICK, pà-thèt'tîk, { the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pà-thèt'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pà-thèt'tè-kâl-nès, *s.* Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions. [ed with paths.

PATHLESS, pàth'lès, *a.* Untrodden, not mark-

PATHOGNOMONICK, pà-thòg-nò-mòn'îk, *a.* Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease, not symptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, pàth-ò-lòd'jè-kâl, *a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pà-thòl'lò-jîst, *s.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pà-thòl'lò-jè, *s.* That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOIEA, pàth-ò-pòl'è-â, *s.* (From the Greek πάθος, *passion*, and ποίω, *to cause*). The act of moving the passions; the method made use of to move the passions; an address to the passions.

PATHOS, pà'thòs, *s.* (From the Greek.) Passion, warmth, affection of mind.

PATHWAY, pàth'wâ, *s.* A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pà-tîb'bù-lâ-rè, *a.* Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pà'shènsè, *s.* The power of suffering, endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pà'shènt, *a.* Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pà'shènt, *s.* That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

PATIENTLY, pá'shént-lé, *ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction: without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pá'tín, *s.* The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pá'tlé, *ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pá tré-árk, *s.* One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pá-tré-ár'kál, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchic patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pá-tré-ár'kát, } *s.* A

PATRIARCHSHIP, pá'tré-árk-shíp, } *s.* A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pá'rè-ár-kè, *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pá-trísh'ún, *a.* Senatorial, noble, not plebeian. [among the Romans.

PATRICIAN, pá-trísh'ún, *s.* A nobleman

PATRIMONIAL, pá'tré-mó'nè-ál, *a.* Possessed by inheritance. [possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pá'tré-mún-nè, *s.* An estate

PATRIOT, pá'tré-út, *s.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pá'tré út-ízm, *s.* Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pá-tróle', *s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To **PATROL**, pá-tróle', *v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pá'trún, *s.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pá'trún-ídje, *s.* Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pá'tró-nál, *a.* Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

PATRONESS, pá'trún-ès, *s.* A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

To **PATRONISE**, pá'tró-nlze, *v. a.* To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, pá'tró-ním'mík, *a.* Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN OF A PILLAR, pá'tín, *s.* Its base.

PATTEN, pá'tín, *s.* A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women. [makes pattens.

PATTENMAKER, pá'tín-má-kár, *s.* He that

To **PATTER**, pá'túr, *v. n.* To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pá'túrn, *s.* The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCILOQUY, páw-síl'ò-kwè, *s.* A short speech, speaking little.

PAUCITY, páw'sè-té, *s.* Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To **PAVE**, páve, *v. a.* To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, páve'mént, *s.* Stones or bricks laid on the ground stone floor.

PAVER, pá'vúr, } *s.* One who lays with

PAVIER, páve'yúr, } *s.* stones.

PAVILION, pá-víl'yún, *s.* A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To **PAVILION**, pá-víl'yún, *v. a.* To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pánsh, *s.* The belly, the region of the guts. [the belly, to exenterate.

To **PAUNCH**, pánsh, *v. a.* To pierce or rip

PAUPER, páw'púr, *s.* A poor person.

PAUSE, páwz, *s.* A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph, apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing, thus;—a stop of intermission in musick.

To **PAUSE**, páwz, *v. n.* To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, páw'zúr, *s.* He who pauses, he who deliberates. [hand, ludicrously.

PAW, páw, *s.* The foot of a beast of prey;

To **PAW**, páw, *v. n.* To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

To **PAW**, páw, *v. a.* To strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, páwd, *a.* Having paws, broad; footed. [in pledge.

To **PAWN**, páwn, *v. a.* To pledge, to give

PAWN, páwn, *s.* Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

PAWNBROKER, páwn'brò-kúr, *s.* One who lends money upon pledge.

To **PAY**, pá, *v. a.* To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pá, *s.* Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

PAYABLE, pá'á-bl, *a.* Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pá'dá, *s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

PAYER, pá'úr, *s.* One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pá'más-túr, *s.* One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pá'mént, *s.* The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward, chastisement, sound beating.

PEA, pé, *s.* A well known kind of pulse.

PEACE, pése, *s.* Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

PEACE, pése, *interj.* A word commanding silence.

PEACE OFFERING, pése-óff'úr-íng, *s.* Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pése'á-bl, *a.* Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

PEACEABLENESS, pèse'ā-bl-nēs. *s.* Quietness, disposition to peace.
PEACEABLY, pèse'ā-blé, *ad.* Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.
PEACEFUL, pèse'fūl, *a.* Quiet, not in war, pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.
PEACEFULLY, pèse'fūl-lé, *ad.* Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.
PEACEFULNESS, pèse'fūl-nēs, *s.* Quiet, freedom from disturbance.
PEACEMAKER, pèse'mā-kūr, *s.* One who reconciles differences.
PEACEPARTED, pèse'pār-tēd, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.
PEACH, pētsh, *s.* A fruit-tree; the fruit.
To PEACH, pētsh, *v. a.* Corrupted from *Im-peach*; to accuse of some crime.
PEACH-COLOURED, pētsh'kūl-lūrd, *a.* Of a colour like a peach. [cock.
PEACHICK, pētsh'k, *s.* The chicken of a pea-
PEACOCK, pē'kōk, *s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.
PEAHEN, pē'hēn, *s.* The female of a peacock.
PEAK, pēke, *s.* The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a head-dress.
To PEAK, pēke, *v. n.* To look sickly.
PEAL, pēle, *s.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon. [loud.
To PEAL, pēle, *v. n.* To play solemnly and
To PEAL, pēle, *v. a.* To assail with noise.
PEAR, pāre, *s.* The name of a well known fruit-tree; the fruit.
PEARL, pērl, *s.* A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.
PEARLED, pērl'd, *a.* Adorned or set with pearls. [the eye.
PEARLEYED, pērl'ldē, *a.* Having a speck in
PEARLGRASS, pērl'grās, }
PEARLPLANT, pērl'plānt, } *s.* Plants.
PEARLWORT, pērl'wūrt, }
PEARLY, pērl'ē, *a.* Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.
PEARMAIN, pāre-māne', *s.* An apple.
PEARTREE, pāre'trēē, *s.* The tree that bears pears.
PEASANT, pēz'zānt, *s.* A hind, one whose business is rural labour.
PEASANTRY, pēz'zānt-rē, *s.* Peasants, rusticks, country people.
PEASCOD, pēs'kōd, } *s.* The husk that con-
PEASHELL, pē'shēl, } tains peas.
PEASE, pēze, *s.* Food of pease.
PEAT, pēte, *s.* A species of turf used for fire.
PEBBLE, pēb'bl, }
PEBBLE-STONE, pēb'bl-stōne, } *s.* A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pēb-bl-krīs'tāl, *s.* Crystal in form of nodules. [ing with pebbles.
PEBBLED, pēb'bld, *a.* Sprinkled or abound-
PEBBLY, pēb'blé, *a.* Full of pebbles.
PECCABILITY, pēk-kā-bl'ē-tē, *s.* State of being subject to sin.
PECCABLE, pēk-kā-bl, *a.* Liable to sin.
PECCADILLO, pēk-kā-dī'lō, *s.* A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.
PECCANCY, pēk'kān-sē, *s.* Bad quality.

PECCANT, pēk'kānt, *a.* Guilty, criminal; ill disposed; offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.
PECK, pēk, *s.* The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.
To PECK, pēk, *v. a.* To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; To peck at, to be continually finding fault with.
PECKER, pēk'kūr, *s.* One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker. [spots.
PECKLED, pēk'kld, *a.* Spotted, varied with
PECTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl, *a.* Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.
PECTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl, *s.* A breastplate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach. [defraud the publick,
To PECULATE, pēk'kū-lāte, *v. n.* To rob or
PECULATION, pēk'kū-lā'shūn, *s.* Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.
PECULATOR, pēk'kū-lā-tūr, *s.* Robber of the publick.
PECULIAR, pē-kū'lē-ūr, *a.* Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.
PECULIARITY, pē-kū'lē-ūr'ē-tē, *s.* Particularity, something found only in one.
PECULIARLY, pē-kū'lē-ūr-lé, *ad.* Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.
PECUNIARY, pē-kū'nē-ūr-ē, *a.* Relating to money, consisting of money.
PEDAGOGUE, pēd'dā-gōg, *s.* One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.
PEDAL, pēdāl, *a.* Belonging to a foot.
PEDALS, pēd'dāls, or pē'dāls, *s.* The large pipes of an organ.
PEDANEUS, pē-dā'nē-ūs, *a.* Going on foot.
PEDANT, pēd'dānt, *s.* A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.
PEDANTICK, pē-dānt'k, }
PEDANTICAL, pē-dānt'kāl, } *a.* Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.
PEDANTICALLY, pē-dānt'kāl-ē, *ad.* With awkward ostentation of learning.
PEDANTRY, pēd'dānt-rē, *s.* Awkward ostentation of needless learning. [trifles.
To PEDDLE, pēd'dl, *v. n.* To be busy about
PEDESTAL, pēd'dēs-tāl, *s.* The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.
PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dēs'trē-ūs, *a.* Not winged, going on foot.
PEDICLE, pēd'dē-kl, *s.* The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.
PEDICULAR, pē-dīk'kū-lār, *a.* Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper.
PEDIGREE, pēd'dē-grē, *s.* Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.
PEDIMENT, pēd'dē-mēt, *s.* In Architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.
PEDLER, pēd'lār, *s.* Properly *Peddler*. One who travels the country with small commodities, contracted from *petty dealer*.
PEDLERY, pēd'lār-ē, *s.* Wares sold by pedlers
PEDDLING, pēd'dl-ing, *a.* Petty dealing, such as pedlers have. [baptism.
PEDOBAPTISM, pēd-dō-bāp'tizm, *s.* Infant
PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-bāp'tist, *s.* One that holds or practises infant baptism.

tube, tub, bull ðil pound thin, This.

To **PEEL**, pèl, *v. a.* To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written *Pill*. [thing.
PEEL, pèl, *s.* The skin or thin rind of any
PEEL, pèl, *s.* A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.
PEELER, pèl'ûr, *s.* One who strips or flays; a plunderer.
To **PEEP**, péep, *v. n.* To make the first appearance; to look sily, closely, or curiously.
PEEP, péep, *s.* First appearance, as at the peep and first break of day; a sly look.
PEEPER, péep'ûr, *s.* A young chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps.
PEEPHOLE, péep'hôle, }
PEEPINGHOLE, péep'ing-hôle, } *s.* Hole through which one may look without being discovered.
PEER, pèer, *s.* Equal, one of the same rank, one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.
To **PEER**, pèer, *v. n.* By contraction from *Appear*. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.
PEERAGE, pèer'idje, *s.* The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.
PEERDOM, pèer'dûm, *s.* Peerage.
PEERESS, pèer'ès, *s.* The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.
PEERLESS, pèer'lès, *a.* Unequalled, having no peer.
PEERLESSNESS, pèer'lès-nès, *s.* Universal superiority.
PEEVISH, pèe'vîsh, *a.* Petulant, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.
PEEVISHLY, pèe'vîsh-lè, *ad.* Angrily, querulously, morosely.
PEEVISHNESS, pèe'vîsh-nès, *s.* Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.
PEG, pég, *s.* A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; To take a peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of *Margaret*.
To **PEG**, pég, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.
PELF, pèlf, *s.* Money, riches in an odious sense.
PELICAN, pèl'lè-kân, *s.* There are two sorts of pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the pelican is erroneously supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.
PELLET, pèl'lît, *s.* A little ball; a bullet, a ball.
PELLETED, pèl'lît-têd, *a.* Consisting of bullets
PELLICLE, pèl'lè-kl, *s.* A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.
PELLITORY, pèl'lè-tûr-è, *s.* An herb.
PELLMELL, pèl-mèl', *ad.* Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.
PELLS, pèlz, *s.* Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *Pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.
PELLUCID, pèl-lû'sîd, *a.* Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.
PELLUCIDITY, pèl-lû'sîd'è-tè, }
PELLUCIDNESS, pèl-lû'sîd-nès, } *s.* Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pèlt, *s.* Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.
PELTMONGER, pèlt'mûng-gûr, *s.* A dealer in raw hides.
To **PELT**, pèlt, *v. a.* To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.
PELTING, pèlt'ing, *a.* This word in *Shakespeare* signifies paltry, pitiful. *Obsolete*.
PELVIS, pèl'vîs, *s.* The lower part of the belly.
PEN, pèn, *s.* An instrument of writing; feather; wing; a small enclosure, a coop.
To **PEN**, pèn, *v. a.* To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.
PENAL, pè'nâl, *a.* Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.
PENALTY, pèn'nâl-tè, }
PENALITY, pè-nâl'lè-tè, } *s.* Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.
PENANCE, pèn'nânse, *s.* Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.
PENCE, pènse, *s.* The plural of *Penny*.
PENCIL, pèn'sîl, *s.* A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.
To **PENCIL**, pèn'sîl, *v. a.* To paint.
PENDANT, pèn'dânt, *s.* A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*. [tion.
PENDENCE, pèn'dènce, *s.* Slopeness, inclination.
PENDENCY, pèn'dèn-sè, *s.* Suspense, delay of decision.
PENDENT, pèn'dènt, *a.* Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.
PENDING, pènd'ing, *a.* Depending, remaining yet undecided.
PENDULOSITY, pèn-jû-lôs'è-tè, }
PENDULOUSNESS, pèn'jû-lûs-nès, } *s.* The state of hanging, suspension.
PENDULOUS, pèn'jû-lûs, *a.* Hanging, not supported below.
PENDULUM, pèn'jû-lûm, *s.* Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.
PENETRABLE, pèn'nè-trâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.
PENETRABILITY, pèn-nè-trâ-bl'è-tè, *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.
PENETRANCY, pèn'nè trân-sè, *s.* Power of entering or piercing.
PENETRANT, pèn'nè-trânt, *a.* Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtile.
To **PENETRATE**, pèn'nè-trâte, *v. a.* To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.
To **PENETRATE**, pèn'nè-trâte, *v. n.* To make way.
PENETRATION, pèn-nè-trâ'shûn, *s.* The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.
PENETRATIVE, pèn'nè-trâ-tîv, *a.* Piercing

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pñe, pñn. . . . nồ, mỗve, nờ, nốt. . . .

sharp, subtile; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pên'nê-tră-tiv-nês, *s.* The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pên'gwîn, *s.* A bird, which though no higher than a large goose, yet weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit, very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pên-in'shù-lă, *s.* A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pên-in'shù-lă-têd, *a.* Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pên'nê-tênsê, *s.* Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life, or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pên'nê-tênt, *a.* Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pên'nê-tênt, *s.* One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pên-nê-tên'shăl, *a.* Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pên-nê-tên'shăl, *s.* A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pên-nê-tên'shă-rê, *s.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pên'nê-tênt-lê, *ad.* With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition. [pens.]

PENKNIFE, pên'nîfe, *s.* A knife used to cut

PENMAN, pên'măn, *s.* One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pên'nânt, *s.* A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pên'nă-têd, *a.* Winged. Pennated, among botanists, is said of those leaves that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.

PENNYLESS, pên'nê-lês, *a.* Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pên'nân, *s.* A small flag or cover.

PENNY, pên'nê, *s.* A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pên-nê-rôe'ăl, *s.* A well known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pên'nê-wâte, *s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pên'nê-wîze', *s.* One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

PENNYWORTH, pên'nê-wûr'th, *s.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than its worth; a small quantity.

PENSILE, pên'sîl, *a.* Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pên'sîl-nês, *s.* The state of hanging.

PENSION, pên'shûn, *s.* An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pên'shûn-ă-rê, *a.* Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pên'shûn-ûr, *s.* One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pên'sîv, *a.* Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

PENSIVELY, pên'sîv-lê, *ad.* With melancholy, sorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pên'sîv-nês, *s.* Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

PENT, pênt. Part. pass. of *Pen.* Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pên-tă-kăp'shù-lăr, *a.* Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pên'tă-kôrd, *s.* An instrument with five strings. [sides.]

PENTAEDROUS, pên-tă-ê-drûs, *a.* Having five

PENTAGON, pên'tă-gôn, *s.* A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pên-tăg'ô-năl, *a.* Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pên-tăm'mê-tûr, *s.* A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pên-tăng'gù-lăr, *a.* Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pên-tă-pêt'tă-lûs, *a.* Having five petals.

PENTASTYLE, pên'tă-stîle, *s.* In Architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pên'tă-tûke, *s.* The five books of Moses. [the Jews.]

PENTECOST, pên'tê-kôste, *s.* A feast among

PENTHOUSE, pên'thôuse, *s.* A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pên'tîle, *s.* A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENT UP, pênt, *part. a.* Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pên-nûl'tê-mă, *s.* The last syllable but one.

PENULTIMATE, pên-nûl'tê-mâte, *a.* Belonging to the last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pên-nûm'bră, *s.* An imperfect shadow.

PENURIOUS, pên-nû-rê-ûs, *a.* Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSLY, pên-nû-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pên-nû-rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Niggardliness, parsimony.

PENURY, pên'nû-rê, *s.* Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pê'ô-nê, *s.* A flower.

PEOPLE, pêe'pl, *s.* A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles: persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general. [bitants.]

To PEOPLE, pêe'pl, *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.

PEPPER, pêp'pûr, *s.* An aromatic pungent kind of spice brought from India.

To PEPPER, pêp'pûr, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pêp'pûr-bôks, *s.* A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pêp'pûr-kôrn, *s.* Any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pêp'pûr-mînt, *s.* Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pêp'pûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

PEPTICK, pêp'tîk, *a.* Helping digestion.

PERADVENTURE, pêr-ăd-vên'tshûre, *ad.* Perhaps, may be, by chance.

tàbe, tũo, bũll . . . ðĩl . . . pũnd . . . ðĩn, THIS.

To PERAMBULATE, pẽr-ãm'bũ-láte, *v. a.* To walk through; to survey by passing through.
PERAMBULATION, pẽr-ãm-bũ-lá'shũn, *s.* The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.
PERCEIVABLE, pẽr-sẻ'vẻ-bl, *a.* Perceptible, such as falls under perception.
PERCEIVABLY, pẽr-sẻ'vẻ-blẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.
To PERCEIVE, pẽr-sẻve', *v. a.* To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.
PERCEPTIBILITY, pẽr-sẻp-tẻ-bẻl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIBLE, pẽr-sẻp'tẻ-bl, *a.* Such as may be known or observed.
PERCEPTIBLY, pẽr-sẻp'tẻ-blẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived.
PERCEPTION, pẽr-sẻp'shũn, *s.* The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.
PERCEPTIVE, pẽr-sẻp'tẻv, *a.* Having the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVITY, pẽr-sẻp'tẻv'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The power of perception or thinking.
PERCH, pẻtsh, *s.* A kind of fish.
PERCH, pẻtsh, *s.* A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit. [bird.]
To PERCH, pẻtsh, *v. n.* To sit or roost as a
To PERCH, pẻtsh, *v. a.* To place on a perch.
PERCHANCE, pẻr-tshẻnẻ', *ad.* Perhaps, per adventure.
PERCIPIENT, pẻr-sẻp'ẻẻ-ẻnt, *a.* Perceiving, having the power of perception.
PERCIPIENT, pẻr-sẻp'ẻẻ-ẻnt, *s.* One that has the power of perceiving.
To PERCOLATE, pẻr-kẻl-láte, *v. a.* To strain.
PERCOLATION, pẻr-kẻl-lá'shũn, *s.* The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.
To PERCUSS, pẻr-kẻs', *v. a.* To strike.
PERCUSSION, pẻr-kẻsh'ủn, *s.* The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.
PERCUTIENT, pẻr-kẻ'shẻnt, *a.* Striking, having the power to strike.
PERDITION, pẻr-dẻsh'ủn, *s.* Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.
PERDUE, pẻr-dẻ', *ad.* Closely, in ambush.
PERDURABLE, pẻr'dẻ-rẻ-bl, *a.* Lasting, long continued.
PERDURABLY, pẻr'dẻ-rẻ-blẻ, *ad.* Lastingly.
PERDURATION, pẻr-dẻ-rẻ'shũn, *s.* Long continuance.
To PEREGRINATE, pẻr-rẻ-grẻ-náte, *v. n.* To travel, to live in foreign countries.
PEREGRINATION, pẻr-rẻ-grẻ-nẻ'shũn, *s.* Travel, abode in foreign countries.
PEREGRINE, pẻr-rẻ-grẻn, *a.* Foreign, not native, not domestick.
To PEREMPT, pẻr-ẻmt', *v. a.* To kill, to crush. A law term. [tinction. Law term.]
PEREMPTION, pẻr-ẻm'shũn, *s.* Crush, ex-
PEREMPTORILY, pẻr-rẻm-tẻ-rẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.
PEREMPTORINESS, pẻr-rẻm-tẻ-rẻ-ẻnẻs, *s.* Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.
PEREMPTORY, pẻr-rẻm-tẻ-rẻẻ, or pẻr-ẻm'tẻ-

rẻ, *a.* Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all farther expostulation.
PERENNIAL, pẻr-ẻn'ẻẻ-ẻl, *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.
PERENNITY, pẻr-ẻn'ẻẻ-tẻ, *s.* Equality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.
PERFECT, pẻr'ẻẻkt, *a.* Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.
To PERFECT, pẻr'ẻẻkt, *v. a.* To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its true state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.
PERFECTER, pẻr'ẻẻkt-ẻr, *s.* One that makes perfect.
PERFECTION, pẻr-ẻẻk'shũn, *s.* The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God. [To make perfect.]
To PERFECTIONATE, pẻr-ẻẻk'shũn-áte, *v. a.*
PERFECTIVE, pẻr-ẻẻk'tẻv, *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection.
PERFECTIVELY, pẻr-ẻẻk'tẻv-lẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection.
PERFECTLY, pẻr'ẻẻkt-lẻ, *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.
PERFECTNESS, pẻr'ẻẻkt-nẻs, *s.* Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.
PERFIDIOUS, pẻr'ẻẻd'yủs, *a.* Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.
PERFIDIOUSLY, pẻr'ẻẻd'yủs-lẻ, *ad.* Treacherously, by breach of faith.
PERFIDIOUSNESS, pẻr'ẻẻd'yủs-nẻs, *s.* The quality of being perfidious.
PERFIDY, pẻr'ẻẻ-dẻ, *s.* Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith. [through.]
To PERFLATE, pẻr-fláte', *v. a.* To blow
PERFLATION, pẻr-flẻ'shũn, *s.* The act of blowing through. [with a tool, to bore.]
To PERFORATE, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻ-áte, *v. a.* To pierce
PERFORATION, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻ-sẻshũn, *s.* The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.
PERFORATOR, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻ-tẻr, *s.* The instrument of boring. [lently.]
PERFORCE, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻẻ', *ad.* By violence, vio-
To PERFORM, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻm', or pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻm', *v. a.* To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking. [an attempt.]
To PERFORM, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻm', *v. n.* To succeed in
PERFORMABLE, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻm'ẻ-bl, *a.* Practicable, such as may be done.
PERFORMANCE, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻmẻns, *s.* Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.
PERFORMER, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻm'ẻr, *s.* One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
To PERFRICATE, pẻr'ẻẻ-rẻ-kẻte, *v. n.* To rub over. [perfumes.]
PERFUMATORY, pẻr'ẻẻ-mẻ-tẻ-rẻẻ, *a.* That
PERFUME, pẻr'ẻẻfume, *s.* Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour fragrance.
To PERFUME, pẻr'ẻẻfume', *v. a.* To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.
PERFUMER, pẻr'ẻẻ-mẻr, *s.* One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.
PERFUNCTORILY, pẻr'ẻẻngk'tẻ-rẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt . .

PERFUNCTORY, pēr-fūngk'tūr-ē, *a.* Slight, careless, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pēr-fūze', *v. a.* To tincture, to overspread. [may be.

PERHAPS, pēr-hāps', *ad.* Peradventure, it
 I'ERIAPT, pēr-rē-āpt, *s.* Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pēr-ē-kār'dē-ūm, *s.* The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pēr-ē-kār-pē-ūm, *s.* In Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pēr-ē-klē-tā'shūn, *s.* The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pēr-ē-krā'nē-ūm, *s.* The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull. [hazardous.

PERICULOUS, pē-rīk'kū-lūs, *a.* Dangerous,

PERIGEE, pēr-ē-jēē, } *s.* That point in

PERIGEUM, pēr-ē-jē'ūm, } the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance from the earth.

PERIHELUM, pēr-ē-hē'lē-ūm, *s.* That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pēr'rīl, *s.* Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pēr'rīl-ūs, *a.* Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pēr'rīl-ūs-lē, *ad.* Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pēr'rīl-ūs-nēs, *s.* Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pē-rīm'mē-tūr, *s.* The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pēr-rē-ūd, *s.* A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To PERIOD, pēr-rē-ūd, *v. a.* To put an end to. An affected word.

PERIODICK, pēr-rē-ōd'īk, } *a.* Circular,

PERIODICAL, pēr-rē-ōd'dē-kāl, } making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pēr-rē-ōd'ē-kāl-ē, *ad.* At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pēr-ē ōs'tshūm, *s.* All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPATETIC, pēr-ē-pā-tēt'īk, *s.* One of the ancient sects of philosophers, called Peripatetics; so called because they used to dispute walking up and down the Lyceum at Athens. They were the followers of Aristotle.

PERIPHERY, pē-rīf'fē-rē, *s.* Circumference.

PERIPHRAISIS, pē-rīf'frā-sīs, *s.* Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pēr-rē-frās'tē-kāl, *a.* Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pēr-īp-nū'mō-nē, }

PERIPNEUMONIA, pēr-īp-nū-mō'nē-ā, } *s.*

An inflammation of the lungs.

To PERISH, pēr'rīsh, *v. n.* To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pēr'rīsh-ā-bl, *a.* Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pēr'rīsh-ā-bl-nēs, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pēr-ē-stāl'tīk, *a.* Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pēr-īs-tē-rē-ūn, *s.* The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pēr-ē-īs'tō-lē, *s.* The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pēr-ē-tō-nē'ūm, *s.* This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pēr'jure, *v. a.* To forswear, to taint with perjury. [falsely.

PERJURER, pēr'jū-rūr, *s.* One that swears

PERJURY, pēr'jū-rē, *s.* False oath.

PERIWIG, pēr-rē-wīg, *s.* Adscititious hair for the head: hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, pēr-rē-wīg, *v. a.* To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pēr-rē-wīng-kl, *s.* A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

To PERK, pērck, *v. n.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pērck, *v. a.* To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pēr'lūs, *a.* Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written *Perilous*.

PERMANENCE, pēr'mā-nēse, } *s.* Dura-

PERMANENCY, pēr'mā-nēn-sē, } tion, con-

PERMANENT, pēr'mā-nēnt, *a.* Durable, not decaying, unchanged. [bly, lastingly.

PERMANENTLY, pēr'mā-nēnt-lē, *ad.* Dura-

PERMANSSION, pēr-mān'shūn, *s.* Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pēr'mē-ā-bl, *a.* Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pēr'mē-ānt, *a.* Passing through.

To PERMEATE, pēr'mē-āte, *v. a.* To pass through. [passing through.

PERMEATION, pēr-mē-ā'shūn, *s.* The act of

PERMISCIBLE, pēr-mīs'sē-bl, *a.* Such as may be mingled. [permitted.

PERMISSIBLE, pēr-mīs'sē-bl, *a.* That may be

PERMISSION, pēr-mīsh'ūn, *s.* Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pēr-mīs'sīv, *a.* Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hinderance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pēr-mīs'sīv-lē, *ad.* By bare allowance, without hinderance.

tube, tub, bûll . . . ôil . . . pôund . . . thin, THIS.

PERMISTION, pěr-mîs'tshûn, *s.* The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pěr-mît', *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow, to suffer, to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pěr'mît, *s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pěr-mît'tânse, *s.* Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pěr-mîks'tshûn, *s.* The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pěr-mû-tâ'shûn, *s.* Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pěr-mûte', *v. a.* To exchange.

PERMUTER, pěr-mû'tûr, *s.* An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pěr-nîsh'ûs, *a.* Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pěr-nîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pěr-nîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pěr-nîs'sê-tê, *s.* Swiftmess, celerity.

PERORATION, pěr-ô-râ'shûn, *s.* The conclusion of an oration. [mind, to consider attentively.

To PERPEND, pěr-pênd', *v. a.* To weigh in the

PERPENDICULAR, pěr-pên-dîk'û-lâr, *a.* Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pěr-pên-dîk'û-lâr, *s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pěr-pên-dîk'û-lâr-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pěr-pên-dîk'û-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pěr-pên'shûn, *s.* Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pěr'pê-trâte, *v. a.* To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pěr-pê-trâ'shûn, *s.* The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pěr-pêt'tshû-âl, *a.* Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pěr-pêt'tshû-âl-lê, *ad.* Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pěr-pêt'tshû-âte, *v. a.* To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pěr-pêt'tshû-â'shûn, *s.* The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pěr-pê-tû'ê-tê, *s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, pěr-plêks', *v. a.* To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate. [ly, with involution.

PERPLEXEDLY, pěr-plêks'êd-lê, *ad.* Intricate-

PERPLEXEDNESS, pěr-plêks'êd-nês, *s.* Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pěr-plêks'ê-tê, *s.* Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pěr-pô-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pěr'kwîz-îr, *s.* Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pěr-kwê-zîsh'ûn, *s.* An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pěr'rê, *s.* Cider made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pěr'sê-kûte, *v. a.* To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pěr-sê-kû'shûn, *s.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pěr'sê-kû-tûr, *s.* One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pěr-sê-vê'rânse, *s.* Persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, pěr-sê-vê'rânt, *a.* Persisting, constant.

To PERSEVERE, pěr-sê-vêre', *v. n.* To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design. [perseverance.

PERSEVERINGLY, pěr-sê-vêre'îng-lê, *ad.* With

To PERSIST, pěr-sîst', *v. n.* To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, pěr-sîs'tânse, *s.* The state of

PERSISTENCY, pěr-sîs'tên-sê, *s.* The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, pěr-sîs'tîv, *a.* Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, pěr'sn, *s.* Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; a character of office: in Grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb. [graceful, of good appearance.

PERSONABLE, pěr'sûn-â-bl, *a.* Handsome,

PERSONAGE, pěr'sûn-îdje, *s.* A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, pěr'sûn-âl, *a.* Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pěr-sò-nâl'lê-tê, *s.* The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pěr'sûn-âl-lê, *ad.* In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To PERSONATE, pěr'sûn-âte, *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance; to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of, as in a picture, out of use.

PERSONATION, pěr-sûn-â'shûn, *s.* Counterfeiting of another person.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pìn . . . nê, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

PERSONIFICATION, pěr-sôn-nê-fê-ká'shûn, *s.* Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons. [from a thing to a person.]

To PERSONIFY, pěr-sôn'nê-fl, *v. a.* To change

PERSPECTIVE, pěr-spêk'tiv, *s.* A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vista.

PERSPECTIVE, pěr-spêk'tiv, *a.* Relating to the science of vision, optic, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pěr-spê-ká'shûs, *a.* Quick-sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pěr-spê-ká'shûs-nês, *s.* Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pěr-spê-kás'sê-tê, *s.* Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

PERSPICIENCE, pěr-spîsh'ê-ênse, *s.* The act of looking sharply. Little used

PERSPICIL, pěr-spê-sîl, *s.* A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

PERSPICUITY, pěr-spê-kù'ê-tê, *s.* Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pěr-spîk'kù-ûs, *a.* Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous. [ly, not obscurely]

PERSPICUOUSLY, pěr-spîk'kù-ûs-lê, *ad.* Clear-

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pěr-spîk'kù-ûs-nês, *s.* Clearness without obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pěr-spl'râ-bl, *a.* Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pěr-spê-râ'shûn, *s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pěr-spl'râ-tiv, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE, pěr-spl're', *v. n.* To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin. [be persuaded.]

PERSUADABLE, pěr-swâ'dâ-bl, *a.* Such as may

To PERSUADE, pěr-swâde', *v. a.* To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

PERSUADER, pěr-swâ'dûr, *s.* One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

PERSUASIBLE, pěr-swâ'zê-bl, *a.* To be influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pěr-swâ'zê-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pěr-swâ'zhûn, *s.* The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pěr-swâ'sîv, *a.* Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

PERSUASIVELY, pěr-swâ'sîv-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pěr-swâ'sîv-nês, *s.* Influence on the passions.

PERSUASORY, pěr-swâ'sûr-ê, *a.* Having the power to persuade.

PERT, pért, *a.* Brisk; smart; saucy.

To PERTAIN, pěr-tâne', *v. n.* To belong, to relate.

PERTINACIOUS, pěr-tê-nâ'shûs, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pěr-tê-nâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Obstinate, stubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pěr-tê-nâs'sê-tê, *s.*

PERTINACIOUSNESS, pěr-tê-nâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

PERTINACY, pěr'tê-nâ-sê, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution; steadiness, constancy.

PERTINENCE, pěr'tê-nênse, *s.* Justness of

PERTINENCY, pěr'tê-nên-sê, *s.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

PERTINENT, pěr'tê-nênt, *a.* Relating to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pěr'tê-nênt-lê, *ad.* Appositely, to the purpose. [ness.]

PERTINENTNESS, pěr'tê-nênt-nês, *s.* Apposite-

PERTINGENT, pěr-tîn'gênt, *a.* Reaching to, touching. [petulantly.]

PERTLY, pért'lê, *ad.* Briskly, smartly, saucily.

PERTNESS, pért'nês, *s.* Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force. [over.]

PERTRANSIENT, pěr-trân'shê-ênt, *a.* Passing

To PERTURB, pěr-tûrb', *v. a.* To dis-

To PERTURBATE, pěr-tûr'bâte, *v. a.* To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

PERTURBATION, pěr-tûr-bâ'shûn, *s.* Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

PERTURBATOR, pěr-tûr-bâ'tûr, *s.* Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSION, pěr-tû'zhûn, *s.* The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pěr-vâde, *v. a.* To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

PERVASION, pěr-vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pervading or passing through.

PERVERSE, pěr-vêrse', *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pěr-vêrs'lê, *ad.* Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

PERVERSENESS, pěr-vêrs'nês, *s.* Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, pěr-vêr'shûn, *s.* The act of perverting, change to worse.

PERVERSITY, pěr-vêr'sê-tê, *s.* Perverseness, crossness.

To PERVERT, pěr-vêrt', *v. a.* To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pěr-vêrt'ûr, *s.* One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, pěr-vêrt'tê-bl, *a.* That may be easily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pěr-vê-ká'shûs, *a.* Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pěr-vê-ká'shûs-lê, *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.

tùbe, túb, búll... òll... pòund... thin, THIS.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pèr-vè-ká'shùs-nès, }
 PERVICACITY, pèr-vè-kás'sè-tè } s.

Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS, pèr-vè-ús, a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading; permeating

PERVIOUSNESS, pèr-vè-ús-nès, s. Quality of admitting a passage. [periwig.

PERUKE, pèr'rúke, s. A cap of false hair, a

PERUKEMAKER, pèr'rúke-má-kúr, s. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pè-rú'zál, s. The act of reading.

To PERUSE, pè-rúze', v. a. To read; to observe, to examine.

PERUSER, pè-rú'zúr, s. A reader, examiner.

PEST, pèst, s. Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PESTER, pès'túr, v. a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

PESTERER, pès'túr-úr, s. One that pesters or disturbs. [troublesome.

PESTEROUS, pès'túr-ús, a. Encumbering,

PESTHOUSE, pèst'hóuse, s. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pès-tíf'fèr-ús, a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pès'tè-lènsè, s. Plague, pest, contagious distemper

PESTILENT, pès'tè-lènt, a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pès-tè-lèn'shál, a. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTLY, pès'tè-lènt-lè, ad. Mischievously, destructively.

PESTILLATION, pès-tíl-lá'shùn, s. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pès'tl, s. An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pèt, s. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pèt, v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pè'tál, or pèt'ál, s. Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

PETALOUS, pèt'tá-lús, a. Having petals.

PETAR, pè'tár, }
 PETARD, pè'tárd' } s. A piece of ordnance

resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pè-tè'kè-ál, a. Pestilentially spotted.

PETERWORT, pè'túr-wúrt, s. A plant somewhat different from St. John's wort.

PETITION, pè-tísh'ùn, s. Request, entreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of prayer.

To PETITION, pè-tísh'ùn, v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pè-tísh'ùn-á-rè-lè, ad. By way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, pè-tísh'ùn-á-rè, a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests. [a petition.

PETITIONER, pè-tísh'ùn-úr, s. One who offers

PETITORY, pèt'tè-túr-è, a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

PETRE, pè'túr, s. Nitre, saltpetre.

PETRESCENT, pè-très'sènt, a. Growing stone, becoming stone.

PETRIFICATION, pèt-trè-fák'shùn, s. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pèt-trè-fák'tív, a. Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFICATION, pèt-trè-fè-ká'shùn, s. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFICK, pè-tríf'ík, a. Having the power to change to stone. [stone.

To PETRIFY, pèt'trè-fl, v. a. To change to

To PETRIFY, pèt'trè-fl, v. n. To become stone.

PETROL, pè-tról, }

PETROLEUM, pè-trò'lè-úm, } s. A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pèt'trò-nèl, s. A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTICOAT, pèt'tè-kòte, s. The lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOGGER, pèt'tè-fóg'gúr, s. A petty small-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pèt'tè-nès, s. Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pèt'tish, a. Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pèt'tish-nès, s. Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTITOES, pèt'tè-tòze, s. The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pèt'tò, ad. In Petto. *Italian.* The breast; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pèt'tè, a. Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTYCOY, pèt'tè-kòe, s. An herb.

PETULANCE, pèt'tshù-lánse, }

PETULANCY, pèt'tshù-lán-sè, } s. Sauciness,

peevishness, wantonness. [wanton.

PETULANT, pèt'tshù-lánt, a. Saucy, perverse,

PETULANTLY, pèt'tshù-lánt-lè, ad. With

petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pù, s. A seat enclosed in a church.

PEWET, pè'wít, s. A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pù'túr, s. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house. [in pewter.

PEWTERER, pù'túr-úr, s. A smith who works

PHÆNOMENON, fè-nòm'è-nòn, s. (This has sometimes *Phænomena* in the plural.) An appearance in the works of nature.

PHAETON, fà'è-tòn, s. A kind of high open carriage upon four wheels, used for pleasure.

PHALANX, fà'láns, or fál'láns, s. A troop of men closely imbodyed.

PHANTASM, fán'tázm, } s. Vain and airy

PHANTASMA, fán-táz'má, } appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, fán-tás'tè-kál, } a. See *Fan-*

PHANTASTICK, fán-tás'tík, } *tastical.*

PHANTOM, fán'túm, s. A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.

PHARISAICAL, fár-rè-sà'è-kál, a. Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fár-má-sù'tè-kál, }

PHARMACEUTICK, fár-má-sù'tík, } a.

Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mêt....pline, pîn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

PHARMACOLOGIST, fàr-mâ-kôl'lo-jist, *s.* A writer upon drugs.
PHARMACOLOGY, fàr-mâ-kôl'lo-jè, *s.* The knowledge of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPOEIA, fàr-mâ kò-pè'yâ, *s.* A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
PHARMACOPOLIST, fàr-mâ-kôp'pô-list, *s.* An apothecary, one who sells medicines.
PHARMACY, fàr'mâ-sè, *s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary. [tower.
PHAROS, fà'ròs, *s.* A lighthouse, a watch-tower.
PHARYNGOTOMY, fàr-în-gôt'tò-mè, *s.* The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
PHARYNX, fà'rinks, *s.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.
PHASIS, fà'sis, *s.* (In the plural, *Phases*.) Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.
PHEASANT, fèz'zânt, *s.* A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.
To PHEESE, fèze, *v. a.* To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obsolete.
PHENIX, fè'nîks, *s.* The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
PHENOMENON, fè-nôm'mè-nôn, *s.* Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by a new appearance.
PHIAL, fî'âl, *s.* A small bottle.
PHILANTHROPY, fîl'ân'thrò-pè, *s.* Love of mankind, good nature.
To PHILIP, fîl'ip, *v. a.* To give a smart stroke with the end of a finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened.
PHILIP, fîl'ip, *s.* A smart stroke with the end of the finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened.—See *Fillip*.
PHILIPPICK, fîl-lîp'pîk, *s.* Any invective declamation.
PHILOLOGER, fè-lôl'lo-jûr, *s.* One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critick.
PHILOLOGICAL, fîl-lô-lôd'jè-kâl, *a.* Critical, grammatical. [grammarian.
PHILOLOGIST, fè-lôl'lo-jist, *s.* A critick, a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY, fè-lôl'lo-jè, *s.* Criticism, grammatical learning.
PHILOMEL, fîl'lo-mèl, } *s.* The nightingale.
PHILOMELA, fîl-lô-mè'lâ, }
PHILOMOT, fîl'ô-môt, *a.* Coloured like a dead leaf.
PHILOSOPHER, fè-lôs'sò-fûr, *s.* A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, fè-lôs'sò-fûrz-stòne', *s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch converts base metals into gold.
PHILOSOPHICK, fîl-lô-zôf'fik, } *a.* Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.
PHILOSOPHICAL, fîl-lô-zôf'fè-kâl, }
PHILOSOPHICALLY, fîl-lô-zôf'fè-kâl-è, *ad.* In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.
PHILOSOPHISM, fè lôs'ô-fîzm, *s.* Visionary, or unfounded philosophy.
To PHILOSOPHIZE, fè-lôs'sò-fîze, *v. n.* To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.
PHILOSOPHY, fè-lôs'sò-fè, *s.* Knowledge, natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon

which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, fîl'tûr, *s.* Something to cause love.
To PHILTER, fîl'tûr, *v. a.* To charm to love.

PHIZ, fîz, *s.* The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flè-bôt'tò-mist, *s.* One that opens a vein, a blood-letter. [let blood.

To PHLEBOTOMIZE, flè-bôt'tò-mîze, *v. a.* To open a vein.
PHLEBOTOMY, flè-bôt'tò-mè, *s.* Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flèm, *s.* The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, flèg'mâ-gôg, *s.* A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATICK, flèg'mâ-tîk, *a.* Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flèg'môn, *s.* An inflammation, a burning tumour. [burning.

PHLEGMONOUS, flèg'mô-nûs, *a.* Inflammatory.

PHLEME, flèmè, *s.* An instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTICK, flò-jîs'tîk, *a.* Having phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, flò-jîs'tôn, or flò-gîs'tôn, *s.* A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHOSPHOR, fôs'fûr, }

PHOSPHORUS, fôs'fô-rûs, } *s.* The morning star; a chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

PHRASE, frâze, *s.* An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech. [term.

To PHRASE, frâze, *v. a.* To style, to call, to phrase.

PHRASEOLOGY, frâ-zè-ôl'lo-jè, *s.* Style, diction; a phrase book. [the brain, frantick.

PHRENETICK, frè-nèt'îk, *a.* Mad, inflamed in the brain.

PHRENITIS, frè-nî'tîs, *s.* Madness; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, frèn'zè, *s.* Madness, frantickness.

PHTHISICAL, tîz'zè-kâl, *a.* Wasting.

PHTHISICK, tîz'zîk, }

PHTHISIS, thî'sîs, } *s.* A consumption.

PHYLACTERY, fè-lâk'tèr-è, *s.* A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fîz'zè-kâl, *a.* Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fîz'zè-kâl-è, *ad.* According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fè-zîsh'ân, *s.* One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fîz'zîk, *s.* The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fîz'zîk, *v. a.* To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fîz-zè-kò-thè-ôl'lo-jè, *s.* Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fîzh-è-ôg'nò-mûr, or fîzh-è-ôg'nò-mûr, }

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fîzh-è-ôg'nò-mîst, } *s.* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

tûbe, tûb, ball. . . . ðîl. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fîzh-ê-ôg'nô-mê, *s.* The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fîzh-ê-ô-lôd'jê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. [natural philosophy.]

PHYSIOLOGIST, fîzh-ê-ôl'lô-jîst, *s.* A writer of

PHYSIOLOGY, fîzh-ê-ôl'lô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fî-tîv'vô-rûs, *a.* That eats grass or any vegetable. [tion of plants.]

PHYTOGRAPHY, fî-tôg'grâ-fê, *s.* A description

PHYTOLOGY, fî-tôl'lô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACULAR, pl-âk'kû-lâr, } *a.* Expiatory,

PIACULOUS, pl-âk'kû-lûs, } having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA-MATER, pl-â-mâ'tûr, *s.* A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain. [pecker; the magpie.]

PIANET, pl-â-nêst, *s.* A bird, the lesser wood-

PIASTER, pl-âs'tûr, *s.* An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIAZZA, pê-âz'zâ, *s.* A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pl'kâ, *s.* Among printers, a particular sized type or letters.

PICARON, pîk-kâ-rôon', *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pîk, *v. a.* To cull, to choose; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rub; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; To pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pîk, *v. n.* To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK, pîk, *s.* A sharp pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pîk'â-pâk, *ad.* In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.

PICKAXE, pîk'âks, *s.* An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.

PICKBACK, pîk'bâk, *a.* On the back.

PICKED, pîk'kêd, *a.* Sharp, smart.

To PICKER, pîk-kêr', *v. a.* To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, pîk'kûr, *s.* One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pîk'kûr-îl, *s.* A small pike.

PICKEREL WEED, pîk'kûr-îl-wêed, *s.* A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pîk'kl, *s.* Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle, condition, state.

To PICKLE, pîk'kl, *v. a.* To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a Pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLE-HERRING, pîk-kl-hêr'îng, *s.* A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pîk'lôk, *s.* An instrument by which locks are opened. the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pîk'pôk-îst, } *s.* A thief who

PICKPURSE, pîk'pûrse, } steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKTOOTH, pîk'tôôth, *s.* An instrument to remove substances from between the teeth.

PICKTHANK, pîk'thânk, *s.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

PICT, pîkt, *s.* A painted person.

PICTURE, pîk'tshûre, *s.* A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.

To PICTURE, pîk'tshûre, *v. a.* To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.

PICTURESQUE, pîk-tshû-rêsk', *a.* Expressed happily as in a picture.

To PIDDLE, pîd'dl, *v. n.* To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main. [ishly and without appetite.]

PIDDLER, pîd'dl-îr, *s.* One that eats squeam-

PIE, pl, *s.* A crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the colours of the text and rubrick.

PIEBALD, pl'bâld, *a.* Of various colours, diversified in colour.

PIECE, pêese, *s.* A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as, a Piece of a lawyer; Apiece, to each; Of a piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.

To PIECE, pêese, *v. a.* To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To piece out, to increase by addition.

To PIECE, pêese, *v. n.* To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pêes'îr, *s.* One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pêes'lês, *a.* Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pêes'mêle, *ad.* In pieces, in fragments. [divided.]

PIECEMEAL, pêes'mêle, *s.* Single, separate,

PIED, plde, *a.* Variegated, party-coloured.

PIEDNESS, plde'nês, *s.* Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIELED, plld, *a.* Bald. Obsolete.

PIEPOWDER COURT, pl'pôû-dûr, *s.* A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair, in West Smithfield, London, to do justice to buyers and sellers, and to redress disorders committed in them.

PIER, pêer, *s.* One of the columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE, pêerse, or pêrse, *v. a.* To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

To PIERCE, pêerse, or pêrse, *v. n.* To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.

PIERCER, pêers'îr, or pêrs'îr, *s.* An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates. [Sharply.]

PIERCINGLY, pêers'îng-lê, or pêrs'îng-lê, *ad.*

PIERCINGNESS, pêers'îng-nês, or pêrs'îng-nês, *s.* Power of piercing.

PIETY, pl'ê-tê, *s.* Discharge of duty to God and to parents, or those in superior relation.

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

PIG, pĭg, *s.* A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or cast iron.
To PIG, pĭg, *v. n.* To farrow, to bring pigs.
PIGEON, pĭd'jĭn, *s.* A fowl well known.
PIGEONFOOT, pĭd'jĭn-fŭt, *s.* An herb.
PIGEONLIVERED, pĭd'jĭn-lĭv-ŭrd, *a.* Mild, soft, gentle, timid. [a small vessel.
PIGGIN, pĭg'gĭn, *s.* In the northern provinces
FIGHT, pĭte. Old *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Pitch*. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.
PIGMENT, pĭg'mĕnt, *s.* Paint, colour to be laid on any body.
PIGMY, pĭg'mē, *s.* A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes. [pledging.
PIGNORATION, pĭg-nō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of
PIGNUT, pĭg'nŭt, *s.* An earth nut.
PIGSNEY, pĭgz'nē, *s.* A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.
PIKE, plke, *s.* A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.
PIKED, plk'ĕd, *a.* Sharp, acuminate, ending in a point.
PIKEMAN, plke'mān, *s.* A soldier armed with a pike. [of a pike.
PIKESTAFF, plke'stāf, *s.* The wooden frame
PILASTER, pē-lās'tŭr, *s.* A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.
PILCHER, pĭltsh'ŭr, *s.* A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur. Obsolete. A fish like a herring.
PILE, plle, *s.* A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, *Piles*, the hæmorrhoids.
To PILE, plle, *v. a.* To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.
PILEATED, pĭl'ĕ-ā-tĕd, *a.* In the form of a cover or hat.
PILER, plle'ŭr, *s.* He who accumulates.
To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr, *v. a.* To steal, to gain by petty robbery.
To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr, *v. n.* To practise petty theft.
PILFERER, pĭl'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who steals petty things.
PILFERINGLY, pĭl'fŭr-ĭng-lĕ, *ad.* With petty larceny, filchingly.
PILFERY, pĭl'fŭr-ĕ, *s.* Petty theft.
PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm, *s.* A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.
To PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm, *v. n.* To wander, to ramble.
PILGRIMAGE, pĭl'grĭm-ādje, *s.* A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.
PILL, pĭl, *s.* Medicine made into a small ball or mass.
To PILL, pĭl, *v. a.* To rob, to plunder.
To PILL, pĭl, *v. a.* For *Peel* to strip off the bark.

To PILL, pĭl, *v. n.* To come off in flakes or scoriæ.
PILLAGE, pĭl'ldje, *s.* Plunder, something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.
To PILLAGE, pĭl'ldje, *v. a.* To plunder, to spoil. [spoiler.
PILLAGER, pĭl'ldje-ŭr, *s.* A plunderer, a
PILLAR, pĭl'lŭr, *s.* A column, a supporter; a maintainer.
PILLARED, pĭl'lŭrd, *a.* Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
PILLION, pĭl'yŭn, *s.* A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.
PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ĕ, *s.* A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. the pillory.
To PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ĕ, *v. a.* To punish with
PILLOW, pĭl'lō, *s.* A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.
To PILLOW, pĭl'lō, *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.
PILLOWBEER, pĭl'lō-bĕre, *s.* The cover of
PILLOWCASE, pĭl'lō-kāse, *s.* a pillow.
PILOSITY, pē-lōs'sē-tē, *s.* Hairiness.
PILOT, pl'lŭt, *s.* He whose office is to steer the ship. [the course.
To PILOT, pl'lŭt, *v. a.* To steer, to direct in
PILOTAGE, pl'lŭt-tĭdje, *s.* Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.
PIMENTA, pl-mĕn'tā, *s.* A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice.
PIMP, pĭmp, *s.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.
To PIMP, pĭmp, *v. n.* To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.
PIMPERNEL, pĭm'pĕr-nĕl, *s.* A plant.
PIMPING, pĭmp'ĭng, *a.* Little; mean.
PIMPLE, pĭm'pl, *s.* A small red pustule.
PIMPLED, pĭm'pld, *a.* Having red pustules, full of pimples.
PIN, pĭn, *s.* A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.
To PIN, pĭn, *v. a.* To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to enclose, to confine.
PINCASE, pĭn'kāse, *s.* A case to keep pins in.
PINCERS, pĭn'sŭrz, *s.* An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped which requires to be held hard.
*To PINCH, pĭnsh, *v. a.* To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to pass between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe; to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.
*To PINCH, pĭnsh, *v. a.* To act with force so as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.
PINCH, pĭnsh, *s.* A painful squeeze with the**

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.

PINCHBECK, pínsh'bèk, *s.* A compound metal resembling gold; so called from the name of the inventor.

PINCHFIST, pínsh'físt, } *s.* A miser.

PINCHPENNY, pínsh-pén-nè, }

PINCUSHION, pín'kúsh-ún, *s.* A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.

PINDUST, pín'lúst, *s.* Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, plne, *s.* A tree.

To PINE, plne, *v. n.* To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

To PINE, plne, *v. a.* To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

PINEAPPLE, plne'áp-pl, *s.* A plant.

PINEAL, pín'nè-ál, *a.* Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland in the brain, which he imagined the seat of the soul.

PINFEATHERED, pín'fèth-úrd, *a.* Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. [are confined.

PINFOLD, pín'fòld, *s.* A place in which beasts

PINGUID, pín'gwíld, *a.* Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pín'hòle, *s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pín'yún, *s.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakspeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the arms.

To PINION, pín'yún, *v. a.* To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

PINK, pínk, *s.* A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

To PINK, pínk, *v. a.* To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes.

To PINK, pínk, *v. n.* To wink. [pins.

PINMAKER, pín'mák-úr, *s.* He who makes

PINMONEY, pín'mún-nè, *s.* A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

PINNACE, pín'ás, *s.* A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, pín'ná-kl, *s.* A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNER, pín'núr, *s.* The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose.

PINT, plnt, *s.* Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

PIONEER, pí-ò-neér', *s.* One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. [flower.

PIONY, pí'ún-è, *s.* A plant with a large red

PIOUS, pí'ús, *a.* Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pí'ús-lè, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously.

PIP, pip, *s.* A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

To PIP, pip, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

PIPE, pípe, *s.* Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth, an instrument of wind musick; the organs of voice and respiration, as the windpipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

To PIPE, pípe, *v. n.* To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, pí'púr, *s.* One who plays on the pipe,

PIPETREE, pípe'trèè, *s.* The lilac tree.

PIPING, pípe'íng, *a.* Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, píp'kín, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, píp'pín, *s.* A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, pík'kánt, *a.* Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, pík'kán-sè, *s.* Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pík'kánt-lè, *ad.* Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pèèk, *s.* An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pèèk, *v. a.* To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pík-kèèr', *v. a.*—See *Pickeer*.

PIQUEERER, pík-kèèr'úr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pè-kèt', *s.* A game at cards.

PIRACY, pí'rà-sè, *s.* The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pí'rát, *s.* A sea robber, any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the unexpired copyright of other men.

To PIRATE, pí'rát, *v. n.* To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pí'rát, *v. a.* To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pí-rát'tè-kál, *a.* Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pís-ká'shún, *s.* The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pís'ká-túr-è, *a.* Relating to fishes.

PISCES, pís'sèz, *s.* The twelfth sign in the zodiack, figured by two fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pís-sív'vò-rús, *a.* Fisheating, living on fish.

PISH, písh, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, písh, *v. n.* To express contempt.

PISMIRE, píz'míre, *s.* An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pís, *v. n.* To make water.

PISS, pís, *s.* Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pís'á-bèd, *s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass, a dandelion.

PISSBURNT, pís'búrnt, *a.* Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pís-tá'shò, *s.* The pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTILLATION, pís-tíl-lá'shún, *s.* The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pís'túl, *s.* A small handgun.

To PISTOL, pís'túl, *v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pís-tòle', *s.* A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pís-tò-lèt', *s.* A little pistol.

PISTON, pís'tún, *s.* The moveable part in

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, met....pline, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt...

several machines, as in pumps, syringes, and steam engines, whereby the suction or motion is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pît, *s.* A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the armpit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pît, *v. a.* To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pît'â-pât, *s.* A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pîtsh, *s.* The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pîtsh, *v. a.* To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to smear with pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pîtsh, *v. n.* To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pîtsh'ûr, *s.* An earthen vessel, a waterpot; an instrument to pierce the ground, in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pîtsh'fôrk, *s.* A fork used in husbandry. [ness.

PITCHINESS, pîtsh'ê-nês, *s.* Blackness, dark-

PITCHY, pîtsh'ê, *a.* Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, pît'kôle, *s.* Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pît'mân, *s.* He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pît'sâw, *s.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pîtsh'ê-ûs, *a.* Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pîtsh'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pîtsh'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pît'fâll, *s.* A pit dug and covered into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pîth, *s.* The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pîth'ê-lê, *ad.* With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pîth'ê-nês, *s.* Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pîth'lês, *a.* Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pîth'ê, *a.* Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pît'tê-â-bl, *a.* Deserving pity.

PITIFUL, pît'tê-fûl, *a.* Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, pît'tê-fûl-ê, *ad.* Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pît'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pît'tê-lês, *a.* Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pît'tânse, *s.* An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITARY, pè-tû'ê-tâ-rê, *a.* Conducting the phlegm.

PITUITE, pît'tshû-lte, *s.* Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pè-tû'ê-tûs, *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pît'tê, *s.* Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, pît'tê, *v. a.* To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

To PITY, pît'tê, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

PIVOT, pîv'vût, *s.* A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, pîks, *s.* A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

PLACABLE, plâ'kâ-bl, *a.* Willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACABILITY, plâ-kâ-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Willing-

PLACABLENESS, plâ'kâ-bl-nês, *s.* ness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plâk-ârd', *s.* An edict, a decla-

PLACART, plâk-ârt', *s.* ration, a manifesto.

PLACE, plâse, *s.* Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, public character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plâse, *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, plâ'sûr, *s.* One that places.

PLACID, plâs'sîd, *a.* Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plâs'sîd-lê, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plâs'ît, *s.* Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, plâk'kît, *s.* A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plâ'jâ-rîzm, *s.* Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plâ'jâ-rê, *s.* A theft in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

PLAGUE, plâg, *s.* Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plâg, *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plâ'gê-lê, *ad.* Vexatiously, horribly.

PLAGUY, plâ'gê, *a.* Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plâse, *s.* A flat fish.

PLAID, plâd, *s.* A striped or checkered cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plâne, *a.* Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plâne, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, plâne, *s.* Level ground, open flat; a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plâne, *v. a.* To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plâne, *v. n.* To lament, to wail. Not used, except in poetry.

PLAINDEALING, plâne-dê'lling, *a.* Acting without art.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

PLAINDEALING, pláne-dé'ling, *s.* Management void of art.

PLAINLY, pláne'lè, *ad.* Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, pláne'nès, *s.* Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simp'icity.

PLAINT, plánt, *s.* Lamentation, complaint, lament, expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plánt'fúl, *a.* Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, pláne'tíf, *s.* He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

PLAINTIFF, pláne'tíf, *a.* Complaining. A word not in use, being now written *Plaintive*.

PLAINTIVE, pláne'tív, *a.* Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, pláne'wúrk, *s.* Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, pláte, *s.* A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, pláte, *v. a.* To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

PLAITER, pláte'úr, *s.* One that plaits.

PLAN, plán, *s.* A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plán, *v. a.* To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, pláne, *s.* A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, pláne, *v. a.* To level, to free from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, pláne'trèe, *s.* The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plán'ít, *s.* One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plán'nè-tár-rè, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plán-nèt'tè-kál, *a.* Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plán'ít-strúk, *a.* Blasted.

PLANISPHERE, plán'nè-sfère, *s.* A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plánk, *s.* A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plánk, *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plá-nò-kón'è-kál, *a.* Level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, plá-nò-kón'vèks, *a.* Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT, plánt, *s.* Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

To PLANT, plánt, *v. a.* To put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as, to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as, he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as, to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plán'tídje, *s.* An herb.

PLANTAIN, plán'tín, *s.* An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTIAL, plán'tál, *a.* Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plán-tá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, plánt'éd, *a.* This word seems

in Shakspeare, to signify settled, well-grounded.

PLANTER, plánt'úr, *s.* One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates grounds in the West Indian colonies.

PLASH, plásh, *s.* A small lake or puddle of water; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. [branches.

To PLASH, plásh, *v. a.* To interweave

PLASHY, plásh'è, *a.* Watery, filled with puddles. [any thing is cast or formed.

PLASM, plázm, *s.* A mould, a matrix in which

PLASTER, plás'túr, *s.* Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve.

To PLASTER, plás'túr, *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plás'túr-úr, *s.* One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster. [to give form.

PLASTICK, plás'tík, *a.* Having the power

PLASTRON, plás'trún, *s.* A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. [texture.

To PLAT, plát, *v. a.* To weave, to make by

PLAT, plát, *s.* A small piece of ground.— See *Plot*.

PLATANE, plát'tán, *s.* The plane-tree.

PLATE, pláte, *s.* A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain, on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, pláte, *v. a.* To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEN, plát'èn, *s.* In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plát'fòrm, *s.* The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATINA, plát'è-ná, *s.* A species of metal.

PLATONIC, plá-tón'ík, *a.* A Platonic lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

PLATONIST, plát'ò-níst, *s.* One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

PLATOON, plá-tòón', *s.* A small square body of musqueteers.

PLATTER, plát'túr, *s.* A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, pláw'dít, *s.* Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, pláw-zè-blí'è-tè, *s.* Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, pláw/zè-bl, *a.* Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, pláw/zè-bl-nès, *s.* Speciousness, show of right. [speciously

PLAUSIBLY, pláw/zè-blè, *ad.* With fair show,

PLAUSIVE, pláw'sív, *a.* Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To PLAY, plá, *v. n.* To sport, to frolick, to do something not as a task, but for pleasure; to toy, act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sar-

âte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

castick merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plà, *v. a.* To put in action or motion, as, he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.

PLAY, plà, *s.* Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

PLAYBOOK, plà'bỏỏk, *s.* Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, plà'dà, *s.* Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plà'dẻt, *s.* Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plà'ủr, *s.* One who plays, an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plà'fẻl-lỏ, *s.* Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, plà'fủl, *a.* Sportive.

PLAYGAME, plà'gẻmẻ, *s.* Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plà'hỏủse, *s.* House where dramatick performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, plà'sủm, *a.* Wanton. [*levity.*]

PLAYSOMENESS, plà'sủm-nẻs, *s.* Wantonness.

PLAYTHING, plà'tẻng, *s.* A toy.

PLAYWRIGHT, plà'rlẻtẻ, *s.* A maker of plays.

PLEA, plẻ, *s.* The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To PLEACH, plẻtẻsh, *v. a.* To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To PLEAD, plẻdẻ, *v. n.* To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plẻdẻ, *v. a.* To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plẻ'dỏỏ-bl, *a.* Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plẻ'dỏỏr, *s.* One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against. [*pleading.*]

PLEADING, plẻ'dẻng, *s.* Act or form of

PLEASANCE, plẻ'zỏỏnẻse, *s.* Gayety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, plẻ'zỏỏnt, *a.* Delightful; good humoured. cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, plẻ'zỏỏnt-lẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, plẻ'zỏỏnt-nẻs, *s.* Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plẻ'zỏỏnẻ-trẻ, *s.* Gayety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plẻze, *v. a.* To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plẻze, *v. n.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASINGLY, plẻ'zỏỏng-lẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASURABLE, plẻ'zỏỏr-ỏỏ-bl, *a.* Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, plẻ'zỏỏẻ, *s.* Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plẻ'zỏỏẻ, *v. a.* To please, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, plẻ-bẻ'yỏỏn, *s.* One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plẻ-bẻ'yỏỏn, *a.* Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plẻdẻje, *s.* A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn; a surety, a bail, a hostage.

To PLEDGE, plẻdẻje, *v. a.* To put in pawn, to give as security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plẻdẻ'jẻt, *s.* A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plẻ'yỏỏdz, *s.* A northern constellation.

PLEIADES, plẻ'yỏỏ-dẻz, *s.* stellation.

PLENARILY, plẻn'ỏỏ-rẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Fully, completely. [*complete.*]

PLENARY, plẻn'ỏỏ-rẻ, or plẻn'ỏỏ-rẻ, *a.* Full,

PLENARINESS, plẻn'ỏỏ-rẻ-nẻs, *s.* Fulness, completeness.

PLENILUNARY, plẻn-nẻ-lủn'ỏỏ-rẻ, *a.* Relating to the full moon. [*of power.*]

PLENIPOTENCE, plẻ-nẻp'pỏỏ-tẻnẻse, *s.* Fulness

PLENIPOTENT, plẻ-nẻp'pỏỏ-tẻnt, *a.* Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plẻn-nẻ-pỏỏ-tẻn'ỏỏ-shỏỏ-rẻ, *s.* A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plẻ'nẻst, *s.* One that holds all space to be full of matter,

PLENITUDE, plẻn'nẻ-tủdẻ, *s.* Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENTEOUS, plẻn'tẻshẻ-ỏỏs, *a.* Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plẻn'tẻshẻ-ỏỏs-lẻ, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plẻn'tẻshẻ-ỏỏs-nẻs, *s.* Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plẻn'tẻ-fủl, *a.* Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful. [*abundantly.*]

PLENTIFULLY, plẻn'tẻ-fủl-lẻ, *ad.* Copiously,

PLENTIFULNESS, plẻn'tẻ-fủl-nẻs, *s.* The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plẻn'tẻ, *s.* Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think barbarously, for plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plẻ'ỏỏ-nỏỏzm, *s.* A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

tâbe, tûb, bûl . . . ôl . . . pûnd . . . thin, THIS.

PLETHORA, plêth'ô-râ, *s.* The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORETICK, plêth-ô-rét'îk, } *a.* Having

PLETHORICK, plê-thôr'îk, } a full habit.

PLETHORY, plêth'ô-rê, *s.* Fulness of habit.

PLEVIN, plév'vîn, *s.* In law, a warrant or assurance. [the pleura.

PLEURISY, plû'rê-sê, *s.* An inflammation of

PLEURITICAL, plû-rît'tè-kâl, } *a.* Diseased

PLEURITICK, plû-rît-tîk, } with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

PLIABLE, plî'â-bl, *a.* Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plî'â-bl-nês, *s.* Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plî'ân sê, *s.* Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, plî'ânt, *a.* Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plî'ânt-nês, *s.* Flexibility, toughness.

PLICATURE, plîk'kâ-tshûre, } *s.* Fold,

PLICATION, plê-kâ'shûn, } double.

PLIERS, plî'ûrz, *s.* An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, plîte, *v. a.* To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense, obsolete.

PLIGHT, plîte, *s.* Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plînth, *s.* In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, plôd, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully. [ous man.

PLODDER, plôd'dûr, *s.* A dull, heavy, laborious

PLOT, plôt, *s.* A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plôt, *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

To PLOT, plôt, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plôt'tûr, *s.* Conspirator, contriver.

PLOVER, plûv'vûr, *s.* A bird of the order of Waders.

PLOUGH, plôû, *s.* The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. [in order to sow seed.

To PLOUGH, plôû, *v. n.* To turn up the ground

To PLOUGH, plôû, *v. a.* To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, plôû'bôé, *s.* A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plôû'ûr, *s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plôû'lând, *s.* A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plôû'mân, *s.* One who attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plôû'shâre, *s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plûk, *v. a.* To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to

force on and off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plûk, *s.* A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plûk'kâr, *s.* One that plucks.

PLUG, plûg, *s.* A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plûg, *v. a.* To stop with a plug.

PLUM, plûm, *s.* A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. It is sometimes improperly written *plumb*. [feathers.

PLUMAGE, plû'mîdje, *s.* Feathers, suit of

PLUMB, plûm, *s.* A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. [horizon.

PLUMB, plûm, *ad.* Perpendicularly to the

To PLUMB, plûm, *v. a.* To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plûm'mûr, *s.* One who works upon lead. Incorrectly written *Plummer*.

PLUMBERY, plûm'mûr-ê, *s.* Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber. [raisins

PLUMCAKE, plûm-kâke', *s.* Cake made with

PLUME, plûme, *s.* Feather of birds; feather, worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien, token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plûme, *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALUM, plûme-âl'lûm, *s.* Feathery crystals of alum; fibrous asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plû-mîd'jêr-ûs, *a.* Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plû'mé-pède, *s.* A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plûm'mît, *s.* A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plûm-ôs'sé-tê, *s.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plû'mûs, *a.* Feathery, resembling feathers. [and smooth.

PLUMP, plûmp, *a.* Somewhat fat, sleek, full

PLUMP, plûmp, *s.* A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

To PLUMP, plûmp, *v. a.* To fatten, to swell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plûmp, *v. n.* To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plûmp, *ad.* With a sudden fall.

PLUMPER, plûmp'ûr, *s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plûmp'nês, *s.* Fulness, disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'rîdje, *s.* Porridge with plums. [made with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plûm-pûd'dîng, *s.* Pudding

PLUMPY, plûmp'ê, *a.* Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plû'mé, *a.* Feathered, covered with feathers.

PLUNDER, plûn'dûr, *v. a.* To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plûn'dûr, *s.* Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mē, mēt... pine, pîn... nô, mōve, nôr, nôt...

PLUNDERER, plûn'dûr'ûr, *s.* Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plûnje, *v. a.* To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid: to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

To PLUNGE, plûnje, *v. n.* To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plûnje, *s.* Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

PLUNGER, plûn'jûr, *s.* One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plû'râl, *a.* Implying more than [one.]

PLURALIST, plû'râl-îst, *s.* One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plû-râl'é-tè, *s.* The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cures of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plû'râl-è, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one. [cloth, shag.]

PLUSH, plûsh, *s.* A kind of villous or shaggy

PLUVIAL, plû've-âl, *a.* Rainy, relating

PLUVIOUS, plû've-ûs, *s.* to rain.

To PLY, pll, *v. a.* To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.

To PLY, pll, *v. n.* To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, pll, *s.* Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, pll'ûrz, *s.*—See *Pliers*.

PNEUMATICAL, nû-mât'tè-kâl, *a.* Moved

PNEUMATICK, nû-mât'tik, *s.* by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, nû-mât'tiks, *s.* A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nû-mâ-tôl'lo-jè, *s.* The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, pôtsh, *v. a.* To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, pôtsh, *v. n.* To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pôtsh'ûr, *s.* One who steals game.

POCK, pòk, *s.* A pustule raised by the small-pox. [in clothes.]

POCKET, pòk'kî't, *s.* The small bag inserted

To POCKET, pòk'kî't, *v. a.* To put in the pocket; To pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pòk'kî't-bôók, *s.* A paper-book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pòk'kî't-glâs, *s.* Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pòk'hòle, *s.* Pit or scar made by the small-pox. [pocky.]

POCKINESS, pòk'kè-nès, *s.* The state of being

POCKY, pòk'kè, *a.* Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pòk'kù-lènt, *a.* Fit for drink.

POD, pòd, *s.* The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, pò-dâg'grè-kâl, *a.* Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pòdje, *s.* A puddle, a splash.

POEM, pò'em, *s.* The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POESY, pò'è-sè, *s.* The art of writing poems; poem, metrical composition, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced as two syllables.

POET, pò'èt, *s.* An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, pò'è-tâs-tûr, *s.* A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pò'èt-tès, *s.* A she poet.

POETICAL, pò-èt'tè-kâl, *a.* Expressed in

POETICK, pò-èt'tik, *s.* poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pò-èt'tè-kâl-lè, *ad.* With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pò'è-trè, *s.* Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pò'e'nân-sè, *s.* The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pò'e'nânt, *a.* Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POINT, pòint, *s.* The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or sise Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To POINT, pòint, *v. a.* To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to show as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, pòint, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, pòint'éd, *a.* Sharp, having a sharp point or pick, epigrammatical, abounding in conceits. [manner.]

POINTEDLY, pòint'éd-lè, *ad.* In a pointed

POINTEDNESS, pòint'éd-nès, *s.* Sharpness, pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, pòint'él, *s.* Any thing on a point.

POINTER, pòint'ûr, *s.* Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

tube, tûb, bûll....ôll....pôund....thin, THIS.

POINTINGSTOCK, p^{oint}'îng-stôk, *s.* Something made the object of ridicule.
POINTLESS, p^{oint}'lêss, *a.* Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.
POISON, p^{oi}'zn, *s.* That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.
To POISON, p^{oi}'zn, *v. a.* To infect with poison; to attack, to injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.
POISON-TREE, p^{oi}'zn-trêe, *s.* A plant.
POISONER, p^{oi}'zn-ûr, *s.* One who poisons; a corrupter.
POISONOUS, p^{oi}'zn-ûs, *a.* Venomous, having the qualities of poison.
POISONOUSLY, p^{oi}'zn-ûs-lê, *ad.* Venomously
POISONOUSNESS, p^{oi}'zn-ûs-nêss, *s.* The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.
POITREL, p^{oi}'trêl, *s.* Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.
POISE, p^{oi}'ze, *s.* Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.
To POISE, p^{oi}'ze, *v. a.* To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.
POKE, p^{ok}'e, *s.* A pocket, a small bag.
To POKE, p^{ok}'e, *v. a.* To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.
POKER, p^{ok}'ûr, *s.* The iron bar with which men stir the fire.
POLAR, p^{ol}'lâr, *a.* Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.
POLARCHY, p^{ol}'âr-kê, *s.* Many governments.
POLARITY, p^{ol}'lâr-ê-tê, *s.* Tendency to the pole
POLARY, p^{ol}'lâr-ê, *a.* Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.
POLE, p^{ol}'e, *s.* The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.
To POLE, p^{ol}'e, *v. a.* To furnish with poles.
POLEAXE, p^{ol}'ê-aks, *s.* An axe fixed to a long pole. [animal.
POLECAT, p^{ol}'ê-kât, *s.* The fitchew, a stinking
POLEMICAL, p^{ol}'lêm-mê-kâl, *a.* Controversi-
POLEMICK, p^{ol}'lêm-mîk, *a.* Disputative.
POLEMICK, p^{ol}'lêm-mîk, *s.* Disputant, controvertist.
POLESTAR, p^{ol}'lê-stâr, *s.* A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.
POLICE, p^{ol}'lêss, *s.* The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.
POLICED, p^{ol}'lêst, *a.* Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.
POLICY, p^{ol}'lê-sê, *s.* The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.
To POLISH, p^{ol}'lish, *v. a.* To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.
To POLISH, p^{ol}'lish, *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.
POLISH, p^{ol}'lish, *s.* Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.
POLISHABLE, p^{ol}'lish-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, p^{ol}'lish-ûr, *s.* The person or instrument that gives a gloss.
POLITE, p^{ol}'lîte, *a.* Glossy, smooth; in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners. [manners, genteelly.
POLITELY, p^{ol}'lîte-lê, *ad.* With elegance of
POLITENESS, p^{ol}'lîte-nêss, *s.* Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.
POLITESSE, p^{ol}'lê-têss, *s.* French. Used ludicrously for politeness.
POLITICAL, p^{ol}'lît-tê-kâl, *a.* Relating to politics, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skillful.
POLITICALLY, p^{ol}'lît-tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* With relation to publick administration; artfully, politickly.
POLITICIAN, p^{ol}'lê-tîsh-ân, *s.* One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politics; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.
POLITICK, p^{ol}'lê-tîk, *a.* Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.
POLITICKLY, p^{ol}'lê-tîk-lê, *ad.* Artfully, cunningly.
POLITICKS, p^{ol}'lê-tîks, *s.* The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs. [civil constitution.
POLITY, p^{ol}'lê-tê, *s.* A form of government,
POLL, p^{oll}, *s.* The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election; a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub, a cheven.
To POLL, p^{oll}, *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.
POLLARD, p^{oll}'lârd, *s.* A tree lopped; the chub fish.
POLLEN, p^{oll}'lîn, *s.* A fine powder commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.
POLLER, p^{oll}'lûr, *s.* Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.
POLLEVIL, p^{ol}'lê-vîl, *s.* Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.
POLLOCK, p^{oll}'lûk, *s.* A kind of fish.
To POLLUTE, p^{oll}'lûte, *v. a.* To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.
POLLUTEDNESS, p^{oll}'lû-têd-nêss, *s.* Defilement, the state of being polluted.
POLLUTER, p^{oll}'lû-tûr, *s.* Defiler, corrupter.
POLLUTION, p^{oll}'lû-shûn, *s.* The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.
POLTRON, p^{oll}'trôn, *s.* A coward, a scoundrel
POLY, p^{ol}'lê, *s.* An herb.
POLYACOUSTICK, p^{ol}'lê-â-kôû-stîk, *s.* Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.
POLYANTHUS, p^{ol}'lê-ân-thûs, *s.* A plant bearing many flowers. [with many sides.
POLYEDRON, p^{ol}'lê-ê-drôn, *s.* A solid figure
POLYEDRICAL, p^{ol}'lê-ê-drê-kâl, **POLYEDROUS**, p^{ol}'lê-ê-drûs, *a.* Having many sides.
POLYGAMIST, p^{ol}'lîg-gâ-mîst, *s.* One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
POLYGAMY, p^{ol}'lîg-gâ-mê, *s.* Plurality of wives
POLYGLOT, p^{ol}'lê-glôt, *a.* Having many languages. [angles.
POLYGON, p^{ol}'lê-gôn, *s.* A figure of many

Fâte, fâr fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . . .

POLYGONAL, pò lîg'gò-nâl, *a.* Having many angles.
POLYGRAM, pòl'lè-grâm, *s.* A figure consisting of a great number of lines.
POLYGRAPHY, pò-lîg'grâ-fè, *s.* The art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.
POLYHEDRON, pòl-è-hè'drôn, *s.* Any thing with many sides.
POLYLOGY, pò-lîl'lò-jè, *s.* Talkativeness.
POLYMATHY, pò-lîm'mâ-thè, *s.* The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.
POLYPETALOUS, pòl-lè-pèt'tâl-ûs, *a.* Having many petals.
POLYPHONISM, pò-lîf'fò-nîzm, *s.* Multiplicity of sound.
POLYPODY, pò-lîp'ò-dè, *s.* A plant.
POLYPOUS, pòl'lè pûs, *a.* Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.
POLYPUS, pòl'lè-pûs, *s.* Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet: a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures. [glass.
POLYSCOPE, pòl'lè-skòpe, *s.* A multiplying
POLYSPERMOUS, pòl-lè-spèr'mûs, *a.* Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.
POLYSYLLABICAL, pòl-lè-sîl-lâb'bè-kâl, *a.* Having many syllables.
POLYSYLLABLE, pòl'lè-sîl-lâ-bl, *s.* A word of many syllables.
POLYTHEISM, pòl'lè-thè-îzm, *s.* The doctrine of plurality of gods.
POLYTHEIST, pòl'lè-thè-îst, *s.* One that holds plurality of gods. [apples.
POMACEOUS, pò-mâ'shûs, *a.* Consisting of
POMADE, pò-mâdè', *s.* A fragrant ointment.
POMANDER, pò-mân'dâr, *s.* A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder. [hair.
POMATUM, pò-mâ'tûm, *s.* An ointment for the
POMEGRANATE, pûm-grân'nât, *s.* The tree; the fruit.
POMEROY, pûm'ròè, } *s.* A sort of apple.
POMEROYAL, pûm-ròè'âl, }
POMIFEROUS, pò-mîf'fèr-ûs, *a.* A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.
POMMEL, pûm'mîl, *s.* A round ball or knob; the knot that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.
To POMMEL, pûm'mîl, *v. a.* To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.
POMP, pòmp, *s.* Splendour, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.
POMPHOLYX, pòm'fò-lîks, *s.* A white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles in making brass: it is an oxide of zinc.
POMPION, pûm'pè-ûn, *s.* A pumpkin.
POMPOSIT, pòm-pòs'è-tè, *s.* An affectation of pompousness. [grand.
POMPOUS, pòm'pûs, *a.* Splendid, magnificent,
POMPOUSLY, pòm'pûs-lè, *ad.* Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pòm'pûs-nès, *s.* Magnificence, splendour, showiness, ostentatiousness.
POND, pònd, *s.* A small pool or lake of water, a basin, a water not running or emitting any stream.
To PONDER, pòn'dûr, *v. a.* To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.
To PONDER, pòn'dûr, *v. n.* To think, to muse,
PONDERABLE, pòn'dûr-â-bl, *a.* Capable to be weighed, measurable by scales.
PONDERAL, pòn'dûr-âl, *a.* Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.
PONDERATION, pòn'dûr-â'shân, *s.* The act of weighing.
PONDERER, pòn'dûr-ûr, *s.* He who ponders.
PONDEROSITY, pòn'dûr-òs'sè-tè, *s.* Weight, gravity, heaviness.
PONDEROUS, pòn'dûr-ûs, *a.* Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive. [great weight.
PONDEROUSLY, pòn'dûr-ûs-lè *ad.* With
PONDEROUSNESS, pòn'dûr-ûs-nès, *s.* Heaviness, weight, gravity.
PONDWEED, pònd'wèed, *s.* A plant.
PONENT, pò'nènt, *a.* Western.
PONIARD, pòn'yârd, *s.* A dagger, a short stabbing weapon. [poniard.
To PONIARD, pòn'yârd, *v. a.* To stab with a
PONTAGE, pòn'tîdje, *s.* Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.
PONTIFF, pòn'tîf, *s.* A priest, a high priest, the Pope.
PONTIFICAL, pòn'tîf'fè-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building; in this sense it is used by Milton only.
PONTIFICAL, pòn'tîf'fè-kâl, *s.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.
PONTIFICALLY, pòn'tîf'fè-kâl-è, *ad.* In a pontifical manner. [dom.
PONTIFICATE, pòn'tîf'fè-kât, *s.* Papacy, pope-
PONTIFICE, pòn'tè-fîs, *s.* Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.
PONTIFICAL, pòn'tè-fîsh'âl, *a.* Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.
PONTON, pòn-tòôn', *s.* A floating bridge, or invention to pass over water.
PONY, pò'nè, *s.* A small horse.
POOL, pòól, *s.* A lake of standing water.
POOP, pòóp, *s.* The hindermost part of the ship.
POOR, pòór, *a.* Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; the Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit; flaccid.
POORLY, pòór'lè, *ad.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.
POORJOHN, pòór-jôn', *s.* A sort of fish.
POORNESS, pòór'nès, *s.* Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.
POORSPIRITED, pòór-spîr'îl-èd, *a.* Mean, cowardly.
POORSPIRITEDNESS, pòór-spîr'îl-èd nès, *s.* Meanness, cowardice.

tube, tũb, bũll ðĩl pũnd thĩn, THIS.

POP, pũp, *s.* A small smart quick sound.
To POP, pũp, *v. n.* To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.
To POP, pũp, *v. a.* To put out or in suddenly, sily, or unexpectedly; to shift.
POPE, pũpe, *s.* The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruff.
POPEDOM, pũpe'dũm, *s.* Papacy, papal dignity.
POPERY, pũp'ũr-ẽ, *s.* A name given by protestants to the religion of the church of Rome.
POPESEYE, pũps'ĩ, *s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
POPGUN, pũp'gũn, *s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.
POPINJAY, pũp'pĩn-jũ, *s.* A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.
POPISH, pũp'pĩsh, *a.* An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.
POPISHLY, pũp'pĩsh-lẽ, *ad.* In a popish manner.
POPLAR, pũp'lũr, *s.* A tree.
POPPY, pũp'pẽ, *s.* A soporiferous plant.
POPULACE, pũp'pũ-lũs, *s.* The vulgar, the multitude.
POPULACY, pũp'pũ-lũ-sẽ, *s.* The common people, the multitude. Little or scarcely ever used.
POPULAR, pũp'pũ-lũr, *a.* Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a popular distemper.
POPULARITY, pũp-pũ-lũr'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception. In this sense little used.
POPULARLY, pũp'pũ-lũr-lẽ, *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception. [people.
To POPULATE, pũp'pũ-lũte, *v. n.* To breed
POPULATION, pũp-pũ-lũ'shũn, *s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people
POPULOUS, pũp'pũ-lũs, *a.* Full of people, numerously inhabited. [people.
POPULOUSLY, pũp'pũ-lũs-lẽ, *ad.* With much
POPULOUSNESS, pũp'pũ-lũs-nẽs, *s.* The state of abounding with people.
PORCELAIN, pũr'sẽ-lũne, *s.* China, china ware.
PORCH, pũrtsh, *s.* A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk. [hedgehog.
PORCUPINE, pũr'kũ-pĩne, *s.* A kind of large
PORE, pũre, *s.* Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.
To PORE, pũre, *v. n.* To look with great intensesness and care.
POREBLIND, pũre'blĩnd, *a.* Near-sighted, short-sighted. Commonly written, and always pronounced, *Purblind*.
PORINESS, pũr'ẽ-nẽs, *s.* Fulness of pores.
PORK, pũrk, *s.* Swine's flesh.
PORKER, pũrk'ũr, *s.* A hog, a pig.
PORKEATER, pũrk'ẽ-tũr, *s.* One who feeds on pork.
PORKET, pũrk'ĩt, *s.* A young hog.
PORKLING, pũrk'ĩng, *s.* A young pig.
POROSITY, pũr-rũs'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pũr'ũs, *a.* Having small spiracles or passages.
POROUSNESS, pũr'ũs-nẽs, *s.* The quality of having pores.
PORPHYRE, pũr'fũr, } *s.* Marble of a parti-
PORPHYRY, pũr'fũr-ẽ, } cular kind.
PORPOISE, } pũr'pũs, *s.* The sea-hog.
PORPUS, }
PORRACEOUS, pũr-rũ'shũs, *a.* Greenish.
PORRECTION, pũr-rẽk'shũn, *s.* The act of reaching forth.
PORRET, pũr'rĩt, *s.* A scallion.
PORRIDGE, pũr'rĩdje, *s.* Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.
PORRIDGEPOT, pũr'rĩdje-pũt, *s.* The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
PORRINGER, pũr'rĩn-jũr, *s.* A vessel in which broth is eaten. It seems, in Shakspeare's time, to have been a word of contempt for a head dress.
PORT, pũrt, *s.* A harbour, a safe station for ships: a gate, *Show all thy praises within the ports of the daughters of Sion*: the aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Oporto in Portugal.
PORTABLE, pũr'tũ-bl, *a.* Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.
PORTABLENESS, pũr'tũ-bl-nẽs, *s.* The quality of being portable. [porthole.
PORTAGE, pũrt'ĩdje, *s.* The price of carriage,
PORTAL, pũr'tũl, *s.* The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.
PORTANCE, pũr'tũnse, *s.* Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.
PORTASS, pũr'tũs, *s.* A breviary, a prayer-book. Obsolete.
PORTCULLIS, pũrt-kũl'ĩs, *s.* A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
To PORTCULLIS, pũrt'kũl'ĩs, *v. a.* To bar, to shut up.
PORTED, pũrt'ẽd, *a.* Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTEND, pũr-tẽnd', *v. a.* To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.
PORTENSION, pũr-tẽn'shũn, *s.* The act of foretokening.
PORTENT, pũr-tẽnt', *s.* Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.
PORTENTOUS, pũr-tẽn'tũs, *a.* Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.
PORTER, pũr'tũr, *s.* One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.
PORTERAGE, pũr'tũr-ĩdje, *s.* Money paid for carriage.
PORTFOLIO, pũrt-fũl'ĩ-ũ, *s.* An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose papers in. [piazza.
PORTICO, pũr'tẽ-kũ, *s.* A covered walk, a
PORTION, pũr'shũn, *s.* A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.
To PORTION, pũr'shũn, *v. a.* To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.
PORTIONER, pũr'shũn-ũr, *s.* One that divides.

Fàte, fàr fáll, fát....mè, mèt....pìne, pìn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

PORTLINESS, pòrt'lè-nès, *s.* Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour. [swelling.
PORTLY, pòrt'lè, *a.* Grand of mien; bulky.
PORTMAN, pòrt'mán, *s.* An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the Cinque-ports.
PORTMANTEAU, pòrt-mán'tò, *s.* A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
PORTRAIT, pòr'tràte, *s.* A picture drawn after the life. [ed resemblance.
PORTRAITURE, pòr'trà-tùre, *s.* Picture, paint.
To PORTRAY, pòr-trà', *v. a.* To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.
PORTRESS, pòr'très, *s.* A female guardian of a gate.
PORY, pò'rè, *a.* Full of pores.
To POSE, pòze, *v. a.* To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.
POSER, pò'zúr, *s.* One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.
POSITED, pòz'zít-éd, *a.* Placed; ranged.
POSITION, pò-zìsh'ùn, *s.* State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.
POSITIONAL, pò-zìsh'ùn-ál, *a.* Respecting position.
POSITIVE, pòz'zè-tív, *a.* Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.
POSITIVELY, pòz'zè-tív-lè, *ad.* Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.
POSITIVENESS, pòz'zè-tív nès, *s.* Actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence. [of the populace.
POSSE, pòs'sè, *s.* An armed power, consisting
To POSSESS, pòz-zès', *v. a.* To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.
POSSESSION, pòz-zèsh'ùn, *s.* The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.
POSSESSIVE, pòz-zès'sív, *a.* Having pos-
POSSESSORY, pòz-zès-súr-è, *s.* session.
POSSESSOR, pòz-zès'súr, *s.* Owner, master, proprietor.
POSSET, pòs'sít, *s.* Milk curdled with wine or any acid.
POSSIBILITY, pòs-sè-blì'è-tè, *s.* The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.
POSSIBLE, pòs'sè-blì, *a.* Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.
POSSIBLY, pòs'sè-blè, *ad.* By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.
POST, pòst, *s.* A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.
To POST, pòst, *v. a.* To travel with speed.
To POST pòst, *v. a.* To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obsolete.
POSTAGE, pòst'idje, *s.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pòst'bòè, *s.* Courier, boy that rides post.
To POSTDATE, pòst'dàte, *v. a.* To date later than the real time.
POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dè-lù've-àn, *s.* One that lived since the flood. [hastily.
POSTER, pòst'úr, *s.* A courier, one that travels
POSTERIOR, pòs-tè'rè-úr, *a.* Happening after, placed after, following; backward.
POSTERIORES, pòs-tè'rè-úr, *s.* The hinder parts
POSTERIORITY, pòs-tè'rè-òr'è-te, *s.* The state of being after, opposite to Priority.
POSTERITY, pòs-tèr'è-tè, *s.* Succeeding generations, descendants.
POSTERN, pòs'tèrn, *s.* A small gate, a little door. [existence.
POSTEXISTENCE, pòst-èg-zìs'tènsè, *s.* Future
POSTHASTE, pòst-hàste', *s.* Haste like that of a courier.
POSTHORSE, pòst'hòrse, *s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.
POSTHOUSE, pòst'hòuse, *s.* Postoffice, house where letters are taken and despatched.
POSTHUMOUS, pòst'hù-mùs, *a.* Done, had, or published after one's death.
POSTIL, pòs'tìl, *s.* Gloss, marginal notes.
To POSTIL, pòs'tìl, *v. a.* To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.
POSTILION, pòs-tìl'yùn, *s.* One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a postchaise.
POSTILLER, pòs'tìl-úr, *s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.
POSTLIMINOUS, pòst-lìm'è-nùs, *a.* Done afterwards, continued afterwards.
POSTLIMINY, pòst-lìm'è-nè, *s.* The return of a person thought to have been dead; a restoration from banishment or exile; the act of taking possession of a house by entering at a hole in the wall, the way by the threshold being thought ominous.
POSTMASTER, pòst'màs-túr, *s.* One who has the charge of a publick conveyance of letters.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pòst'màs túr-jèn'èr-ál, *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers. [in the afternoon.
POSTMERIDIAN, pòst-mè-rìd'è-àn, *a.* Being
POSTOFFICE, pòst-òf'fìs, *s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.
To POSTPONE, pòst-pòne', *v. a.* To put off, to delay, to set in value below something else.
POSTSCRIPT, pòst'skrìpt, *s.* The paragraph added to the end of a letter.
POSTULANT, pòs'tshù-lánt, *s.* A candidate.
To POSTULATE, pòs'tshù-làte, *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof.
POSTULATE, pòs'tshù-lát, *s.* Position supposed or assumed without proof.
POSTULATION, pòs-tshù-là'shùn, *s.* The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.
POSTULATORY, pòs'tshù-là-túr-è, *a.* Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.
POSTULATUM, pòs-tshù là'tùm, *s.* Position assumed without proof.
POSTURE, pòs'tshùre, *s.* Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.
To POSTURE, pòs'tshùre, *v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition.

tube, túb, búll. . . . òfl. . . . pòund. . . . thin, THIS.

POSTUREMASTER, pòs'tshúr-más-túr, *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. [on a ring.
POSY, pò'zè, *s.* A bunch of flowers; a motto.
POT, pòt, *s.* A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured.
To **POT**, pòt, *v. a.* To preserve seasoned meats in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.
NOTABLE, pò'tá-bl, *a.* Such as may be drank, drinkable. [ness.
POTABLENESS, pò'tá-bl-nès, *s.* Drinkable.
POTASH, pò'tásh, *s.* Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables. [draught.
POTATION, pò-tá'shún, *s.* Drinking bout.
POTATO, pò-tá'tò, *s.* An esculent root.
POTBELLIED, pòt'bèl-lid, *a.* Having a swollen paunch.
POTBELLY, pòt'bèl-lè, *s.* A swelling paunch.
To **POTCH**, pòtsh, *v. a.* To poach, to boil slightly.
POTCOMPANION, pòt'kúm-pán'yún, *s.* A fellow-drinker, a good fellow at carousals.
POTENCY, pò'tén-sè, *s.* Power, influence; efficacy, strength.
POTENT, pò'tént, *a.* Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as, Potent monarchs. [sovereign.
POTENTATE, pò'tén-táte, *s.* Monarch, prince.
POTENTIAL, pò-tén'shál, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in Grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.
POTENTIALITY, pò-tén-shè-ál'è-tè, *s.* Possibility; not actuality.
POTENTIALLY, pò-tén'shál-è, *ad.* In power or possibility; not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality. [cibly.
POTENTLY, pò'tént-lè, *ad.* Powerfully, forcefully.
POTENTNESS, pò'tént-nès, *s.* Powerfulness, might, power.
POTGUN, pòt'gún, *s.* (By mistake or corruption used for *Popgun*.) A gun which makes a small noise.
POTHANGER, pòt'háng-úr, *s.* Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.
POTHECARY, pòt'hè-ká-rè, *s.* One who compounds and sells medicines.
POTHER, púth'úr, *s.* Bustle, tumult, flutter.
To **POTHER**, púth'úr, *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
POTHERB, pòt'hèrb, *s.* An herb fit for the pot.
POTHOOKS, pòt'hòòks, *s.* Hooks to hang pots or kettles on; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters. [physical draught.
POTION, pò'shún, *s.* A draught, commonly a
POTLID, pòt'lid, *s.* Cover of a pot.
POTTAGE, pòt'tidje, *s.* Any thing boiled or decocted for food. [sels.
POTTER, pòt'túr, *s.* A maker of earthen vessels.
POTTERN-ORE, pòt'tèrn-òre, *s.* An ore which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.
POTTING, pòt'ting, *part. a.* Drinking.
POTTLE, pòt'tl, *s.* A liquid measure containing four pints. [courage by strong drink.
POTVALIANT, pòt-vál'yánt, *a.* Heated to

POUCH, pòutsh, *s.* A small bag, a pocket, applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.
POVERTY, pòv'vúr-tè, *s.* Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect. [of a turkey.
POULT, pòlt, *s.* A young chicken, particularly
POULTERER, pòl'túr-úr, *s.* One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.
POULTICE, pòl'tis, *s.* A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application. [tice or cataplasm.
To **POULTICE**, pòl'tis, *v. a.* To apply a poul-
POULTRY, pòl'trè, *s.* Domestick fowls.
POUNCE, pòunse, *s.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.
To **POUNCE**, pòunse, *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.
POUNCED, pòunst, *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. [perforated.
POUNCETBOX, pòun'sit-bòks, *s.* A small box
POUND, pòund, *s.* A certain weight, consisting, in Troy weight, of twelve, in Avoirdupois, of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison in which stray beasts are enclosed.
To **POUND**, pòund, *v. a.* To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.
POUNDAGE, pòund'idje, *s.* A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
POUNDER, pòund'úr, *s.* The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a Ten-pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds' weight; a pestle.
To **POUR**, pòúr, *v. a.* To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.
To **POUR**, pòúr, *v. n.* To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.
POURER, pòúr'úr, *s.* One that pours.
POUT, pòút, *s.* A kind of fish, a cod fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.
To **POUT**, pòút, *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to shoot out, to hang prominent.
POWDER, pòú'dúr, *s.* Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.
To **POWDER**, pòú'dúr, *v. a.* To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.
POWDERBOX, pòú'dúr-bòks, *s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.
POWDERHORN, pòú'dúr-hòrn, *s.* A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.
POWDERMILL, pòú'dúr míl, *s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.
POWDER-ROOM, pòú'dúr-ròòm, *s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.
POWDER-CHESTS, pòú'dúr-tshèsts, *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.
POWDERING-TUB, pòú'dúr-ing-túb, *s.* The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.
POWDERY, pòú'dúr-è, *a.* Dusty, friable.

Fáte, fâ, fâll, fât. . . .mê, mêt. . . .plne, pln. . . .nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

POWER, pòu'ûr, *s.* Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pòu'ûr-fûl, *a.* Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pòu'ûr-fûl-ê, *ad.* Potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pòu'ûr-fûl-nês, *s.* Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pòu'ûr-lês, *a.* Weak, impotent.

POX, pòks, *s.* Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease. [and *Appose*.

To POSE, pòze, *v. a.* To puzzle. — See *Pose*

PRACTICABILITY, prâk-tê-kâ-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Practicableness, a possibility of being performed.

PRACTICABLE, prâk'tê-kâ-bl, *a.* Performable, feasible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prâk'tê-kâ-bl-nês, *s.* Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prâk'tê-kâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prâk'tê-kâl, *a.* Relating to action, not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prâk'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prâk'tê-kâl-nês, *s.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prâk'tis, *s.* The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prâk'tik, *a.* Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prâk'tis, *v. a.* To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess; as, to Practise law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prâk'tis, *v. n.* To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession. [in use.

PRACTISANT, prâk'tiz-ânt, *s.* An agent. Not

PRACTISER, prâk'tis-sûr, *s.* One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prâk-tish'ûn-ûr, *s.* One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prê-kôg'nê-tâ, *s.* Things previously known, in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICK, prâg-mât'tik, } *a.* Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICAL, prâg-mât'tê-kâl, }

PRAGMATICALNESS, prâg-mât'tê-kâl-nês, *s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prâze, *s.* Reproof, condemnation,

celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To PRAISE, prâze, *v. a.* To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, prâze'fûl, *a.* Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prâ'zûr, *s.* One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prâze'wûr-THê, *a.* Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAME, prâme, *s.* A large flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prânse, *v. n.* To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To PRANK, prângk, *v. a.* To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prângk, *s.* A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prâte, *v. n.* To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prâte, *s.* Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity. [terer.

PRATER, prâ'tûr, *s.* An idle talker, a chat-

PRATINGLY, prâ'ting-lê, *ad.* With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prât'tl, *v. n.* To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prât'tl, *s.* Empty talk, trifling loquacity. [chatterer.

PRATTLER, prât'lûr, *s.* A trifling talker, a

PRAVITY, prâv'ê-tê, *s.* Corruption, badness, malignity. [like a shrimp, but larger.

PRAWN, prâwn, *s.* A small crustaceous fish

To PRAY, prâ, *v. n.* To make petitions to Heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I Pray, or Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

To PRAY, prâ, *v. a.* To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a suppliant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prâ'ûr, *s.* Petition to Heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYER-BOOK, prâ'ûr-bôôk, *s.* Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prêtsh, *v. n.* To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To PREACH, prêtsh, *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, prêtsh'ûr, *s.* One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREACHMENT, prêtsh'mênt, *s.* A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prê'am-bl, *s.* Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prê-ân-tê-pê-nûl'tê-mâte, *s.* The fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPREHENSION, prê-âp-prê-hên'shûn, *s.* Preconception.

PREBEND, prêb'ênd, *s.* A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral, a prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prê-bên'dâl, *a.* Appertaining to a prebend. [ary of a cathedral.

PREBENDARY, prêb'ên-dêr-ê, *s.* A stipendi-

PRECARIOUS, prê-kâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā'rē-ūs-lē, *ad.* Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā'rē-ūs-nēs, *s.* Uncertainty, dependence on others.

PRECAUTION, prē-kāw'shūn, *s.* Preservative caution, preventive measures.

To PRECAUTION, prē-kāw'shūn, *v. a.* To warn beforehand.

[ous, antecedent.

PRECEDANEOUS, prēs-ē-dā'nē-ūs, *a.* Previ-

To PRECEDE, prē-sēde', *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prē-sē'dēnsē, } *s.* The act or

PRECEDENCY, prē-sē'dēn sē, } state of going

before, priority; something going before,

something past; adjustment of place; the

foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-sē'dēnt, *a.* Former, going

before.

PRECEDENT, prēs'sē-dēnt, *s.* Any thing that

is a rule or example to future times; any

thing done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prē-sē'dēnt-lē, *ad.* Before-

hand.

PRECENTOR, prē-sēn'tūr, *s.* He that leads

PRECEPT, prē-sēpt, *s.* A rule authoritatively

given, a mandate.

PRECEPTIAL, prē-sēp'shāl, *a.* Consisting of

PRECEPTIVE, prē-sēp'tīv, *a.* Containing pre-

cepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prē-sēp'tūr, *s.* A teacher, a tutor.

PRECEPTORY, prēs'ēp-tō-rē, *s.* A seminary

of instruction.

PRECESSION, prē-sēsh'ūn, *s.* The act of going

before.

PRECINCT, prē-sīngkt', *s.* Outward limit,

PRECIOUSITY, prē-shē-ōs'ā-tē, *s.* Value, pre-

ciousness; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prēsh'ūs, *a.* Valuable, being of

great worth; costly, of great price, as a pre-

cious stone.

PRECIOUSLY, prēsh'ūs-lē, *ad.* Valuably, to a

great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prēsh'ūs-nēs, *s.* Valuable-

ness, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prēs'sē-pīs, *s.* A headlong steep,

a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prē-sīp'pē-tānsē, } *s.* Rash

PRECIPITANCY, prē-sīp'pē-tān-sē, } haste, headlong haste.

PRECIPITANT, prē-sīp'pē-tānt, *a.* Falling or

rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent

haste; rashly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prē-sīp'pē-tānt-lē, *ad.* In

headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'pē-tāte, *v. a.* To

throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to

hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bot-

tom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'pē-tāte, *v. n.* To fall

headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sedi-

ment: to hasten without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'pē-tāt, *a.* Steeply fall-

ing; headlong, hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'pē-tāt, *s.* A corrosive

medicine, which is an oxide of mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prē-sīp'pē-tāt-lē, *ad.* Head

long, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prē-sīp'pē-tē'shūn, *s.* The

act of throwing headlong; violent motion

downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste;

in Chymistry, subsidency, contrary of sub-

limation.

PRECIPITOUS, prē-sīp'pē-tūs, *a.* Headlong,

steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

PRECISE, prē-sīse', *a.* Exact, strict, nice,

having strict and determinate limitations;

formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prē-sīse'lē, *ad.* Exactly, nicely,

accurately, with superstitious formality, with

too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS, prē-sīse'nēs, *s.* Exactness, ri-

PRECISIAN, prē-sīzh'ē-ān, *s.* One who limits

or restrains; one who is superstitiously

rigorous.

PRECISION, prē-sīzh'ūn, *s.* Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prē-sī'sīv, *a.* Exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, prē-klūde', *v. a.* To shut out

or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'shūs, *a.* Ripe before the

time.

PRECOCITY, prē-kōs'sē-tē, *s.* Ripeness before

To PRECOGITATE, prē-kōd'jē-tāte, *v. a.* To

consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prē-kōg-nīsh'ūn, *s.* Previous

knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prē-kōn-sēte', *s.* An opinion

previously formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prē-kōn-sēve', *v. a.* To form

an opinion beforehand; to imagine before-

hand.

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kōn-sēp'shūn, *s.* Opi-

PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn'trākt, *s.* A contract

previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn'trākt, *v. a.* To

contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prē-kūrse', *s.* Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prē-kūr'sūr, *s.* Forerunner, har-

binger.

PREDACEOUS, prē-dā'shūs, *a.* Living by prey.

PREDAL, prē-dāl, *a.* Robbing, practising

plunder.

PREDATORY, prēd'dā-tūr-ē, *a.* Plundering,

practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapaci-

ous, ravenous.

PREDECEASED, prē-dē-sēest', *a.* Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prēd-ē-sēs'sūr, *s.* One that

was in any state or place before another; an-

cestor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prē-dēs-tē-nā'rē-ān, *s.*

One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDESTINATE, prē-dēs'tē-nāte, *v. a.* To

appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē-dēs'tē-nā'shūn, *s.*

Preordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dēs'tē-nā-tūr, *s.* One

that holds predestination, or the prevalence

of pre-established necessity.

To PREDESTINE, prē-dēs'tīn, *v. a.* To decree

PREDETERMINATION, prē-dē-tēr-mē-nā'-

shūn, *s.* Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prē-dē-tēr'mīn, *v. a.* To

doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prē-dē-āl, or prē'jē-āl, *a.* Consist-

ing of farms.

PREDICABILITY, prēd-īk-ā-bīl'ē-tē, *s.* Capa-

city of being attributed to a subject.

PREDICABLE, prēd'dē-kā-bl, *a.* Such as may

be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, prēd'dē-kā-bl, *s.* A logical

term, denoting one of the five things which

can be affirmed of any thing

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē mēt. . . . pine, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

PREDICAMENT, prē-dīk'kā-mēnt, *s.* A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prē-dīk'ā-mēn'tāl, *a.* Relating to predicaments. [any thing.

PREDICANT, prēd'dē-kānt, *s.* One that affirms
To **PREDICATE**, prēd'dē-kāte, *v. a.* To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prēd'dē-kāt, *s.* That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus, in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal," *Man* is the subject and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The Wages of sin is death," *Death* is the subject, and *the wages of sin* is the predicate, where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of the proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative case.

PREDICATION, prēd-ē-kā'shūn, *s.* Affirmation concerning any thing. [foreshow.

To **PREDICT**, prē-dīkt', *v. a.* To foretell, to

PREDICTION, prē-dīk'shūn, *s.* Prophecy, declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dīk'tūr, *s.* Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē-dē-jēs'tshūn, *s.* Digestion too soon performed.

PREDILECTION, prē-dē-lēk'shūn, *s.* Preference, partiality, prepossession in favour of any thing.

To **PREDISPOSE**, prē-dīs-pōze, *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dīs-pō-zīsh'ūn, *s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dōm'mē-nānse, } *s.*

PREDOMINANCY, prē-dōm'mē-nān-sē, }
Prevalence, superiority.

PREDOMINANT, prē-dōm'mē-nānt, *a.* Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendant.

To **PREDOMINATE**, prē-dōm'mē-nāte, *v. n.*
To prevail, to be ascendant, to be supreme in influence. [previous decree.

To **PRE-ELECT**, prē-ē-lēkt, *v. a.* To choose by
PRE-EMINENCE, prē-ēm'mē-nēnse, *s.* Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē-ēm'mē-nēnt, *a.* Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē-ēm'shūn, *s.* The right of purchasing before another.

To **PRE-ENGAGE**, prē-ēn-gādje', *v. a.* To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē-ēn-gādje'mēnt, *s.* Precedent obligation.

To **PRE-ESTABLISH**, prē-ē-stāb'lish, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-ē-stāb'lish-mēnt, *s.* Settlement beforehand. [forehand.

To **PRE-EXIST**, prē-ēgz-īst', *v. n.* To exist be-

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-ēgz-īs'tēnse, *s.* Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-ēgz-īs'tēnt, *a.* Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

PREFACE, prēf'fās, *s.* Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

To **PREFACE**, prēf'fās, *v. n.* To say something introductory.

To **PREFACE**, prēf'fās, *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial: to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prēf'fās-ūr, *s.* The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prēf'fā-tūr-ē, *a.* Introductory.

PREFECT, prēf'fēkt, *s.* A governor.

PREFECTURE, prēf'fēk-tūre, *s.* Command office of government

To **PREFER**, prē-fēr', *v. a.* To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise, to offer solemnly, to propose publickly, to exhibit. [something else

PREFERABLE, prēf'fēr-ā-bl, *a.* Eligible before

PREFERABLENESS, prēf'fēr-ā-bl-nēs, *s.* The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prēf'fēr-ā-blē, *ad.* In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prēf'fēr-ēnse, *s.* The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prē-fēr'mēnt, *s.* Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fēr'rūr, *s.* One who prefers.

To **PREFIGURATE**, prē-fīg'yū-rāte, *v. a.* To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, prē-fīg-yū-rā'shūn, *s.* Antecedent representation.

To **PREFIGURE**, prē-fīg'yūre, *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To **PREFIX**, prē-fīks', *v. a.* To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

PREFIX, prē-fīks, *s.* Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, prē-fīk'shūn, *s.* The act of prefixing. [forehand.

To **PREFORM**, prē-fōrm', *v. a.* To form be-

PREGNANCY, prēg'nān-sē, *s.* The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prēg'nānt, *a.* Teeming, breeding, fruitful, fertile, impregnating. [fully.

PREGNANTLY, prēg'nānt-lē, *ad.* Fruitfully,

PREGUSTATION, prē-gūs-tā'shūn, *s.* The act of tasting before another.

To **PREJUDGE**, prē-jūdje', *v. a.* To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To **PREJUDICATE**, prē-jū'dē-kāte, *v. a.* To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kāt, *a.* Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.

PREJUDICATION, prē-jū'dē-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prēd'jū-dīs, *s.* Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To **PREJUDICE**, prēd'jū-dīs, *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prēd'jū-dīsh'āl, *a.* Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prēd'jū-dīsh'āl-nēs, *s.* The state of being prejudicial.

PRELACY, prēl'lā-sē, *s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest

tube, tãb, bũll . . . ðĩl . . . pũnd . . . thin, THIS.

order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prẽl'lat, *s.* An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

PRELITICAL, prẽ-lat'tẽ-kãl, *a.* Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, prẽ-lã'shũn, *s.* Preference, setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prẽl-lã-tũre,

PRELATURESHIP, prẽl'lã-tũre-shĩp, } *s.* The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prẽ-lẽk'shũn, *s.* Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prẽ-ll-bã'shũn, *s.* Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, prẽ-lĩm'ẽ-nã-rẽ, *a.* Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prẽ-lĩm'ẽ-nã-rẽ, *s.* Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prẽl'ũde, *s.* Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, prẽ-lũde', *v. a.* To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.

PRELUDIOUS, prẽ-lũ'jẽ-ũs, *a.* Previous, introductory. [ductory, proemial.

PRELUSIVE, prẽ-lũ'sĩv, *a.* Previous, introductory.

PREMATURE, prẽ-mã-tũre', *a.* Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, prẽ-mã-tũre'lẽ, *ad.* Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prẽ-mã-tũre'nẽs, } *s.* Too

PREMATURITY, prẽ-mã-tũ'rẽ-tẽ, } great haste, unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDITATE, prẽ-mẽd'ẽ-tãte, *v. a.* To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prẽ-mẽd-ẽ-tã'shũn, *s.* Act of meditating beforehand. [before.

To PREMIER, prẽ-mẽr'ĩt, *v. a.* To deserve

PREMICES, prẽm'ĩs-sĩz, *s.* First fruits.

PREMIER, prẽm'yẽr, *a.* First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

To PREMISE, prẽ-mĩze', *v. a.* To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prẽm'ĩs-sĩz, *s.* Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMISS, prẽm'ĩs, *s.* An antecedent proposition.

PREMIUM, prẽm'ẽ-ũm, *s.* Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, prẽ-mũn'nĩsh, *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prẽ-mũn'nĩsh-mẽnt, *s.* Previous information.

PREMONITION, prẽ-mũn'nĩsh'ũn, *s.* Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prẽ-mũn'nẽ-tũr-ẽ, *a.* Previously advising

To PREMONSTRATE, prẽ-mũn'strãte, *v. a.* To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prẽm'mũ-nĩ-rẽ, *s.* A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrible, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty. a distress.

PREMUNITION, prẽ-mũ-nĩsh'ũn, *s.* An anticipation of objection. [forename.

To PRENOMINATE, prẽ-nũm'mẽ-nãte, *v. a.* To

PRENOMINATION, prẽ-nũm-mẽ-nã'shũn, *s.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prẽ-nũ'shũn, *s.* Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prẽn'tĩs, *s.* One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr Johnson, is contracted by colloquial license from apprentice.

PRENTICESHIP, prẽn'tĩs-shĩp, *s.* The servitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prẽ-nũn-shẽ-ã'shũn, *s.* The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prẽ-ũk'kũ-pãn-sẽ, *s.* The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prẽ-ũk'kũ-pãte, *v. a.* To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prẽ-ũk'kũ-pã'shũn, *s.* Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prẽ-ũk'kũ-pl, *v. a.* To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prẽ-ũm'mẽ-nãte, *v. a.* To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prẽ-ũ-pĩn'yũn, *s.* Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, prẽ-ũr-dãne', *v. a.* To ordain beforehand. [dent decree, first decree.

PREORDINANCE, prẽ-ũr'dẽ-nãse, *s.* Antecedent

PREORDINATION, prẽ-ũr-dẽ-nã'shũn, *s.* The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prẽp-ẽr-ã'shũn, *s.* The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prẽ-pãr'rã-tĩv, *a.* Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prẽ-pãr'rã-tĩv, *s.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else. [viously, by want of preparation.

PREPARATIVELY, prẽ-pãr'rã-tĩv-lẽ, *ad.* Pre-

PREPARATORY, prẽ-pãr'rã-tũr-ẽ, *a.* Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

To PREPARE, prẽ-pãre', *v. a.* To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as, he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prẽ-pãre', *v. n.* To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation

PREPAREDLY, prẽ-pã'rẽd-lẽ, *ad.* By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prẽ-pã'rẽd-nẽs, *s.* State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prẽ-pã'rũr, *s.* One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prẽ-pẽnse', } *a.* Forethought,

PREPENSED, prẽ-pẽnst', }

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

- preconceived, contrived beforehand, as malice Prepenſe.
- PREPOLLENCY, prē-pōl'ēn-sē, *s.* Superiour influence; power beyond others.
- To PREPONDER, prē-pōn'dēr, *v. a.* To outweigh.
- PREPONDERANCE, prē-pōn'dēr-ānse, } *s.*
 PREPONDERANCY, prē-pōn'dēr-ān-sē, } Superiority of weight.
- PREPONDERANT, prē-pōn'dēr-ānt, *a.* Outweighing.
- To PREPONDERATE, prē-pōn'dēr-āte, *v. n.* To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.
- To PREPONDERATE, prē-pōn'dēr-āte, *v. a.* To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.
- PREPONDERATION, prē-pōn'dēr-ā'shūn, *s.* The state of outweighing.
- To PREPOSE, prē-pōze', *v. a.* To put before.
- PREPOSITION, prēp-pō-zīsh'ūn, *s.* In Grammar, a particle governing a case.
- PREPOSITOR, prē-pōz'zīt-tūr, *s.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.
- To PREPOSSESS, prē-pōz-zēs', *v. a.* To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.
- PREPOSSESSION, prē-pōz-zēsh'ūn, *s.* Preoccupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.
- PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pōs'tēr-ūs, *a.* Having that first which ought to be last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd. [wrong situation, absurdly.]
- PREPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pōs'tēr-ūs-lē, *ad.* In a
- PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pōs'tēr-ūs-nēs, *s.* Absurdity, wrong order.
- PREPOTENCY, prē-pō'tēn-sē, *s.* Superiour power, predominance.
- PREPUCE, prē'pūse, *s.* That which covers the glans, foreskin.
- To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre', *v. a.* To demand previously.
- PREREQUISITE, prē-rēk'kwīz-īt, *a.* Something previously necessary.
- PREROGATIVE, prē-rōg'gā-tīv, *s.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
- PREROGATIVED, prē-rōg'gā-tīvd, *a.* Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.
- PRESAGE, prēs'sādje, *s.* Prognostick, presension of futurity.
- To PRESAGE, prē-sādje', *v. a.* To forebode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.
- PRESEAGEMENT, prē-sādje'mēnt, *s.* Forbodement, presension; foretoken.
- PRESBYTER, prēz'bē-tēr, *s.* A priest; a presbyterian.
- RESBYTERIAN, prēz-bē-tēr-ān, *a.* Consisting of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.
- RESBYTERIAN, prēz-bē-tēr-ān, *s.* An abettor of presbytery or Calvinistical discipline.
- PRESBYTERY, prēz'bē-tēr-ē, *s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.
- PRESCIENCE, prē'shē-ēnse, *s.* Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.
- PRESCIENT, prē'shē-ēnt, *a.* Foreknowing, prophetick.
- PRESCIOUS, prē'shē-ūs, *a.* Having foreknowledge. [abstract.]
- To PRESCIND, prē-sīnd', *v. a.* To cut off, to
- PRESCINDENT, prē-sīnd'ēnt, *a.* Abstracting.
- To PRESCRIBE, prē-skribe', *v. a.* To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.
- To PRESCRIBE, prē-skribe', *v. n.* To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.
- PRESCRIPT, prē'skrīpt, *a.* Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.
- PRESCRIPT, prē'skrīpt, *s.* Direction, precept, model prescribed.
- PRESCRIPTION, prē-skrip'shūn, *s.* Rules produced and authorized by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.
- PRESEANCE, prē-sē'ānse, *s.* Priority of place in sitting.
- PRESENCE, prēz'zēnse, *s.* State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mean, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.
- PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prēz'zēns-tshām-būr, } *s.*
 PRESENCE-ROOM, prēz'zēns-rōōm, } The room in which a great person receives company. [ception.]
- PRESENTATION, prē-sēn-sā'shūn, *s.* Precon-
- PRESENTION, prē-sēn'shūn, *s.* Perception beforehand.
- PRESENT, prēz'zēnt, *a.* Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; not abstracted, not absent of mind, attentive; The present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing; At present, at the present time, now.
- PRESENT, prēz'zēnt, *s.* A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.
- To PRESENT, prēz'zēnt, *v. a.* To place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer, to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. [be presented.]
- PRESENTABLE, prē-zēnt'ā-bl, *a.* What may
- PRESENTANEOUS, prēz-zēn-tā'nē-ūs, *a.* Ready, quick, immediate.
- PRESENTATION, prēz-zēn-tā'shūn, *s.* The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.
- PRESENTATIVE, prē-zēn'tā-tīv, *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it.
- PRESENTEE, prēz-zēn-tēē', *s.* One presented to a benefice. [sents.]
- PRESENTER, prē-zēn'tūr, *s.* One that pre-
- PRESENTIAL, prē-zēn'shāl, *a.* Supposing actual presence.
- PRESENTIALITY, prē-zēn-shē-āl'ē-tē, *s.* State of being present.
- PRESENTIFICK, prēz-zēn-tīf'fīk, *a.* Making present.
- PRESENTIFICKLY, prēz-zēn-tīf'fīk-lē, *ad.* So as to make present. [ous idea.]
- PRESENTIMENT, prē-zēn'tē-mēnt, *s.* Previ-

tube, tǎb, bǎll . . . òil . . . pǒund . . . thín, THís.

PRESENTLY, prěz'zěnt-lě, *ad.* At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT, prě-zěnt'měnt, *s.* The act of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited, representation; in Law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prěz'zěnt-něs, *s.* Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prěz-zěrv-vǎ'shǔn, *s.* The act of preserving, care to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, prě-zěrv-vǎ-tǐv, *s.* That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

To PRESERVE, prě-zěrv', *v. a.* To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables, with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prě-zěrv', *s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

PRESERVER, prě-zěrv'ǔr, *s.* One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prě-sǐde', *v. n.* To be set over, to have authority over. [ence.

PRESIDENCY, prěz'zě-děnt-sě, *s.* Superintend-

PRESIDENT, prěz'zě-děnt, *s.* One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prěz'zě-děnt-shǐp, *s.* The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, prě-sǐd'jě-ǎl, *a.* Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prěs, *v. a.* To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

To PRESS, prěs, *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, prěs, *s.* The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

PRESSBED, prěs'běd, *s.* A bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, prěs'sǔr, *s.* One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, prěs'gǎng, *s.* A crew employed to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prěs'sǐng-lě, *ad.* With force, closely.

PRESSION, prěsh'ǔn, *s.* The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prěs'mǎn, *s.* One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the Compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prěs'mǎn-lě, *s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

PRESSURE, prěsh'shǔre, *s.* The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

PRESTO, prěs'tò, *ad.* Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prě-zǔ'mǎ-blě, *ad.* Without examination.

To PRESUME, prě-zǔme', *v. n.* To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prě-zǔ'mǔr, *s.* One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

PRESUMPTION, prě-zǔm'shǔn, *s.* Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prě zǔm'tǐv, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as, the Presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent, confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prě-sǔm'tshǔ-ǔs, *a.* Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prě-zǔm'tshǔ-ǔs-lě, *ad.* Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prě-zǔm'tshǔ-ǔs-něs, *s.* Confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prě-sǔp-pò'zǎl, *s.* Supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prě-sǔp-pòze', *v. a.* To suppose as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prě-sǔp-pò-zǐsh'ǔn, *s.* Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE, prě-sǔr-mǐze', *s.* Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, prě-těmse', *s.* A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false, something threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd', *v. a.* To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd', *v. a.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, prě-těnd'ǔr, *s.* One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prě-těnd'ǐng-lě, *ad.* Arrogantly, presumptuously.

PRETENSION, prě-těnt'shǔn, *s.* Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prě-těr-ǐm-pě'r'fěkt, *a.* The tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prě'těr-ít, *a.* Past.

PRETERITION, prě-těr-rǐsh'ǔn, *s.* The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prě'těr-ít-něs, *s.* State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prě-těr-lǎpst', *a.* Past and gone.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

PRETERMISSION, prè-têr-mîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of omitting. [by.]
To PRETERMIT, prè-têr-mît', *v. a.* To pass
PRETERNATURAL, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl, *a.* Different from what is natural, irregular.
PRETERNATURALLY, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl-ê, *ad.* In a manner different from the common order of nature.
PRETERNATURALNESS, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl-nês, *s.* Manner different from the order of nature.
PRETERPERFECT, prè-têr-pêr'fêkt, *a.* A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.
PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè-têr-plû-pêr'fêkt, *a.* The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.
PRETEXT, prè-têkst', *s.* Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.
PRETEXTA, prè-têks'tâ, *s.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.
PRETOR, prè'tôr, *s.* The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.
PRETORIAN, prè-tô'rê ân, *a.* Judicial, exercised by the pretor.
PRETTILY, prît'tê-lê, *ad.* Neatly, pleasingly.
PRETTINESS, prît'tê-nês, *s.* Beauty without dignity.
PRETTY, prît'tê, *a.* Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.
PRETTY, prît'tê, *ad.* In some degree.
To PREVAIL, prè-vâle', *v. n.* To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome, to gain the superiority; to gain influence; to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.
PREVAILING, prè-vâ'ling, *a.* Predominant, having most influence.
PREVAILMENT, prè-vâle'mênt, *s.* Prevalence.
PREVALENCE, prèv'vâ-lênse, } *s.* Superiority, influence, predominance.
PREVALENCY, prèv'vâ-lên-sê, }
PREVALENT, prèv'vâ-lênt, *a.* Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.
PREVALENTLY, prèv'vâ-lênt-lê, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.
To PREVARICATE, prè-vâr'rê-kâte, *v. n.* To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.
PREVARICATION, prè-vâr-rê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Shuffle, cavil. [ler, a shuffler.
PREVARICATOR, prè-vâr'rê-kâ-tûr, *s.* A cavil-
To PREVENE, prè-vêne', *v. a.* To hinder.
PREVENIENT, prè-vê'nê-ênt, *a.* Preceding, going before, preventive.
To PREVENT, prè-vênt', *v. a.* To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before; to anticipate; to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.
PREVENTER, prè-vênt'ûr, *s.* One that goes before; one that hinders, a hinderer, an obstructer.
PREVENTION, prè-vên'shûn, *s.* The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.

PREVENTIONAL, prè-vên'shûn-âl, *a.* Tending to prevention.
PREVENTIVE, prè-vênt'iv, *a.* Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.
PREVENTIVE, prè-vênt'iv, *s.* A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.
PREVENTIVELY, prè-vênt'iv-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention.
PREVIOUS, prè'vê-ûs, *a.* Antecedent, going before, prior. [antecedently
PREVIOUSLY, prè'vê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Beforehand.
PREVIOUSNESS, prè'vê-ûs-nês, *s.* Antecedence.
PREY, prâ, *s.* Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.
To PREY, prâ, *v. n.* To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.
PREYER, prâ'ûr, *s.* Robber, devourer, plunderer. [tension.
PRIAPISM, prî'â-pîzm, *s.* A preternatural
PRICE, prîse, *s.* Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased by merit.
To PRICK, prîk, *v. a.* To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminate point; to set up the ears; to animate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.
To PRICK, prîk, *v. n.* To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.
PRICK, prîk, *s.* A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.
PRICKER, prîk'kûr, *s.* A sharp-pointed instrument; a light-horseman.
PRICKET, prîk'kît, *s.* A buck in his second year.
PRICKLE, prîk'kl, *s.* A small sharp point, like that of a brier. [points
PRICKLINESS, prîk'lê-nês, *s.* Fulness of sharp
PRICKLOUSE, prîk'lôuse, *s.* A word of contempt for a tailor.
PRICKSONG, prîk'sông, *s.* Song set to musick. Obsolete.
PRICKLY, prîk'lê, *a.* Full of sharp points.
PRICKWOOD, prîk'wûd, *s.* A tree.
PRIDE, prîde, *s.* Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air, generous elation of heart, elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendour, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.
To PRIDE, prîde, *v. a.* To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.
PRIER, prî'ûr, *s.* One who inquires too narrowly.
PRIEST, prîest, *s.* One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.
PRIESTCRAFT, prîest'krâft, *s.* Religious fraud.
PRIESTESS, prîest'tês, *s.* A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.
PRIESTHOOD, prîest'hûd, *s.* The office and character of a priest; the order of men set

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ôil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prèest'lè-nès, *s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, prèest'lè, *a.* Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prèest'rid-dn, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prîg, *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prîl, *s.* A birt or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prîm, *a.* Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prîm, *v. a.* To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prî'mâ-sè, *s.* The chief ecclesiastical station. [use.

PRIMAL, prî mâl, *a.* First. A word not in

PRIMARILY, prî'mâ-rè-lè, *ad.* Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, prî'mâ-rè-nès, *s.* The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prî'mâ-rè, *a.* First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal. [tick.

PRIMATE, prî'mât, *s.* The chief ecclesias-

PRIMATESHIP, prî'mât-shîp, *s.* The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prime, *s.* The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prime, *a.* Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prime, *v. a.* To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prime'lè, *ad.* Originally, primarily, in the first place: excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prime'nès, *s.* The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prîm'mûr, *s.* A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prî-mè'rò, *s.* A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prî-mè'vâl, *a.* Original, such

PRIMEVOUS, prî-mè'vûs, *s.* as was at first.

PRIMITIAL, prî-mîsh'âl, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prîm'è-tîv, *a.* Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prîm'è-tîv-lè, *ad.* Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prîm'è-tîv-nès, *a.* State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL, prî-mò-jè'nè-âl, *a.* First-born, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prî-mò-jèn'è-tûre, *s.* Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, prî-mòr'dè-âl, or prî-mòr'jè-âl, *a.* Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, prî-mòr'dè-âte, *a.* Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prîm'ròze, *s.* A flower; Primrose is used by Shakspeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prînse, *s.* A sovereign, a chief ruler;

a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prînse, *v. n.* To play the prince, to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prîns'dûm, *s.* The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prîns'lîke, *a.* Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prîns'lè-nès, *s.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prîns'lè, *s.* Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prîns'lè, *ad.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prîn'sîz-fèth'ûr, *s.* The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prîn'sès, *s.* A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prîn'sè-pâl, *a.* Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prîn'sè-pâl, *s.* A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest, the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prîn-sè-pâl'è-tè, *s.* Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as, the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prîn'sè-pâl-è, *ad.* Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prîn'sè-pâl-nès, *s.* The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prîn-sîp-è-â'shûn, *s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prîn'sè-pl, *s.* Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prîn'sè-pl, *v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prîng'kòks, *s.* A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.

To PRINK, prîngk, *v. n.* To prank, to deck for show.

To PRINT, prînt, *v. n.* To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but by the press.

To PRINT, prînt, *v. n.* To publish a book.

PRINT, prînt, *s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; picture cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, p.n....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

PRINTER, prînt'ûr, *s.* One that prints books; one that stamps linen.

PRINTLESS, prînt'lês, *a.* That which leaves no impression.

PRIOR, prî'ûr, *a.* Former, being before something else, antecedent, anteriour.

PRIOR, prî'ûr, *s.* The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, prî'ûr-ês, *s.* A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prî-ôr-rê-tê, *s.* The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prî'ûr-shîp, *s.* The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, prî'ûr-ê, *s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prîzm, *s.* A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, prîz-mât'tîk, *a.* Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, prîz-mât'tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, prîzm'môld, *s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, prîz'zn, *s.* A strong hold in which persons are confined, a jail. [confine.

To PRISON, prîz'zn, *v. a.* To imprison, to

PRISONBASE, prîz'zn-bâse, *s.* A kind of rustic play, commonly called *Prisonbars*.

PRISONER, prîz'zn-ûr, *s.* One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, prîz'zn-hôûse, *s.* Jail, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prîz'zn-mênt, *s.* Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prîs'tîn, *a.* First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prîTH'ê. A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

PRIVACY, prî'vâ-sê, or prî'vâ-sê, *s.* State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, retreat.

PRIVADO, prî'vâ'dô, *s.* A secret friend. Not used.

PRIVATE, prî'vât, *a.* Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In private, secretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prî'vâ-têér', *s.* A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prî'vâ-têér', *v. n.* To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons. [openly.

PRIVATELY, prî'vât-lê, *ad.* Secretly, not

PRIVATENESS, prî'vât-nês, *s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prî'vâ'shûn, *s.* Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, prî'vâ-tîv, *a.* Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

PRIVATIVE, prî'vâ-tîv, *s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, prî'vâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, prî'vâ-tîv-nês, *s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present. [phillyrea.

PRIVET, prî'vît, *s.* Evergreen; a kind of

PRIVILEGE, prî'vê-lîd'ê, *s.* Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, prî'vê-lîd'ê, *v. a.* To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, prî'vê-lê, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, prî'vê-tê, *s.* Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, prî'vê, *a.* Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing admitted to participation.

PRIVY, prî'vê, *s.* Place of retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prîze, *s.* A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prîze, *v. a.* To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prî'zûr, *s.* He who values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prîze'fî-tûr, *s.* One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prô. For, in defence of

PROBABILITY, prôb-â-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prôb'bâ-bl, *a.* Likely, having more evidence than the contrary. [hood.

PROBABLY, prôb'bâ-blê, *ad.* Likely, in likeli-

PROBAT, prô'bât, *s.* The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, prô-bâ'shûn, *s.* Proof, evidence, testimony, the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life, novitiate.

PROBATIONARY, prô-bâ'shûn-â-rê, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prô-bâ'shûn-ûr, *s.* One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prô-bâ'shûn-ûr-shîp, *s.* State of being on trial. [trial.

PROBATORY, prôb'bâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Serving for

PROBATUM EST, prô-bâ'tûm êst, *s.* A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prôbe, *s.* A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prôbe-sîz'zûrs, *s.* Scissors used to open wounds.

To PROBE, prôbe, *v. a.* To search, to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, prôb'ê-tê, *s.* Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, prôb'lêm, *s.* A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prôb-lê-mât'tê-kâl, *a.* Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALY, prôb-lê-mât'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prô-bôs'sîs, *s.* A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prô-kâ'shûs, *a.* Petulant, loose

tube, tub, bú!!...đil...pôund....t/in, THIS.

PROCACITY, prò-kâs'sè-tè, *s.* Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prò-kât-ârk'tík, *a.* Fore-running, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prò-kât-ârk's'is, *s.* The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prò-sèè'jûre, *s.* Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

To PROCEED, prò-sèèd', *v. n.* To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEED, prò-sèèd', *s.* Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term.

PROCEEDER, prò-sèèd'ûr, *s.* One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prò-sèèd'ing, *s.* Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prò-sér'è-tè, *s.* Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, pròs'sès, *s.* Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

PROCESSION, prò-sèsh'ûn, *s.* A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prò-sèsh'ûn-âl, *a.* Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prò-sèsh'ûn-â-rè, *a.* Consisting in procession.

PROCINCT, prò-singkt', *s.* Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, prò-klâme', *v. a.* To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prò-klâ'mûr, *s.* One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, pròk-klâ-mâ'shûn, *s.* Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prò-kliv'è-tè, *s.* Tendency, natural inclination, propension; readiness, facility of attaining. [ing by nature.

PROCLIVOUS, prò-kliv'vûs, *a.* Inclined, tending.

PROCONSUL, prò-kôn'sûl, *s.* A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prò-kôn'sûl-shîp, *s.* The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prò-krâs'tîn-âte, *v. a.* To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prò-krâs-tîn-â'shûn, *s.* Delay, dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, prò-krâs'tîn-â-tûr, *s.* A dilatory person. [pregnant.

PROCREANT, prò'krè-ânt, *a.* Productive,

To PROCREATE, prò'krè-âte, *v. a.* To generate, to produce. [tion, production.

PROCREATION, prò-krè-â'shûn, *s.* Genera-

PROCREATIVE, prò'krè-â-tiv, *a.* Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prò'krè-â-tiv-nès, *s.* Power of generation. [begetter.

PROCREATOR, prò'krè-â-tûr, *s.* Generator,

PROCTOR, pròk'tûr, *s.* A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

PROCTORSHIP, pròk'tûr-shîp, *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor. [down, prone.

PROCUMBENT, prò-kûm'bènt, *a.* Lying

PROCURABLE, prò-kû'râ-bl, *a.* To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, pròk'û-râ-sè, *s.* The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, pròk-kû-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, pròk-kû-râ'tûr, *s.* Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, pròk-kû-râ-tò'rè-âl, *a.* Made by a proctor. [to procuration.

PROCURATORY, prò-kû'râ-tûr-è, *a.* Tending

To PROCURE, prò-kûre', *v. a.* To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward. [pimp.

To PROCURE, prò-kûre', *v. n.* To bawd, to

PROCUREMENT, prò-kûre'mènt, *s.* The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prò-kû'rûr, *s.* One that gains, obtainer; pimp; pander.

PROCURESS, prò-kû'res, *s.* A bawd.

PRODIGAL, pròd'dè-gâl, *a.* Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish. [thrif.

PRODIGAL, pròd'dè-gâl, *s.* A waster, a spend-

PRODIGALITY, pròd-dè-gâl'è-tè, *s.* Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, pròd'dè-gâl-è, *ad.* Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prò-dîd'jûs, *a.* Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prò-dîd'jûs-lè, *ad.* Amazing, ly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously,

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prò-dîd'jûs-nès, *s.* Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, pròd'dè-jè, *s.* Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad. [ery.

PRODITON, prò-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Treason, treach-

PRODITOR, pròd'è-tûr, *s.* A traitor. Not in use.

PRODITORIOUS, pròd-è-tò'rè-ûs, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.

To PRODUCE, prò-dûse', *v. a.* To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.

PRODUCE, pròd'dûse, *s.* Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

PRODUCENT, prò-dû'sènt, *s.* One that exhibits, one that offers.

PRODUCER, prò-dû'sûr, *s.* One that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, prò-dû'sè-bl, *a.* Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prò-dû'sè-bl-nès, *s.* The state of being producible.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . plne, pìn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt . . .

PRODUCT, pròd'ùkt, *s.* Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.

PRODUCTILE, prò-dùk'tíl, *a.* Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prò-dùk'shùn, *s.* The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.

PRODUCTIVE, prò-dùk'tív, *a.* Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

PROEM, prò'ém, *s.* Preface, introduction.

PROFANATION, pròf-à-nà'shùn, *s.* The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.

PROFANE, prò-fàne', *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites.

To PROFANE, prò-fàne', *v. a.* To violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use.

PROFANELY, prò-fàne'lè, *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things. [or.

PROFANER, prò-fàne'úr, *s.* Polluter, violator.

PROFANENESS, prò-fàne'nès, *s.* Irreverence of what is sacred. [progression.

PROFECTION, prò-fèk'shùn, *s.* Advance,

To PROFESS, prò-fès', *v. a.* To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

To PROFESS, prò-fès', *v. n.* To declare openly; to declare friendship.

PROFESSEDLY, prò-fès'sèd-lè, *ad.* According to open declaration made by himself.

PROFESSION, prò-fèsh'ùn, *s.* Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, prò-fèsh'ùn-ál, *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession.

PROFESSOR, prò-fès'súr, *s.* One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publickly practises or teaches an art.

PROFESSORSHIP, prò-fès'súr-shíp, *s.* The station or office of a public teacher. [offer.

To PROFFER, pròf'fúr, *v. a.* To propose, to offer.

PROFFER, pròf'fúr, *s.* Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.

PROFFERER, pròf'fúr-úr, *s.* He that offers.

PROFICIENCE, prò-fìsh'èense, *s.* Profit, ad-

PROFICIENCY, prò-fìsh'èn-sè, *s.* vancement in any thing, improvement gained.

PROFICIENT, prò-fìsh'ènt, *s.* One who has made advancement in any study or business. [half face.

PROFILE, prò'fíl, prò-fèl', *s.* The side face,

PROFIT, pròf'fít, *s.* Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To PROFIT, pròf'fít, *v. a.* To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To PROFIT, pròf'fít, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

PROFITABLE, pròf'fít-à-bl, *a.* Gainful, lucrative, useful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, pròf'fít-à-bl-nès, *s.* Gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness.

PROFITABLY, pròf'fít-à-blè, *ad.* Gainfully, advantageously, usefully.

PROFITLESS, pròf'fít-lès, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, pròf'flè-gât, *a.* Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.

PROFLIGATE, pròf'flè-gât, *s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch. [lessly

PROFLIGATELY, pròf'flè-gât-lè, *ad.* Shame-

PROFLIGATENESS, pròf'flè-gât-nès, *s.* The quality of being profligate. [course.

PROFLUENCE, pròf'flù-èense, *s.* Progress,

PROFLUENT, pròf'flù-ènt, *a.* Flowing forward.

PROFOUND, prò-fòund', *a.* Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prò-fòund', *s.* The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.

PROFOUNDLY, prò-fòund'lè, *ad.* Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prò-fòund'nès, *s.* Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, prò-fùnd'è-tè, *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, prò-fùse', *a.* Lavish, prodigal, over-abounding.

PROFUSELY, prò-fùse'lè, *ad.* Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prò-fùse'nès, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prò-fù'zhùn, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG, pròg, *v. n.* To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

PROG, pròg, *s.* Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prò-jèn-èr-à'shùn, *s.* The act of begetting, propagation.

PROGENITOR, prò-jèn'it-úr, *s.* A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line. [generation.

PROGENY, pròd'jè-nè, *s.* Offspring, race,

PROGNOSTICABLE, pròg-nòs'tè-kà-bl, *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNOSTICATE, pròg-nòs'tè-kàte, *v. a.* To foretell, to foreshow.

PROGNOSTICATION, pròg-nòs-tè-kà'shùn, *s.* A foretoken. [One who foretells.

PROGNOSTICATOR, pròg-ròs-tè-kà-túr, *s.*

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'tík, *a.* Foretokening disease or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'tík, *s.* The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRESS, pròg'grès, *s.* Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of state, a circuit.

PROGRESSION, prò-grèsh'ùn, *s.* Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prò-grèsh'ùn-ál, *a.* In a state of increase or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, prò-grès'sív, *a.* Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prò-grès'sív-lè, *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prò-grès'sív-nès, *s.* The state of advancing.

tàbe, táb, búll. . . . ðll. . . . pòund. . . . /thin, THIS.

To PROHIBIT, prò-hìb'ít, *v. a.* To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.
PROHIBITER, prò-hìb'ít-túr, *s.* Forbidder, interdicter.
PROHIBITION, prò-hè-bìsh'ùn, *s.* Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.
PROHIBITORY, prò-hìb'bè-túr-è, *a.* Implying prohibition, forbidding.
To PROJECT, prò-jèkt', *v. a.* To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.
To PROJECT, prò-jèkt', *v. n.* To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT, pròd'jèkt, *s.* Scheme, contrivance.
PROJECTILE, prò-jèk'tìl, *s.* A body put in motion.
PROJECTILE, prò-jèk'tìl, *a.* Impelled forward.
PROJECTION, prò-jèk'shùn, *s.* The act of shooting forward; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in Chymistry, crisis of an operation.
PROJECTOR, prò-jèk'túr, *s.* One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.
PROJECTURE, prò-jèk'tshùre, *s.* A jutting out.
To PROLATE, prò-làte', *v. a.* To pronounce, to utter. [exact round.
PROLATE, pròl'âte, *a.* Extended beyond an
PROLATION, prò-là'shùn, *s.* Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.
PROLEGOMENA, pròl-lè-gòm'mè-nà, *s.* Previous discourse, introductory observations.
PROLEPSIS, prò-lèp'sìs, *s.* A figure of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.
PROLEPTICAL, prò-lèp'tè-kàl, *a.* Previous, antecedent. [way of anticipation.
PROLEPTICALLY, prò-lèp'tè-kàl-lè, *ad.* By
PROLIFICATION, prò-lìf'fè-kà'shùn, *s.* Generation of children.
PROLIFIC, prò-lìf'fìk, *a.* Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive. [ly; pregnantly.
PROLIFICAL, prò-lìf'fè-kàl-è, *ad.* Fruitful.
PROLIX, prò-lìks', *a.* Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration. [ous. Not used.
PROLIXIOUS, prò-lìk'shùs, *a.* Dilatory, tedious.
PROLIXITY, prò-lìks'è-tè, *s.* Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.
PROLIXLY, prò-lìks'lè, *ad.* At great length, tediously.
PROLIXNESS, prò-lìks'nès, *s.* Tediousness.
PROLOCUTOR, pròl-lò-kù'túr, *s.* The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.
PROLOCUTORSHIP, pròl-lò-kù'túr-shìp, *s.* The office of a prolocutor.
PROLOGUE, pròl'lóg, *s.* Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.
To PROLOGUE, pròl'lóg, *v. a.* To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.
To PROLONG, prò-lóng', *v. a.* To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.
PROLONGATION, pròl-lóng-gà'shùn, *s.* The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.
PROLUSION, prò-lù'zhùn, *s.* Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.
PROMINENT, pròm'mè-nènt, *a.* Standing out beyond the other parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, pròm'mè-nèntse, } *s.* Protube-
PROMINENCY, pròm'mè-nènt-sè, } rance, projecting parts.
PROMISCUOUS, prò-mìs'kù-ùs, *a.* Mingled, confused, undistinguished.
PROMISCUOUSLY, prò-mìs'kù-ùs-lè, *ad.* With confused mixture, indiscriminately.
PROMISE, pròm'mìz, *s.* Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hope, expectation.
To PROMISE, pròm'mìz, *v. a.* To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.
To PROMISE, pròm'mìz, *v. n.* To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.
PROMISEBREACH, pròm'mìz-brètsh, *s.* Violation of promises.
PROMISEBREAKER, pròm'mìz-brà-kúr, *s.* Violator of promise. [mises.
PROMISER, pròm'mìz-úr, *s.* One who pro-
PROMISSORY, pròm'mìs-sùr-è, *a.* Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.
PROMISSORILY, pròm'mìs-sùr-è-lè, *ad.* By way of promise.
PROMONTORY, pròm'mùn-túr-è, *s.* A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.
To PROMOTE, prò-mòte', *v. a.* To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.
PROMOTER, prò-mòte'úr, *s.* Advancer, forwarder, encourager.
PROMOTION, prò-mò'shùn, *s.* Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.
To PROMOTE, prò-mòv', *v. a.* To forward, to promote. Not used.
PROMPT, pròmt, *a.* Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as, Prompt payment.
To PROMPT, pròmt, *v. a.* To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to incite; to instigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.
PROMPTER, pròm'túr, *s.* One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder. [quickness.
PROMPTITUDE, pròm'tè-tùde, *s.* Readiness.
PROMPTLY, pròmt'lè, *ad.* Readily, quickly, expeditiously.
PROMPTNESS, pròmt'nès, *s.* Readiness, quickness, alacrity.
PROMPTURE, pròm'tshùre, *s.* Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.
To PROMULGATE, prò-mùl'gàte, *v. a.* To publish, to make known by open declaration.
PROMULGATION, pròm-ùl-gà'shùn, *s.* Publication, open exhibition.
PROMULGATOR, pròm-ùl-gà'túr, *s.* Publisher, open teacher.
To PROMULGE, prò-mùlje', *v. a.* To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.
PROMULGER, prò-mùl'júr, *s.* Publisher, promulgator.
PRONE, pròne, *a.* Bending downward, lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.
PRONENESS, pròne'nès, *s.* The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.
PRONG, pròng, *s.* A fork.
PRONOMINAL, prò-nòm'è-nàl, *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mè, mêt... pine, pîn... nô, môte, nôr nôt....

PRONOUN, prô'nôun, *s.* A word used instead of a noun or name.

To **PRONOUNCE**, prô-nôunse', *v. a.* To speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently, to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

To **PRONOUNCE**, prô-nôunse', *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. [nounces.

PRONOUNCER, prô-nôun'sûr, *s.* One who pro-

PRONUNCIATION, prô-nân-shê-â'shûn, *s.* Act or mode of utterance.

PROOF, prôôf, *s.* Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in Printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prôôf, *a.* Impenetrable, able to resist.

PROOFLESS, prôôf'lês, *a.* Unproved, wanting evidence.

To **PROP**, prôp, *v. a.* To sustain, to support.

PROP, prôp, *s.* Support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, prôp'â-gâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To **PROPAGATE**, prôp'â-gâte, *v. a.* To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

To **PROPAGATE**, prôp'â-gâte, *v. n.* To have offspring.

PROPAGATION, prôp'â-gâ'shûn, *s.* Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prôp'â-gâ-tûr, *s.* One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

To **PROFEL**, prô-pêl', *v. a.* To drive forward.

To **PROPEND**, prô-pênd', *v. n.* To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENSITY, prô-pên'dên-sê, *s.* Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; preconsideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prô-pênse', *a.* Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prô-pên'shûn, *s.* Inclination,

PROPENSITY, prô-pên'sê-tê, *s.* disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prôp'pûr, *a.* Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prôp'pûr-lê, *ad.* Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense. [being proper.

PROPERNESS, prôp'pûr-nês, *s.* The quality of

PROPERTY, prôp'pûr-tê, *s.* Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To **PROPERTY**, prôp'pûr-tê, *v. a.* To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prôf'fê-sê, *s.* A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prôf'fê-sl-ûr, *s.* One who prophesies.

To **PROPHECY**, prôf'fê-sl, *v. a.* To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To **PROPHECY**, prôf'fê-sl, *v. n.* To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHET, prôf'fît, *s.* One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prôf'fît-tês, *s.* A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prô-fêt'tîk, *s.* } *a.* Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICAL, prô-fêt'tê-kâl, *s.* } *a.* Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prô-fêt'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy. [predictions.

To **PROPHETIZE**, prôf'fît-tîze, *v. n.* To give

PROPHYLACTICK, prôf'ê-lâk'tîk, *a.* Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prô-pîng'kwê-tê, *s.* Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROPTIABLE, prô-pîsh'ê-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To **PROPTIATE**, prô-pîsh'ê-âte, *v. a.* To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPTIATION, prô-pîsh'ê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROPTIATOR, prô-pîsh'ê-â-tûr, *s.* One that propitiates.

PROPTIATORY, prô-pîsh'ê-â-tûr-lê, *a.* Having the power to make propitious.

PROPTIOUS, prô-pîsh'ûs, *a.* Favourable, kind.

PROPTIOUSLY, prô-pîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Favourably, kindly. [ableness, kindness.

PROPTIOUSNESS, prô-pîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Favour-

PROPLASM, prô'plâzm, *s.* Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prô-plâs'tîs, *s.* The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPONENT, prô-pô'nent, *s.* One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prô-pôr'shûn, *s.* Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.

To **PROPORTION**, prô-pôr'shûn, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pôr'shûn-â-bl, *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pôr'shûn-â-blê, *ad.* According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prô-pôr'shûn-âl, *a.* Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pôr'shûn-âl-lê-tê, *s.* The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prô-pôr'shûn-âl-lê, *ad.* In a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prô-pôr'shûn-ât, *ad.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To **PROPORTIONATE**, prô-pôr'shûn-âte, *v. a.* To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prô-pôr'shûn-ât-nês, *s.* The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, prô-pô'zâl, *s.* Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind. [consideration.

To **PROPOSE**, prô-pôze', *v. a.* To offer to the

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ôll . . . pôund . . . thin, This.

To PROPOSE, prô-pôze', *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not used.

PROPOSER, prô-pô'zûr, *s.* One that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, prôp-ô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prôp-ô-zîsh'ûn-âl, *a.* Considered as a proposition.

To PROPOUND, prô-pôund', *v. a.* To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prô-pôund'ûr, *s.* He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prô-prî'è-târ-è, *s.* Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prô-prî'è-tûr, *s.* A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prô-prî'è-três, *s.* A female possessor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prô-prî'è-tè, *s.* Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

PROPT, *for* PROPPED, prôpt, *part.* Sustained by some prop.

To PROPUGN, prô-pûne', *v. a.* To defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, prôp-pûg-nâ'shûn, *s.* Defence

PROPUGNER, prô-pû-nûr, *s.* A defender.

PROPULSION, prô-pûl'shûn, *s.* The act of driving forward. [a ship.]

PRORE, prôre, *s.* The prow, the forepart of

PROROGATION, prôr-rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prô-rôg', *v. a.* To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prô-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prô-zâ'îk, *a.* Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, prô-skrlbe', *v. a.* To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prô-skrl'bûr, *s.* One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prô-skrip'shûn, *s.* Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prôze, *s.* Language not restrained to harmonick sounds, or set number of syllables

To PROSE, prôze, *v. n.* To make tedious narrations.

To PROSECUTE, prôs'sè-kûte, *v. a.* To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prôs-sè-kû'shûn, *s.* Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prôs'sè-kû-tûr, *s.* One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prôs'sè-lîte, *s.* A convert, one brought over to new opinion.

PROSELYTISM, prôs'è-lè-tîzm, *s.* The desire of making converts.

To PROSELYTIZE, prôs'è-lè-tîze, *v. a.* To convert to one's own opinion.

PROSEMINATION, prô-sêm-mè-nâ'shûn, *s.* Propagation of seed.

PROSODIACAL, prôs-ô-dî'â-kâl, *a.* Relating to the rules of prosody. [metre or prosody.]

PROSODIAN, prô-sô'dè-ân, *s.* One skilled in

PROSODY, prôs'sô-dè, *s.* The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prôs-sô-pô-pè'yâ, *s.* Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECT, prôs'pèkt, *s.* View of something distant; place which affords an extensive view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

PROSPECTIVE, prô-spèk'tîv, *a.* Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

To PROSPER, prôs'pûr, *v. a.* To make happy to favour.

To PROSPER, prôs'pûr, *v. a.* To be prosperous to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prôs-pèr'è-tè, *s.* Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prôs'pûr-ûs, *a.* Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prôs'pûr-ûs-lè, *ad.* Successfully, fortunately. [perity.]

PROSPEROUSNESS, prôs'pûr-ûs-nès, *s.* Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prô-spîsh'è-ènsè, *s.* The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prôs-tèr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, prôs'tè-tûte, *v. a.* To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prôs'tè-tûte, *a.* Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prôs'tè-tûte, *s.* A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prôs-tè-tû'shûn, *s.* The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prôs'trât, *a.* Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prôs'trâte, *v. a.* To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prôs-trâ'shûn, *s.* The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prô-sîl'lô-jîzm, *s.* A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

PROTACTICK, prô-tâk'tîk, *a.* Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PROTASIS, prô-tâ'sîs, *s.* The first part of the comedy or tragedy in the ancient drama that explains the argument of the piece. A maxim or proposition.

To PROTECT, prô-tèkt', *v. a.* To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prô-tèk'shûn, *s.* Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested. [sheltering.]

PROTECTIVE, prô-tèk'tîv, *a.* Defensive,

PROTECTOR, prô-tèk'tûr, *s.* Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề mết. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

PROTECTORATE, prô-ték'tô-râte, *s.* Government by a protector. [protects.]

PROTECTRESS, prô-ték'trêss, *s.* A woman that

To **PROTEND**, prô-tênd', *v. a.* To hold out, to stretch forth. [petulance.]

PROTERVITY, prô-têr've-tê, *s.* Peevishness,

To **PROTEST**, prô-têst', *v. n.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

To **PROTEST**, prô-têst', *v. a.* A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness; not used.

PROTEST, prô-têst', or prôt'êst, *s.* A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT, prôt'tês-tânt, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, prôt'tês-tânt, *s.* One who protests against the church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, prôt'tês-tân-tizm, *s.* The Protestant religion.

PROTESTATION, prôt'tês-tâ'shûn, *s.* A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prô-têst'ûr, *s.* One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prô-thôn'nô-târ-ê, *s.* The head register.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prô ihôn'nô-târ-rê-shîp, *s.* Office or dignity of the principal register.

PROTOCOL, prô'tô-kôl, *s.* The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prô-tô-mâr'tûr, *s.* The first martyr. A term applied to St Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prô'tô-plâst, *s.* Original, thing first formed.

PROTOTYPE, prô'tô-tîpe, *s.* The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To **PROTRACT**, prô-trâkt', *v. a.* To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.

PROTRACTER, prô-trâk'tûr, *s.* One who draws out any thing to a tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles. [drawing to length.]

PROTRACTION, prô-trâk'shûn, *s.* The act of

PROTRACTIVE, prô-trâk'tîv, *a.* Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prô-trêp'tê-kâl, *a.* Hortatory, suatory. [forward.]

To **PROTRUDE**, prô-trûde', *v. a.* To thrust

To **PROTRUDE**, prô-trûde', *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, prô-trôô'zhûn, *s.* The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, prô-tû'bêr-ânse, *s.* Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour. [prominent.]

PROTUBERANT, prô-tû'bêr-ânt, *a.* Swelling,

To **PROTUBERATE**, prô-tû'bêr-âte, *v. n.* To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prôôd, *a.* Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious; salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prôôd'lê, *ad.* Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

To **PROVE**, prôôv, *v. a.* To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

To **PROVE**, prôôv, *v. n.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prôôv'â-bl, *a.* That may be proved

PROVEDORE, prôv-vê-dôre', *s.* One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prôv'vên-dûr, *s.* Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prôv'vêrb, *s.* A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw, an adage; a word, a name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To **PROVERB**, prôv'vêrb, *v. a.* To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prô-vêr'bê-âl, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prô-vêr'bê-âl-lê, *ad.* In a proverb.

To **PROVIDE**, prô-vlde', *v. a.* To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED THAT, prô-vl'dêd, *ad.* Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prôv'vê-dênsê, *s.* Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; Divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expense.

PROVIDENT, prôv'vê-dênt, *a.* Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prôv-ê-dênt'shâl, *a.* Effected by Providence, referrible to Providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prôv-ê-dênt'shâl-ê, *ad.* By the care of Providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prôv'vê-dênt-le, *ad.* With foresight, with wise precaution. [procures.]

PROVIDER, prô-vl'dûr, *s.* He who provides or

PROVINCE, prôv'vînsê, *s.* A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn'shâl, *a.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country; rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction. [vernor.]

PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn'shâl, *s.* A spiritual go-

To **PROVINCIAL**, prô-vîn'shê-âte, *v. a.* To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prô-vîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prô vîzh'ûn-âl, *a.* Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prô-vîzh'ûn-âl-ê, *ad.* By way of provision. [provisional condition.]

PROVISO, prô-vl'zô, *s.* Stipulation, caution,

PROVOCATION, prôv-ô-kâ'shûn, *s.* An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prô-vô'kâ-tîv, *s.* Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prô-vô'kâ-tîv-nês, *s.* Quality of being provocative.

To **PROVOKE**, prô-vôke', *v. a.* To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

tùbe, túb, búl... ðl... pòund... thin, THIS.

To PROVOKE, prò-vóke', *v. n.* To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prò-vó'kúr, *s.* One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prò-vó'kíng-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, pròv'vúst, *s.* The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prò-vó', *s.* Corrupted from the French *Prenot*. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, pròv'vúst-shíp, *s.* The office of a provost. [of a ship.

PROW, pròu, or prò, *s.* The head or forepart

PROWESS, pròu'ès, or prò'ís, *s.* Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, pròul, or pròle, *v. n.* To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, pròul'úr, *s.* One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, pròks'è-mát, *a.* Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, pròks'è-mát-lè, *ad.* Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, pròks'im, *a.* Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, pròks'im'è-tè, *s.* Nearness.

PROXY, pròks'è, *s.* The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, pròos, *s.* Prussian leather.

PRUDE, pròod, *s.* A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, pròod'èense, *s.* Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, pròod'èent, *a.* Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, pròod'èen'shál, *a.* Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, pròod'èen'sháls, *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, pròod'èen-shè-ál'è-tè, *s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, pròod'èen-shál-è, *ad.* According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, pròod'èent-lè, *ad.* Discreetly, judiciously. [conduct.

PRUDERY, pròod'èer-è, *s.* Overmuch nicety in

PRUDISH, pròod'ísh, *a.* Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, pròon, *v. a.* To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences. [A ludicrous word.

To PRUNE, pròon, *v. n.* To dress, to prink.

PRUNE, pròon, *s.* A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, pròon-nèl'lò, *s.* A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, pròon'úr, *s.* One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, pròon-ní'fèr-ús, *a.* Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, pròon'íng-hòók, } *s.* A hook

PRUNINGKNIFE, pròon'íng-nífe, } or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, pròod're-èense, } *s.* An itching

PRURIENCY, pròod're-èen-sè, } or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, pròod're-èent, *a.* Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, pròod-rí'd'jín-ús, *a.* Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prí, *v. n.* To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sám, *s.* A holy song.

PSALMIST, sál'míst, *s.* A writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, sál'mò-dè, *s.* The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, sál-mòg'grá-fè, *s.* The act of writing psalms. [a psalm book.

PSALTER, sáwl'túr, *s.* The volume of psalms.

PSALTERY, sáwl'túr-è, *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, sú'dò, *s.* A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as, Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, sú-dòg'rá-fè, *s.* False writing

PSEUDOLOGY, sú-dòl'ò-jè, *s.* Falsehood of speech. [tempt.

PSHAW, sháw, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

PSYCHE, sl'kè, *s.* A nymph whom Cupid married. This word signifies the soul.

PSYCHOLOGY, sl-kòl'ò-jè, *s.* The doctrine of the soul or mind. [the soul with the body.

PSYCHOMACHY, sl-kòm'á-kè, *s.* A conflict of

PSYCHOMANCY, sl'kò-mán-sè, *s.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTISAN, tíz-zán', *s.* A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTYALISM, tl'á-lízm, *s.* An effusion of spittle, a salivation.

PTYLOSIS, tl-lò'síls, *s.* A disease of the eyes.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tíz'má-gòg, *s.* A medicine to provoke spitting.

PUBERTY, pù'bér-tè, *s.* The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pù-bès'sèense, *s.* The state of arriving at puberty. [berty.

PUBESCENT, pù-bès'sèent, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pùb'lè-kán, *s.* In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pùb-lè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pùb'lík, *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pùb'lík, *s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pùb'lík-lè, *ad.* In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pùb'lík-nès, *s.* State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pùb-lík-spír'ít-èd, *a.* Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pùb'lísh, *v. a.* To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pùb'lísh-úr, *s.* One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pù'sèl-àdje, *s.* A state of virginity. [common in romances.

PUCK, pùk, *s.* Some sprite among the fairies,

PUCKBALL, pùk'báll, *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To PUCKER, pùk'kúr, *v. a.* To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát... mè, mêt... plne, pín... nõ, mõe, nõr nõt...

PUDDER, pũd'dũr, *s.* A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.
To PUDDER, pũd'dũr, *v. n.* To make a tumult, to make a bustle. [disturb.
To PUDDER, pũd'dũr, *v. a.* To perplex, to
PUDDING, pũd'dĩng, *s.* A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
PUDDINGPIE, pũd'dĩng-pl, *s.* A pudding with meat baked in it.
PUDDINGTIME, pũd'dĩng-tĩme, *s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.
PUDDLE, pũd'dl, *s.* A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.
To PUDDLE, pũd'dl, *v. a.* To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.
PUDDLY, pũd'dl-ẽ, *a.* Muddy, dirty, miry.
PUDENCY, pũ'dẽn-sẻ, *s.* Modesty, shamefacedness.
PUDICITY, pũ-dĩs'sẻ-tẻ, *s.* Modesty, chastity.
PUEFELLOW, pũ'fẻl-lẻ, *s.* A partner. A cant word.
PUERILE, pũ'ẻ-rẻl, *a.* Childish, boyish.
PUERILITY, pũ'ẻ-rẻl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Childishness, boyishness.
PUET, pũ'ẻt, *s.* A kind of waterfowl.
PUFF, pũf, *s.* A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.
To PUFF, pũf, *v. n.* To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.
To PUFF, pũf, *v. a.* To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.
PUFFER, pũf'fũr, *s.* One that puffs.
PUFFIN, pũf'fĩn, *s.* A waterfowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGLY, pũf'fĩng-lẻ, *ad.* Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.
PUFFY, pũf'fẻ, *a.* Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid. [any thing tenderly loved.
PUG, pũg, *s.* A kind name of a monkey, or
PUGH, pũh, *interj.* A word of contempt.
PUGNACIOUS, pũg-nẻ-shẻũs, *a.* Inclinal to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.
PUGNACITY, pũg-nẻs'sẻ-tẻ, *s.* Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.
PUISNE, pũ'nẻ, *a.* Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.
PUISSANCE, pũ'ẻs-sẻnse, or pũ'ẻs'sẻnse, *s.* Power, strength, force.
PUISSANT, pũ'ẻs-sẻnt, *a.* Powerful, strong, forcible. [forcibly.
PUISSANTLY, pũ'ẻs-sẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* Powerfully,
PUKE, pũke, *s.* A vomit.
To PUKE, pũke, *v. n.* To vomit.
PUKER, pũ'kẻr, *s.* Medicine causing a vomit.
PULCHRITUDE, pũl'krẻ-tẻde, *s.* Beauty, grace, handsomeness.
To PULE, pũle, *v. n.* To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

PULICK, pũ'lẻk, *s.* An herb. [fleas.
PULICOSE, pũ-lẻ-kẻse, *a.* Abounding with
To PULL, pũl, *v. a.* To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To pull down, to subvert, to demolish, to degrade; To pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.
PULL, pũl, *s.* The act of pulling, pluck.
PULLER, pũl'ẻr, *s.* One that pulls.
PULLET, pũl'ẻt, *s.* A young hen.
PULLEY, pũl'ẻle, *s.* A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. [ate, to bud.
To PULLULATE, pũl'ẻl-lẻte, *v. n.* To germinate.
PULMONARY, pũl'mẻ-nẻr-ẻ, } *a.* Belonging
PULMONICK, pũl-mẻn'ẻnẻk, } to the lungs.
PULP, pũlp, *s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
PULPIT, pũl'pẻt, *s.* A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.
PULPOUS, pũlp'ửs, *a.* Soft. [of being pulpos.
PULPOUSNESS, pũlp'ửs-nẻs, *s.* The quality
PULPY, pũlp'ẻ, *a.* Soft, pappy.
PULSATION, pũl'sẻ-shẻũn, *s.* The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.
PULSE, pũlse, *s.* The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; leguminous plants; To feel one's pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully.
PULSION, pũl'sẻũn, *s.* The act of driving or forcing forward, in opposition to suction.
PULVERABLE, pũl'ẻr-ẻ-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced to dust.
PULVERIZATION, pũl'ẻr-ẻ-zẻ-shẻũn, *s.* The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder. [to power, to reduce to dust.
To PULVERISE, pũl'ẻr-lẻze, *v. a.* To reduce
PULVERULENCE, pũl'ẻr-ẻ-lẻnse, *s.* Dustiness, abundance of dust.
PULVIL, pũl'ẻvẻl, *s.* Sweet-scented powder.
To PULVIL, pũl'ẻvẻl, *v. a.* To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.
PUMICE, pũ'mẻs, or pũm'mẻs, *s.* A slag or cinder thrown from volcanoes.
PUMMEL, pũm'mẻl, *s.* See *Pommel*.
PUMP, pũmp, *s.* An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole, and low heel.
To PUMP, pũmp, *v. n.* To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.
To PUMP, pũmp, *v. a.* To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.
PUMPER, pũmp'ửr, *s.* The person or the instrument that pumps.
PUMPION, pũmp'yửn, *s.* A plant.
PUN, pũn, *s.* An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.
To PUN, pũn, *v. n.* To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.
To PUNCH, pũnsh, *v. a.* To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.
PUNCH, pũnsh, *s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges.

tàbe, táb, búll òll pòund thin, TRIS.

the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON, púnsh'ân, *s.* An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, púnsh'âr, *s.* An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

PUNCTILIO, púngk-tíl'yò, *s.* A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

PUNCTILIOUS, púngk-tíl'yús, *a.* Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, púngk-tíl'yús-nēs, *s.* Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO, púngk'tò, *s.* Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, púngk'tshù-ál, *a.* Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, púngk-tshù-ál'è-tè, *s.* Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, púngk'tshù-ál-è, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

PUNCTUALNESS, púngk'tshù-ál-nēs, *s.* Exactness, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, púngk-tshù-á'shún, *s.* The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, púngk'tshùre, *s.* A hole made with a sharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, púngk'tshù-lâte, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

PUNGENCY, pún'jén-sè, *s.* Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.

PUNGENT, pún'jént, *a.* Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNIC, pún'ník, *a.* (From the Latin *Pœni*, the Carthaginians, who were notorious for (breach of faith.) False, faithless, treacherous.

PUNICEOUS, pún-nísh'ús, *a.* Purple.

PUNINESS, pún-nè-nēs, *s.* Pettiness, smallness.

To PUNISH, pún'nísh, *v. a.* To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pún'nísh-á-bl, *a.* Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pún'nísh-á-bl-nēs, *s.* The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pún'nísh-âr, *s.* One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pún'nísh-mént, *s.* An infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pún'nísh'ún, *s.* Punishment.

PUNITIVE, pún-nè-tív, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

PUNITORY, pún-nè-túr-è, *a.* Punishing, tending to punishment.

PUNK, púngk', *s.* A whore, a common prostitute.

PUNSTER, pún'stúr, *s.* A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

PUNY, pún-nè, *a.* Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pún-nè, *s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

To PUP, púp, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, púp'píl, *s.* The apple of the eye; a

scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, púp-píl-ádjé, *s.* State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

PUPILLARY, púp'píl-âr-è, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, púp'ít, *s.* A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt.

PUPPETMAN, púp'pít-mán, *s.* Master of a puppetshow

PUPPETSHOW, púp'pít-shò, *s.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, púp'pè, *s.* A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, púp'pè, *v. n.* To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, púr'blínd, *a.* Near-sighted. Corrupted from *Poreblind*. [of sight.

PURBLINDNESS, púr'blínd-nēs, *s.* Shortness

PURCHASABLE, púr'tshás-á-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

To PURCHASE, púr'tshás, *v. a.* To buy for a price; to obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, púr'tshás, *s.* Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, púr'tshás-âr, *s.* A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, püre, *a.* Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinsic; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as, a Pure villain; chaste, modest.

PURELY, püre'lé, *ad.* In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, püre'nēs, *s.* Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of speech.

PURFILE, púr'fíl, *s.* A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To PURFLE, púr'fl, *v. a.* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, púr'fl, *s.* A border of embroidery.

PURFLEW, púr'flú, *s.* broidery.

PURGATION, púr-gá'shún, *s.* The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, púr-gá-tív, *a.* Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuation downwards.

PURGATORY, púr-gá-túr-è, *s.* A place in which souls are supposed, by the papists, to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To PURGE, púrdje, *v. a.* To cleanse, to clear, to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, púrdje, *v. n.* To have frequent stools.

PURGE, púrdje, *s.* A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât....mê, mêt.... ine, pîn....nô, môle, nôr, nôt....

PURGER, pûr'jâr, *s.* One that clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.
PURIFICATION, pû-ré-fé-ká'shôn, *s.* The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.
PURIFICATIVE, pû-rîf'fè-kâ-tîv, } *a.* Hav-
PURIFICATORY, pû-rîf'fè-kâ-târ-ê, } ing power or tendency to make pure.
PURIFIER, pû-ré-fl-ûr, *s.* Cleanser, refiner.
To PURIFY, pû-ré-fl, *v. a.* To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
To PURIFY, pû-ré-fl, *v. n.* To grow pure.
PURITAN, pû-ré-tân, *s.* A nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England. [to puritans.
PURITANICAL, pû-ré-tân'nè-kâ, *a.* Relating
PURITANISM, pû-ré-tân-izm, *s.* The notions of a puritan.
PURITY, pû-ré-tè, *s.* Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.
PURL, pûrl, *s.* An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
To PURL, pûrl, *v. n.* To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.
To PURL, pûrl, *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.
PURLIEU, pûr'lû, *s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.
PURLINS, pûr'lîns, *s.* In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle. [by theft.
To PURLOIN, pûr-lôîn', *v. a.* To steal, take
PURLOINER, pûr-lôîn'ûr, *s.* A thief, one that steals clandestinely.
PURPLE, pûr'pl, *a.* Red tinged with blue; in poetry, red.
To PURPLE, pûr'pl, *v. a.* To make red, to colour with purple.
PURPLES, pûr'plz, *s.* Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.
PURPLISH, pûr'pl-ish, *a.* Somewhat purple.
PURPORT, pûr'pôrt, *s.* Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.
To PURPORT, pûr'pôrt, *v. n.* To intend, to tend to show.
PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, *s.* Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.
To PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, *v. n.* To intend, to design, to resolve.
PURPOSELY, pûr'pûs-lè, *ad.* By design, by intention.
To PURR, pûr, *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURSE, pûrse, *s.* A small bag for money.
To PURSE, pûrse, *v. a.* To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.
PURSENET, pûrse'nèt, *s.* A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.
PURSEPROUD, pûrse'prôud, *a.* Puffed up with money.
PURSER, pûr'sûr, *s.* The paymaster of a ship.
PURSINESS, pûr'sè-nès, *s.* Shortness of breath

PURSLAIN, pûrs'lîn, *s.* A plant.
PURSUABLE, pûr sù'â-bl, *a.* That may be pursued. [process.
PURSUANCE, pûr-sù'ânse, *s.* Prosecution,
PURSUANT, pûr-sù'ânt, *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
To PURSUE, pûr-sù', *v. a.* To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain. [ceed.
To PURSUE, pûr-sù', *v. n.* To go on, to pro-
PURSUER, pûr-sù'ûr, *s.* One who follows in hostility.
PURSUIT, pûr-sùtè', *s.* The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.
PURSUIVANT, pûr'swè-vânt, *s.* A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.
PURSY, pûr'sè, *a.* Shortbreathed and fat.
PURTENANCE, pûr'tè-nânse, *s.* The pluck of an animal.
To PURVEY, pûr-vâ', *v. a.* To provide with conveniences; to procure.
To PURVEY, pûr-vâ', *v. n.* To buy in provisions.
PURVEYANCE, pûr-vâ'ânse, *s.* Provision, procurement of victuals.
PURVEYOR, pûr-vâ'ûr, *s.* One who provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.
PURULENCE, pû-rû'lense, } *s.* Generation
PURULENCY, pû-rû-lèn-sè, } of pus and matter.
PURULENT, pû-rû-lènt, *a.* Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. [sore.
PUS, pûs, *s.* The matter of a well-digested
To PUSH, pûsh, *v. a.* To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.
To PUSH, pûsh, *v. n.* To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.
PUSH, pûsh, *s.* Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort, exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.
PUSHER, pûsh'ûr, *s.* He who pushes forward.
PUSHING, pûsh'îng, *a.* Enterprising, vigorous.
PUSHPIN, pûsh'pîn, *s.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.
PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sîl-lân-îm'mè-tè, *s.* Cowardice.
PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sîl-ân'nè-mûs, *a.* Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sîl-ân'nè-mûs-nès, *s.* Meanness of spirit.
PUSS, pûs, *s.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.
PUSTULE, pûs'tshûle, *s.* A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.
PUSTULOUS, pûs'tshû-lûs, *a.* Full of pustules, pimply.
To PUT, pût, *v. a.* To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to

tùbe, túb, búll....òll....pòund....thin, THIS.

place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush, to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To put in, to interpose; To put in practice, to use, to exercise; To put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To put over, to refer; To put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; To put to, to kill by, to punish by; To put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; To put to, to assist with; To put to death, to kill; To put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; To put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publickly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pút, or pút, *v. n.* To shoot or germinate; to steer; To put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To put in, to enter a haven; To put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To put in, to offer a claim; To put off, to leave land; To put over, to sail across; To put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To put up with, to suffer without resentment. [cards.]

PUT, pút, *s.* A rustick, a clown; a game at **PUTAGE**, pút'ídje, *s.* In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pút'á-nízm, *s.* The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pút'á-tív, *a.* Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pút'íd, *a.* Mean, low, worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pút'íd-nēs, *s.* Meanness, vileness

PUTLOG, pút'lóg, *s.* Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pút-tréd'è-nūs, *a.* Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pút-trè-fák'shún, *s.* The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. [rotten.]

PUTREFACTIVE, pút-trè-fák'tív, *a.* Making
To PUTREFY, pút-trè-fí, *v. a.* To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

To PUTREFY, pút-trè-fí, *v. n.* To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pút-très'sense, *s.* The state of rotting. [ten.]

PUTRESCENT, pút-très'sent, *a.* Growing rot-

PUTRID, pút'tríd, *a.* Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pút'tríd-nēs, *s.* Rottenness.

PUTTER, pút'túr, *s.* One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, pút'tíng-stòne, *s.* In some parts of Scotland stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Puttingstones, for trials of strength.

PUTTOCK, pút'ták, *s.* A buzzard.

PUTTY, pút'tè, *s.* A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, púz'zl, *v. a.* To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, púz'zl, *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, púz'zl, *s.* Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, púz'zl'úr, *s.* He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pí'gárg, *s.* A bird.

PYGMEAN, pí'g-mé'an, *a.* Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, pí'g'mè, *s.* A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pè-lò'rús, *s.* The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pí'pòu-dúr, *s.*—See *Piepowder*.

PYRAMID, pí'r-á-míd, *s.* In Geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pè-rám'è-dál, } *a.* Having
PYRAMIDICAL, pí'r-á-míd'è-ká, } the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pí'r-á-míd'è-kál-è, *ad.* In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pí'r-á-mís, *s.* A pyramid.

PYRE, pí're, *s.* A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pè-rí'téz, or pí'r'è-tíz, *s.* Firestone.

PYROMANCY, pí'r-ò-mán-sè, *s.* Divination by fire. [gaged or skilful in fireworks.]

PYROTECHNICAL, pí'r-ò-tèk'nè-kál, *a.* En-

PYROTECHNICKS, pí'r-ò-tèk'níks, *s.* The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pí'r-ò-tèk-nè, *s.* The art of managing fire.

PYRRHIC, pí'r-rík, *s.* A kind of dance in armour, to quick time.

PYRRHONEAN, pí'r-rò'nè-án, *a.* Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.

PYRRHONISM, pí'r-rò-nízm, *s.* Scepticism, universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pí'r-rò-níst, *s.* A sceptic.

PYTHAGOREAN, pè-thág-ò-ré'án, *a.* Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGOREAN, pè-thág-ò-ré'án, *s.* A Pythagorean philosopher. [kept.]

PYX, píks, *s.* The box in which the Host is

Q

To QUACK, kwák, *v. n.* To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwák, *s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwák'kúr-è, *s.* Mean or bad acs in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwák'sál-vúr, *s.* One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pîne, pỉn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờr, nôt. . . .

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwôd-râ-jês'sẻ-mâl, *a.* Lenten, belonging to Lent.
 QUADRANGLE, kwôd'râng-gl, *s.* A square, a surface with four right angles.
 QUADRANGULAR, kwâ-drân'gủ-lủ, *a.* Square, having four right angles.
 QUADRANT, kwâ'drânt, *s.* The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which altitudes are taken.
 QUADRANTAL, kwâ-drân'tâl, *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle.
 QUADRATE, kwâ'drâte, *a.* Square, having four equal or parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.
 QUADRATE, kwâ'drâte, *s.* A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.
 To QUADRATE, kwâ'drâte, *v. n.* To suit, to be accommodated.
 QUADRATICK, kwâ-drât'ik, *a.* Belonging to a square.
 QUADRATURE, kwôd'râ-tủ, *s.* The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.
 QUADRENNIAL, kwâ-drẻn'ẻnẻ-âl, *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years.
 QUADRIBLE, kwôd'rẻ-bl, *a.* That may be squared. [four divisions.
 QUADRIFID, kwôd'drẻ-fẻd, *a.* Cloven into
 QUADRILATERAL, kwôd-drẻ-lât'tẻr-âl, *a.* Having four sides.
 QUADRILLE, kâ-drỉl', *s.* A game at cards.
 QUADRIPARTITE, kwâ-drỉp'pẻr-tẻtẻ, *a.* Having four parts, divided into four parts.
 QUADRIREME, kwôd'drẻ-rẻme, *s.* A galley with four banks of oars.
 QUADRISYLLABLE, kwôd-drẻ-sỉl'lẻ-bl, *s.* A word of four syllables.
 QUADRUPED, kwôd'drủ-pẻd, *s.* An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.
 QUADRUPED, kwôd'drủ-pẻd, *a.* Having four feet. [times told.
 QUADRUPLE, kwôd'drủ-pl, *a.* Fourfold, four
 To QUADRUPLICATE, kwâ-drủ'plẻ-kẻtẻ, *v. a.* To double twice.
 QUADRUPLICATION, kwôd-drủ-plẻ-kẻ'sẻn, *s.* The taking a thing four times.
 QUADRUPLY, kwôd'drủ-plẻ, *ad.* To a four-fold quantity.
 QUÆRE, kwẻ'rẻ, *v. a.* *Latin.* Inquire, seek.
 To QUAFF, kwâf, *v. a.* To drink, to swallow in large draughts.
 To QUAFF, kwâf, *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.
 QUAFFER, kwâf'fủ, *s.* He who quaffs.
 QUAGGY, kwâg'gẻ, *a.* Boggy; soft, not solid.
 QUAGMIRE, kwâg'mẻ, *s.* A shaking marsh.
 QUAIL, kwẻlẻ, *s.* A bird of game.
 QUAILPIPE, kwẻlẻ'pẻpe, *s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
 QUAIN, kwẻnt, *a.* Scrupulous, minutely exact; neat, pretty; subtilely excogitated, fine-spun; affected, foppish.
 QUAINLY, kwẻnt'ẻlẻ, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.
 QUAINNESS, kwẻnt'ẻnẻ, *s.* Nicety, petty elegance.
 To QUAKE, kwẻke, *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm. [agitation.
 QUAKE, kwẻke, *s.* A shudder, a tremulous
 QUAKER, kwẻk'ủ, *s.* A sect of Christians that

arose near the middle of the seventeenth century, who were so named from the trembling with which they preached and prayed.
 QUAKING-GRASS, kwâ'kẻng-grỏs, *s.* An herb.
 QUALIFICATION, kwỏl'ẻlẻ-kẻ-kẻ'sẻn, *s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement; diminution.
 To QUALIFY, kwỏl'ẻlẻ-fẻ, *v. a.* To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.
 QUALITY, kwỏl'ẻlẻ-tẻ, *s.* Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.
 QUALITY, kwỏl'ẻlẻ-tẻ, *s.* Persons of high rank.
 QUALM, kwỏm, *s.* A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.
 QUALMISH, kwỏm'ẻsh, *a.* Seized with sickly languor. [culty.
 QUANDARY, kwỏn-dỏ'rẻ, *s.* A doubt, a difficulty.
 QUANTITIVE, kwỏn'tẻ-tẻv, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.
 QUANTITY, kwỏn'tẻ-tẻ, *s.* That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a proportion, a part, a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. [amount.
 QUANTUM, kwỏn'tỏm, *s.* The quantity, the
 QUARANTINE, kwỏr-rỏn-tẻẻn', *s.* The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.
 QUARREL, kwỏr'rẻl, *s.* A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.
 To QUARREL, kwỏr'rẻl, *v. n.* To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections. [quarrels.
 QUARRELLER, kwỏr'rẻl-ủr, *s.* He who
 QUARRELOUS, kwỏr'rẻl-ủs, *a.* Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.
 QUARRELSOME, kwỏr'rẻl-sỏm, *a.* Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.
 QUARRELSOMELY, kwỏr'rẻl-sỏm-ẻlẻ, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholerickly
 QUARRELSOMENESS, kwỏr'rẻl-sỏm-ẻnẻ, *s.* Cholerickness, petulance.
 QUARRY, kwỏr'rẻ, *s.* A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.
 To QUARRY, kwỏr'rẻ, *v. n.* To prey upon; to dig out stones. [in a quarry.
 QUARRYMAN, kwỏr'rẻ-mỏn, *s.* One who digs
 QUART, kwỏrt, *s.* The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.
 QUARTAN, kwỏr'tỏn, *s.* The fourth-day ague.
 QUARTATION, kwỏr-tỏ'sẻn, *s.* A chymical operation.
 QUARTER, kwỏr'tỏ, *s.* A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thin THIS.

lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

To QUARTER, kwòr'túr, *v. a.* To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwòr'túr-idje, *s.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwòr'túr-dá, *s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid. [upper deck.

QUARTERDECK, kwòr'túr-dék, *s.* The short

QUARTERLY, kwòr'túr-lè, *a.* Containing a fourth part. [quarter.

QUARTERLY, kwòr'túr-lè, *ad.* Once in a

QUARTERMASTER, kwòr'túr-má-stúr, *s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwòr'túr, *s.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint. [defence.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwòr'túr-stáf, *s.* A staff of

QUARTILE, kwòr'tíl, *s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwòr'tò, *s.* A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwòsh, *v. a.* To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; annul, to nullify, to make void. [noise.

To QUASH, kwòsh, *v. n.* To be shaken with a

QUATERCOUSINS, ká'tér-kúz-znz, *s.* Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwá-tér'nár-è, *s.* The num-

QUATERNION, kwá-tér'nè-ún, *s.* The num-

QUATERNITY, kwá-tér'nè-tè, *s.* The num-

QUATRAIN, kwá'trín, *s.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAYER, kwá'vúr, *v. n.* To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAY, kè, *s.* A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwène, *s.* A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwè'zè-nès, *s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwè'zè, *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

QUEEN, kwèen, *s.* The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

To QUEEN, kwèen, *v. n.* To play the queen.

QUEENING, kwèen'ing, *s.* An apple.

QUEER, kwèer, *a.* Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwèer'lè, *ad.* Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwèer'nès, *s.* Oddness, particularity.

To QUELL, kwèl, *v. a.* To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwèl, *s.* Murder. Obsolete.

QUELLER, kwèl'lúr, *s.* One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kèk'shòze, *s.* French. A trifle, a kickshaw.

To QUENCH, kwèns, *v. a.* To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To QUENCH, kwèns, *v. n.* To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwèns'há-bl, *a.* That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwèns'húr, *s.* Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwèns'hès, *a.* Unextinguishable. [plaintiff.

QUERENT, kwè'rènt, *s.* The complainant, the

QUERIMONIOUS, kwèr-rè-mò'nè-ús, *a.* Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwèr-rè-mò'nè-ús-lè, *ad.* Querulously, complainingly.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwèr-rè-mò'nè-ús-nès, *s.* A complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwè'ríst, *s.* An inquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kwèrn, *s.* A handmill. Obsolete.

QUERPO, kwè'pò, *s.* A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwè'rè, *s.* A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. [tually complaining.

QUERULOUS, kwè'rú-lús, *a.* Mourning, habi-

QUERULOUSNESS, kwè'rú-lús-nès, *s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwè'rè, *s.* A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

To QUERY, kwè'rè, *v. a.* To ask questions.

QUEST, kwèst, *s.* Search, act of seeing; an empanelled jury; searchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwèstánt, *s.* Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwèst'hún, *s.* Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry.

To QUESTION, kwèst'hún, *v. n.* To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwèst'hún, *v. a.* To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwèst'hún-á-bl, *a.* Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion.

QUESTIONARY, kwèst'hún-á-rè, *a.* Inquiring, asking questions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwèst'hún-á-bl-nès, *s.* The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, kwèst'hún-úr, *s.* An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwèst'hún-lès, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt.

QUESTMAN, kwèst'mán, *s.* Starter

QUESTMONGER, kwèst'mán-gúr, *s.* Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwèst'rist, *s.* Seeker, pursuer.

QUESTUARY, kwèst'tshú-á-rè, *a.* Studious of profit.

To QUIBBLE, kwíb'bl, *v. n.* To pun, to play on the sound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwíb'bl, *s.* A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.

QUIBLER, kwíb'bl-úr, *s.* A punster.

QUICK, kwík, *a.* Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay, active, sprightly, ready.

QUICK, kwík, *ad.* Nimble, speedily, readily.

QUICK, kwík, *s.* The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of hawthorn. [ash.

QUICKBEAM, kwík'bème, *s.* A species of wild

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt. . . .

To QUICKEN, kwik'kn, *v. a.* To make alive; to hasten; to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwik'kn, *v. n.* To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwik'kn-ûr, *s.* One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, kwik'lîme, *s.* Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwik'lê, *ad.* Nimbly, speedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwik'nēs, *s.* Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.

QUICKSAND, kwik'sând, *s.* Moving sand, unsolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwik'sêt, *v. a.* To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwik'sêt, *s.* Living plant set to grow. [sharp sight.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwik-sl'têd, *a.* Having a

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwik-sl'têd-nēs, *s.* Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sîl-vûr, *s.* A mineral substance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwik'sîl-vûrd, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. [cation.

QUIDDIT, kwîd'dît, *s.* A subtilty, an equivo-

QUIDDITY, kwîd'ê-tê, *s.* Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question, Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

QUIESCENCE, kwî-ēs'sêse, *s.* Rest, repose.

QUIESCENT, kwî-ēs'sênt, *a.* Resting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwî'êt, *a.* Still, peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwî'êt, *s.* Rest, repose, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwî'êt, *v. a.* To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still. [that quiets.

QUIETER, kwî'êt-ûr, *s.* The person or thing

QUIETISM, kwî'êt-îzm, *s.* Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.

QUIETIST, kwî'ê-tîst, *s.* One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome. [at rest.

QUIETLY, kwî'êt-lê, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably,

QUIETNESS, kwî'êt-nēs, *s.* Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

QUIETSOME, kwî'êt-sâm, *a.* Calm, still, undisturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwî'ê-tûde, *s.* Rest, repose.

QUILL, kwîl, *s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing. of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwîl'lît, *s.* Subtilty, nicety.

QUILT, kwîlt, *s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, kwîlt, *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

QUINARY, kwî'nâ-rê, *a.* Consisting of five.

QUINCE, kwînse, *s.* A tree, the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwîn-kûng'shâl, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwîn-kûngks, *s.* Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwîn-kwâng'gû-lar, *s.* Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwîn-kwên'nê-âl, *a.* Lasting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINSY, kwîn'zê, *s.* A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, kînt, *s.* A set of five; sequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

QUINTAIN, kwîn'tîn, *s.* A post with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, kwîn-tês'sêse, *s.* A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

QUINTILE, kwîn'tîl, *s.* An aspect of the planets, comprehending seventy-two degrees, or a fifth part of the heavens.

QUINTIN, kwîn'tîn, *s.* An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwîn'tû-pl, *a.* Fivefold.

QUIP, kwîp, *s.* A sharp jest, a taunt.

QUIRE, kwîre, *s.* A body of singers, a chorus, the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE, kwîre, *v. n.* To sing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwîr'ris-tûr, *s.* Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

QUIRK, kwêrk, *s.* Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction; loose light tune.

To QUIT, kwît, *v. a.* To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwîtsh'grâs, *s.* Dog grass.

QUITE, kwîte, *ad.* Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwîtrênt, *s.* Small rent reserved.

QUITS, kwîts, *interj.* An exclamation used when any thing is repaid, and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwît'tânse, *s.* Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompense, repayment.

To QUITTANCE, kwît'tânse, *v. a.* To repay, to recompense.

QUITTERBONE, kwît'tûr-bône, *s.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. Said of a horse.

QUIVER, kwîv'vûr, *s.* A case for arrows.

To QUIVER, kwîv'vûr, *v. n.* To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder

QUIVERED, kwîv'vûrd, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwôd'lê-bêt, *s.* A nice point, a subtilty.

QUOIF, kwôlf, *s.* Properly *Coif*. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. — See *Coif*.

To QUOIF, kwôlf, *v. a.* To cap, to dress with a head-dress. [Head-dress.

QUOIFFURE, kwôlf'fûre, *s.* Properly *Coiffure*.

QUOIT, kwôlt, *s.* Properly *Coit*. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the *discus* of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly

To QUOIT, kwôlt, *v. n.* To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To QUOIT, kwòit, *v. a.* To throw.

QUONDAM, kwón'dám, *a.* Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kwò'rúm, *s.* A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. [assigned to each.

QUOTA, kwò'tá, *s.* A share, a proportion as

QUOTATION, kwò-tá'shún, *s.* The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

To QUOTE, kwóte, *v. a.* To cite an author, or the words of another.

QUOTER, kwò'túr, *s.* Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kwúth, or kwóth, *verb imp.* Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

QUOTIDIAN, kwò-tíd'jè-án, *a.* Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwò-tíd'jè-án, *s.* A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwò'shént, *s.* In Arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. Thus, divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the Quotient.

R

To RABATE, rá-báte', *v. n.* In Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RABBET, ráb'bít, *v. a.* To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBET, ráb'bít, *s.* A joint made by paring two pieces, so that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, ráb'bè, or ráb'bl, } *s.* A doctor among
RABBIN, ráb'bín, } the Jews.

RABBINICAL, ráb-bín'è kál, *a.* Belonging to the rabbins.

RABBIT, ráb'bít, *s.* A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, ráb'bl, *s.* A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, ráb'bl-mént, *s.* Crowd, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, ráb'bíd, *a.* Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, ráse, *s.* A family ascending; family descending, a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.

RACEHORSE, ráse'hóse, *s.* Horse bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, ráse-sé-má'shún, *s.* Cluster like that of grapes. [clusters.

RACEMIFEROUS, ráse-sé-mí'ér-ús, *a.* Bearing

RACER, ráse'úr, *s.* Runner, one that contends in speed. [racy.

RACINESS, rá'sé-nés, *s.* The quality of being

RACK, rák, *s.* An engine of torture; torture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

To RACK, rák, *v. a.* To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

To RACK, rák, *v. n.* To stream as clouds before the wind. [uttermost.

RACK-RENT, rák'rént, *s.* Rent raised to the RACK-RENTER, rák'rént-ár, *s.* One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKET, rák'kít, *s.* An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.

RACKOON, or RACCOON, rák-kóon', *s.* A New-England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rá'sé, *a.* Strong, flavorful, tasting of the soil.

RADDOCK, rád'dúk, *s.* A bird.

RADIANCE, rá dé-ánse, or rá'jé-ánse, } *s.*

RADIANCY, rá dé-án-sé, or rá'jé-án-sé, } Sparkling lustre.

RADIANT, rá'dé-ánt, or rá'jé-ánt, *a.* Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rá'dé-áte, or rá'jé-áte, *v. n.* To emit rays, to shine.

RADIATION, rá-dé-á'shún, or rá-jé-á'shún, *s.* Beamy lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rád'dé-kál, *a.* Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, rád-dé-kál'è-té, *s.* Origination.

RADICALLY, rád'dé-kál-é, *ad.* Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rád'dé-kál-nés, *s.* The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rád'dé-káte, *v. a.* To root, to plant deeply and firmly. [ing deep.

RADICATION, rád-é-ká'shún, *s.* The act of fix-

RADICLE, rád'dé-kl, *s.* That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rád'dísh, *s.* A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen garden.

RADIUS, rá'dé ús, or rá'jé-ús, *s.* The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFFLE, rá'fl, *v. n.* To cast dice for a prize

RAFFLE, rá'fl, *s.* A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, ráft, *s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

RAFTER, ráftúr, *s.* The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, ráftúrd, *a.* Built with rafters.

RAG, rág, *s.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes. [fellow.

RAGAMUFFIN, rág-á-mú'fín, *s.* A paltry mean

RAGE, rádje, *s.* Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rádje, *v. n.* To be in a fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGEFUL, rádje'fúl, *a.* Furious, violent.

RAGGED, rág'gíd, *a.* Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged, not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, rág'gíd-nés, *s.* State of being dressed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rá'jng-lé, *ad.* With vehement fury

RAGMAN, rág'mán, *s.* One who deals in rags.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mè, mêt... pine, pln... nô, môle, nêr, nôt... .

RAGOUT, râ-gôô', *s.* *French.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, râg'stôn, *s.* A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, râg'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

RAIL, râle, *s.* A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed; a kind of bird, a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, râle, *v. a.* To enclose with rails; to range in a line. [proachful language.

To RAIL, râle, *v. n.* To use insolent and re-RAILER, râle'ûr, *s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILING, râ'ling, *s.* A series of rails; reproachful language. [cal merriment.

RAILLERY, râ'l'êr-ê, *s.* Slight satire; satiri-

RAIMENT, râ'mênt, *s.* Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, râne, *v. n.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, râne, *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

RAIN, râne, *s.* The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, râne'bô, *s.* The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, râne'dêér, *s.* A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAININESS, râne'ê-nês, *s.* The state of being showery.

RAINY, râne'ê, *a.* Showery, wet.

To RAISE, râze, *v. a.* To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; to give beginning to, as, he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; To raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISER, râze'ûr, *s.* He that raises.

RAISIN, rê'zn, *s.* A dried grape.

RAKE, râke, *s.* An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To RAKE, râke, *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To RAKE, râke, *v. n.* To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, râke'ûr, *s.* One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, râke'hêl, *s.* A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, râke'hêl-lê, *a.* Wild, dissolute.

RAKISH, râke'îsh, *a.* Loose, dissolute.

To RALLY, râ'l'ê, *v. a.* To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, râ'l'ê, *v. n.* To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, râm, *s.* A male sheep; an instrument to batter walls.

To RAM, râm, *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, râ'm'bl, *v. n.* To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, râ'm'bl, *s.* Wandering, irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, râ'm'bl-ûr, *s.* Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, râ'm-bôôze', *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, râ'm-mê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, râ'm'mê-fl, *v. a.* To separate into branches. [into branches.

To RAMIFY, râ'm'mê-fl, *v. n.* To be parted

RAMMER, râ'm'mûr, *s.* An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, râ'm'mîsh, *a.* Strong scented.

RAMOUS, râ'mûs, *a.* Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMF, râmp, *v. n.* To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, râmp, *s.* Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, râ'm-pâl'yân, *s.* A mean wretch. Not in use. [berance.

RAMPANCY, râ'm'pân-sê, *s.* Prevalence, exu-

RAMPANT, râmp'ânt, *a.* Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in Heraldry. Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, râ'm'pârt, *s.* The platform of the

RAMPIRE, râ'm'pîre, *s.* wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, râ. *Pret. of Run.*

To RANCH, râns, *v. a.* (Corrupted from *Wrench*.) To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, râ'n'sîd, *a.* Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, râ'n'sîd-nês, *a.* Strong scent,

RANCIDITY, râ'n'sîd'ê-tê, *s.* as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, râng'kûr-ûs, *a.* Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, râng'kûr, *s.* Inveterate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, râ'n'dâm, *s.* Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, râ'n'dâm, *a.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, râng. *Pret. of Ring.*

To RANGE, rânje, *v. a.* To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rânje, *v. n.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rânje, *s.* A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

RANGER, râ'n'jûr, *s.* One that ranges, a rover, a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, rângk, *a.* High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

tâbe, tâb, bull . . . ðl . . . pōund . . . /thin, THIS.

RANK, rāngk, *s.* Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as, he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rāngk, *v. a.* To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically. [placed.]

To RANK, rāngk, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be *To RANKLE*, rāngk'kl, *v. n.* To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rāngk'lē, *ad.* Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rāngk'nēs, *s.* Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rān'nē, *s.* The shrewmouse.

To RANSACK, rān'sāk, *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to search narrowly.

RANSOM, rān'sūm, *s.* Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To RANSOM, rān'sūm, *v. a.* To redeem from captivity or punishment. [som.]

RANSOMLESS, rān'sūm-lēs, *a.* Free from ran-

To RANT, rānt, *v. n.* To rave in violent or high sounding language.

RANT, rānt, *s.* High-sounding language.

RANTER, rānt'ūr, *s.* A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rānt'ē-pōle, *a.* Wild, roving, rakish.

RANULA, rān'nū-lā, *s.* A soft swelling, possessing those salivals which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rā-nūng'kū-lūs, *s.* Crowfoot.

To RAP, rāp, *v. n.* To strike with a quick smart blow.

To RAP, rāp, *v. n.* To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away. [half-penny.]

RAP, rāp, *s.* A quick smart blow; counterfeit

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'shūs, *a.* Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'shūs-lē, *ad.* By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'shūs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pās'sē-tē, *s.* Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rāpe, *s.* Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, rāp'id, *a.* Quick, swift.

RAPIDITY, rā-pid'ē-tē, *s.* Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, rāp'id-lē, *ad.* Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, rāp'id-nēs, *s.* Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rā'pē-ēr, *s.* A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā'pē-ēr-fish, *s.* A sword-fish.

RAPINE, rāp'in, *s.* The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, rāp'pūr, *s.* One who strikes.

RAPPORT, rāp-pōrt', *s.* French. Relation, reference.

RAPSODY, rāp'sō-dē, *s.* Any wild or unconnected effusions of imagination.

RAPTURE, rāp'tshūr, *s.* Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

RAPTURED, rāp'tshūrd, *a.* Ravished, transported. [porting.]

RAPTUROUS, rāp'tshūr-ūs, *a.* Ecstatick, trans-

RARE, rare, *a.* Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly

scattered; thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire. [a box.]

RAREESHOW rā'rē-shō, *s.* A show carried in **RAREFACTION**, rār-rē-fāk'shūn, *s.* Extension of the parts of the body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, rār-rē-fl-ā-bl, *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, rār-rē-fl, *v. a.* To make thin contrary to condense.

To RAREFY, rār-rē-fl, *v. n.* To become thin

RARELY, rār'lē, *ad.* Seldom, not often finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rār'nēs, *s.* Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, rār'rē-tē, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

RARITY, rār'ē-tē, *s.* Thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

RASCAL, rās'kāl, *s.* A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

RASCALION, rās-kāl'yūn, *s.* One of the lowest people. [people.]

RASCALITY, rās-kāl'ē-tē, *s.* The low mean

RASCALLY, rās'kāl-ē, *a.* Mean, worthless.

To RASE, rāze, or rāse, *v. a.* To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

RASH, rāsh, *a.* Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, rāsh, *s.* An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, rāsh'ūr, *s.* A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, rāsh'lē, *ad.* Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rāsh'nēs, *s.* Foolish contempt of danger.

RASP, rāsp, *s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, rāsp, *v. a.* To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, rāsp, *s.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. [rasp.]

RASPISTORY, rāsp'ā-tūr-ē, *s.* A surgeon's

RASPBERRY, or **RASBERRY**, rās'bēr-ē, *s.* A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rās'bēr-rē-būsh, *s.* A species of bramble.

RASURE, rā'zhūr, *s.* The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

RAT, rāt, *s.* An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; To smell a rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.

RATABLE, rā'tā-bl, *a.* Set at a certain rate or value.

RATABLY, rā'tā-blē, *ad.* Proportionably.

RATAFIA, rāt-ā-fē'ā, *s.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, rāt-tān', *s.* An Indian cane.

RATE, rāte, *s.* Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, rāte, *v. a.* To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

RATH, rāth, *a.* Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, rāth'ūr, or rā'thūr, *ad.* More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater de-

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pln . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

gree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Will rather.

RATIFIA, rāt-ē-fēē', *s.* A liquor flavoured with fruit kernels.

RATIFICATION, rāt-tē-fē-kā'shun, *s.* The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, rāt-tē-fl-ūr, *s.* The person or thing that ratifies. [settle.

To RATIFY, rāt-tē-fl, *v. a.* To confirm, to

RATIO, rā'shē-ō, *s.* Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, rāsh-ē-ōs'ē-nāte, *v. a.* To reason, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shūn, *s.* The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, rāsh'ūn-āl, *a.* Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as, a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, rāsh'ūn-āl-list, *s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, rāsh-ē-ō-nāl'ē-tē, *s.* The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, rāsh'ūn-āl-ē, *ad.* Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, rāsh'ūn-āl-nēs, *s.* The state of being rational. [arsenick.

RATSBANE, rāts'bāne, *s.* Poison for rats;

RATTEEN, rāt-tēen', *s.* A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, rāt'tl, *v. n.* To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, rāt'tl, *v. a.* To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail with clamour.

RATTLE, rāt'tl, *s.* A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, rāt'tl-hēd-ēd, *a.* Giddy, not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, rāt'tl-snāke, *s.* A kind of serpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rāt'tl-snāke-rōōt, *s.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOON, rāt-tōōn', *s.* A West Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, rāv'vīdjē, *v. a.* To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, rāv'vīdjē, *s.* Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, rāv'vīdjē-ūr, *s.* Plunderer, spoiler.

RAUCITY, rāv'sē-tē, *s.* Hoarse, loud, rough noise.

To RAVE, rāve, *v. n.* To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, rāv'vl, *v. a.* To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as, to Ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, rāv'vl, *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, or busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, rāv'lin, *s.* In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, rā'vn, *s.* A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, rāv'vn, *v. a.* To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

RAVENOUS, rāv'vn-ās, *a.* Furiously voracious, hungry to rage. [voracity.

RAVENOUSLY, rāv'vn-ās-lē, *ad.* With raging

RAVENOUSNESS, rāv'vn-ās-nēs, *s.* Rage for

prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, rāv'in, *s.* Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, rāv'ving lē, *ad.* With frenzy, with distraction.

To RAVISH, rāv'ish, *v. a.* To constuprate by

force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, rāv'ish-ūr, *s.* He that embraces

a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHMENT, rāv'ish-mēnt, *s.* Violation,

forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

RAW, rāw, *a.* Not subdued by the fire; not

covered with the skin; sore; immature, un-

ripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rāw'bōnd, *a.* Having bones

scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rāw'hēd, *s.* The name of a spectre,

to frighten children.

RAWLY, rāw'lē, *ad.* In a raw manner; un-

skilfully, newly. [unskilfulness.

RAWNESS, rāw'nēs, *s.* State of being raw,

RAY, rā, *s.* A beam of light; any lustre, cor-

poreal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

To RAY, rā, *v. a.* To streak, to mark in long

lines. Not used.

RAZE, rāze, *s.* A root of ginger.

To RAZE, rāze, *v. a.* To overthrow, to ruin,

to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rā'zūr, *s.* A knife with a thick blade

and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rā'zūr-ā-bl, *a.* Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rā'zūr-fish, *s.* A fish.

RAZURE, rā'zhūre, *s.* Act of erasing.

REACCESS, rē-āk-sēs', *s.* Visit renewed.

To REACH, rētsh, *v. a.* To touch with the

hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any

thing distant; to fetch from some place dis-

tant and give; to bring forward from a dis-

tant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to

attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to ex-

tend, to spread abroad.

To REACH, rētsh, *v. n.* To be extended; to

be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts

to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rētsh, *s.* Act of reaching or bringing

by extension of the hand; power of reaching

or taking in the hand; power of attainment

or management; power, limit of faculties;

contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a

fetch, an artifice to attain some distant ad-

vantage; extent.

To REACT, rē-ākt', *v. a.* To return the im-

pression.

REACTION, rē-āk'shūn, *s.* The reciprocation

of any impulse or force impressed, made by

the body in which such impression is made,

Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rēēd, *v. a.* Pret. Read; part. pass.

Read. To peruse any thing written; to dis-

cover by characters or marks; to learn by

observation; to know fully.

To READ, rēēd, *v. n.* To perform the act of

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ, *réd*, *part. a.* Skilful by reading.

READEPTION, *rè-ád-ép'shún*, *s.* Recovering, act of regaining.

READER, *rèéd'úr*, *s.* One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, *rèéd'úr-shíp*, *s.* The office of reading prayers.

READILY, *réd'dè-lè*, *ad.* Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, *réd'dè-nès*, *s.* Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READING, *rèéd'ing*, *s.* Study in books, perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READMISSION, *rè-ád-mish'ún*, *s.* The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, *rè-ád-mít'*, *v. a.* To let in again.

To READORN, *rè-á-dòrn'*, *v. a.* To decorate again, to deck anew.

READY, *réd'dè*, *a.* Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand; next at hand; facile, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; To make Ready, to make preparations. [delay

READY, *réd'dè*, *ad.* Readily, so as not to need

READY, *réd'dè*, *s.* Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, *rè-áf-fér'mánse*, *s.* Second affirmation.

REAL, *rè'al*, *a.* Not fictitious, not imaginary; true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, *rè-ál'è-tè*, *s.* Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

To REALIZE, *rè'al-lze*, *v. a.* To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, *rè'al-è*, *ad.* With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, *rèlm*, *s.* A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, *rè'al-tè*, *s.* Loyalty. Little used.

REAM, *rème*, *s.* A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, *rè-án'nè-mâte*, *v. a.* To revive, to restore to life. [again.

To REANNEX, *rè-án-nèks'*, *v. a.* To annex

To REAP, *rèpe*, *v. a.* To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, *rèpe*, *v. n.* To harvest.

REAPER, *rè'púr*, *s.* One that cuts corn at harvest

REAPINGHOOK, *rè'ping-hòók*, *s.* A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, *rère*, *s.* The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, *rère*, *a.* Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

To REAR, *rère*, *v. a.* To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.

REARWARD, *rère'wárd*, *s.* The last troop; the end, the tail, the train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, *rère'mòuse*, *s.* The leather-winged bat.

To REASCEND, *rè-ás-sènd'*, *v. n.* To climb again. [again.

To REASCEND, *rè-ás-sènd'*, *v. a.* To mount

REASON, *rè'zn*, *s.* The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rational, just account; moderation; moderate demands.

To REASON, *rè'zn*, *v. n.* To argue rationally to deduce consequences justly from premises to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make inquiries.

To REASON, *rè'zn*, *v. a.* To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, *rè'zn-á-bl*, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, *rè'zn-á-bl-nès*, *s.* The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, *rè'zn-á-blè*, *ad.* Agreeably to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity. [arguer.

REASONER, *rè'zn-úr*, *s.* One who reasons, an

REASONING, *rè'zn-ing*, *s.* Argument.

REASONLESS, *rè'zn-lès*, *a.* Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, *rè-ás-sèm'bl*, *v. a.* To collect anew. [anew.

To REASSERT, *rè-ás-sèrt'*, *v. a.* To assert

To REASSUME, *rè-ás-sùme'*, *v. a.* To resume, to take again.

To REASSURE, *rè-á-shùre'*, *v. a.* To free from fear, to restore from terroure.

To REAVE, *rève*, *v. a.* To take away by stealth or violence.

REBAPTIZATION, *rè-báp-tè-zá'shún*, *s.* Renewal of baptism.

To REBAPTIZE, *rè-báp-tíze'*, *v. a.* To baptize again.

To REBATE, *rè-bâte'*, *v. a.* To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

REBECK, *rè'bèk*, *s.* A three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL, *rèb'èl*, *s.* One who opposes lawful authority.

To REBEL, *rè-bèl'*, *v. n.* To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, *rè-bèl'lúr*, *s.* One that rebels.

REBELLION, *rè-bèl'yún*, *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, *rè-bèl'yús*, *a.* Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, *rè-bèl'yús-lè*, *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *rè-bèl'yús-nès*, *s.* The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, *rè-bèl'lò*, *v. n.* To hellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

To REBOUND, *rè-bòund'*, *v. n.* To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, *rè-bòund'*, *v. a.* To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, *rè-bòund'*, *s.* The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, resiliation

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pīne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

REBUFF, rē-būf', *s.* Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.
To REBUFF, rē-būf', *v. a.* To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.
To REBUILD, rē-blīd', *v. a.* To re-edify, to restore from demolition, to repair.
REBUKABLE, rē-bū'kā-bl, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.
To REBUKE, rē-būke', *v. a.* To chide, to rebuke.
REBUKE, rē-būke', *s.* Reprehension, chiding expression, objurgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check. [hender.
REBUKER, rē-bū'kūr, *s.* A chider, a rebuker.
REBUS, rē'būs, *s.* A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.
To REBUT, rē-būt', *v. a.* To answer a sur-rejoinder. [rejoinder.
REBUTTER, rē-būt'tūr, *s.* An answer to a sur-rejoinder.
To RECALL, rē-kāl', *v. a.* To call back, to call again, to revoke.
RECALL, rē-kāl', *s.* Revocation, act or power of calling back.
To RECANT, rē-kānt', *v. a.* To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.
RECANTATION, rē-kān-tā'shūn, *s.* Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.
RECANTATORY, rē-kān'tā-tō-rē, *a.* In the manner of a recantation.
RECANTER, rē-kānt'ūr, *s.* One who recants.
To RECAPITULATE, rē-kā-pīt'tshū-lāte, *v. a.* To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.
RECAPITULATION, rē-kā-pīt'tshū-lā'shūn, *s.* Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.
RECAPITULATORY, rē-kā-pīt'tshū-lā-tūr-ē, *a.* Repeating again.
To RECARRY, rē-kār'rē, *v. a.* To carry back.
To RECEDE, rē-sēd', *v. n.* To fall back, to retreat; to desist.
RECEIPT, rē-sēte', *s.* The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.
RECEIVABLE, rē-sē'vā-bl, *a.* Capable of being received.
To RECEIVE, rē-sēve', *v. a.* To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.
RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē'ved-nēs, *s.* General allowance.
RECEIVER, rē-sē'vūr, *s.* One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.
To RECELEBRATE, rē-sēl'lē-brāte, *v. a.* To celebrate anew.
RECENCY, rē'sēn-sē, *s.* Newness, new state.
RECENSION, rē-sēn'shūn, *s.* Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē'sēnt, *a.* New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.
RECENTLY, rē'sēnt-lē, *ad.* Newly, freshly.
RECENTNESS, rē'sēnt-nēs, *s.* Newness, freshness.
RECEPTACLE, rēs'sēp-tā-kī, or rē-sēp'tā-kl, *s.* A vessel or place into which any thing is received.
RECEPTIBILITY, rē-sēp-tē-blī'ē-tē, *s.* Possibility of receiving. [Obsolete.
RECEPTARY, rē'sēp-tā-rē, *s.* Thing received.
RECEPTION, rē-sēp'shūn, *s.* The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; readmission; the act of containing; treatment at first; coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.
RECEPTIVE, rē-sēp'tīv, *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.
RECEPTORY, rēs'sēp-tūr-ē, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted.
RECESS, rē-sēs', *s.* Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part. [ing.
RECESSION, rē-sēs'hūn, *s.* The act of retreating.
To RECHANGE, rē-tshānje', *v. a.* To change again.
To RECHARGE, rē-tshārje', *v. a.* To accuse in return; attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.
RECHEAT, rē-tshēte', *s.* A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the dogs are at fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.
RECIDIVATION, rē-sīd-ē-vā'shūn, *s.* Backsliding, falling again.
RECIPE, rēs'sē-pe, *s.* A medical prescription.
RECIPIENT, rē-sīp'pē-ēnt, *s.* The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.
RECIPROCAL, rē-sīp'prō-kāl, *a.* Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.
RECIPROCALLY, rē-sīp'prō-kāl-ē, *ad.* Mutually, interchangeably.
RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sīp'prō-kāl-nēs, *s.* Mutual return, alternateness.
To RECIPROCATE, rē-sīp'prō-kāte, *v. n.* To act interchangeably, to alternate.
RECIPROCATION, rē-sīp'prō-kā'shūn, *s.* Alternation, action interchanged.
RECIPROCITY, rēs-ē-prōs'ē-tē, *s.* A mutual return. [off.
RECISION, rē-sīzh'ūn, *s.* The act of cutting.
RECITAL, rē-sī'tāl, *s.* Repetition, rehearsal, enumeration. [hearsal.
RECITATION, rēs-sē-tā'shūn, *s.* Repetition, recitation.
RECITATIVE, rēs-sē-tā-tēv', *s.* A kind of
RECITATIVO, rēs-sē-tā-tēv'ō, *s.* A kind of
 tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant.
To RECITE, rē-sīte', *v. a.* To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.
To RECK, rēk, *v. n.* To care, to heed. Not in use. [Out of use.
To RECK, rēk, *v. a.* To heed, to care for.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðll. . . . pòund. . . thin, THIS.

RECKLESS, rěk'lěs, *a.* Careless, heedless, mindless. [ness, negligence.
RECKLESSNESS, rěk'lěs-něs, *s.* Careless.
To RECKON, rěk'kn, *v. a.* To number, to count; to esteem, to account.
To RECKON, rěk'kn, *v. n.* To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependance upon.
RECKONER, rěk'kn-úr, *s.* One who computes, one who calculates cost.
RECKONING, rěk'kn-ing, *s.* Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.
To RECLAIM, rě-kláme', *v. a.* To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.
To RECLINE, rě-klíne', *v. a.* To lean back, to lean sidewise. [pose, to lean.
To RECLINE, rě-klíne', *v. n.* To rest, to recline, rě-klíne', *a.* In a leaning posture.
To RECLOSE, rě-klóze', *v. a.* To close again.
To RECLUDE, rě-klúde', *v. a.* To open.
RECLUSE, rě-klúse', *a.* Shut up, retired.
RECLUSE, rě-klúse', *s.* A person shut up or retired. [Second coagulation.
RECOAGULATION, rě-kò-ág-gù-lá'shún, *s.*
RECOGNISANCE, rě-kòg'ně-záns, *s.* Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record
To RECOGNISE, rěk'kòg-níze', *v. a.* To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.
RECOGNISEE, rě-kòg-ně-zěe', *s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
RECOGNISOR, rě-kòg-ně-sòr', *s.* He who gives the recognizance.
RECOGNITION, rěk'kòg-nísh'ún, *s.* Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.
To RECOIL, rě-kòil', *v. n.* To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail; to shrink. [again.
To RECOIN, rě-kòin', *v. a.* To coin over
RECOINAGE, rě-kòin'idje, *s.* The act of coining anew.
To RECOLLECT, rěk-kòl-lěkt', *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.
RECOLLECTION, rěk-kòl-lěk'shún, *s.* Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.
To RECOMFORT, rě-kúm'fúrt, *v. a.* To comfort or console again; to give new strength.
To RECOMMENCE, rě-kòm-měns, *v. a.* To begin anew.
To RECOMMEND, rěk-kòm-měnd', *v. a.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.
RECOMMENDABLE, rěk-kòm-měnd'á-bl, *a.* Worthy of recommendation.
RECOMMENDATION, rěk-kòm-měnd-á'shún, *s.* The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.
RECOMMENDATORY, rěk-kòm-měnd'á-túr-ě, *a.* That which recommends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rěk-kòm-měnd'úr, *s.* One who recommends.
To RECOMMIT, rě-kòm-mít', *v. a.* To commit anew. [join anew.
To RECOMPACT, rě-kòm-pákt', *v. a.* To
To RECOMPENSE, rěk'kòm-pěns, *v. a.* To repay, to require; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.
RECOMPENSE, rěk'kòm-pěns, *s.* Equivalent, compensation.
RECOMPILEMENT, rě-kòm-plě'měnt, *s.* New compilement.
To RECOMPOSE, rě-kòm-pòze', *v. a.* To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.
RECOMPOSITION, rě-kòm-pò-zísh'ún, *s.* Composition renewed.
To RECONCILE, rěk'kòn-síle, *v. a.* To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.
RECONCILEABLE, rěk-kòn-sí-lá-bl, *a.* Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.
RECONCILEABLENESS, rěk-kòn-sí-lá-bl-něs, *s.* Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.
RECONCILEMENT, rěk'kòn-síle-měnt, *s.* Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored, friendship renewed.
RECONCILER, rěk'kòn-sí-lúr, *s.* One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.
RECONCILIATION, rěk-kòn-síle-ě-á'shún, *s.* Renewal of friendship.
To RECONDENSE, rě-kòn-děns, *v. a.* To condense anew.
RECONDITE, rěk'kòn-díte, *a.* Secret, profound, abstruse.
To RECONDUCT, rě-kòn-dúkt', *v. a.* To conduct again. [anew.
To RECONJOIN, rě-kòn-jóin', *v. a.* To join
To RECONQUER, rě-kòng'kúr, *v. a.* To conquer again.
To RECONSECRATE, rě-kòn'sě-kráte, *v. a.* To consecrate anew.
To RECONVENE, rě-kòn-věne', *v. a.* To assemble anew. [again.
To RECONVEY, rě-kòn-vá', *v. a.* To convey
To RECORD, rě-kòrd', *v. a.* To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.
RECORD, rěk'òrd, or rě-kòrd', *s.* Register, authentick memorial.
RECORDATION, rěk-òrd-á'shún, *s.* Remembrance.
RECORDER, rě-kòrd'úr, *s.* One whose business it is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.
To RECOVER, rě-kúv'úr, *v. a.* To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.
To RECOVER, rě-kúv'úr, *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.
RECOVERABLE, rě-kúv'úr-á-bl, *a.* Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.
RECOVERY, rě-kúv'úr-ě, *s.* Restoration from

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

- sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.
- To RECOUNT, rê-kôunt', *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell distinctly. [tion, recital.
- RECOUNTMENT, rê-kôunt'ment, *s.* Relation.
- RECOURSE, rê-kôrse', *s.* Application as for help or protection: access.
- RECREANT, rêk'krè-ânt, *a.* Cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate. false.
- To RECREATE, rêk'krè-âte, *v. a.* To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.
- RECREATION, rêk-krè-â'shûn, *s.* Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.
- RECREATIVE, rêk'krè-â-tiv, *a.* Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.
- RECREATIVENESS, rêk'krè-â-tiv-nês, *s.* The quality of being recreative.
- RECREMENT, rêk'krè-ment, *s.* Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.
- RECREMENTAL, rêk-krè-ment'tâl, }
RECREMENTITIOUS, rêk-krè-ment-tîsh'ûs, }
a. Drossy, superfluous, useless.
- To RECRIMINATE, rê-krîm'è-nâte, *v. n.* To return one accusation with another.
- RECRIMINATION, rê-krîm'è-nâ'shûn, *s.* Return of one accusation with another.
- RECRIMINATOR, rê-krîm'è-nâ-tûr, *s.* He who returns one charge with another.
- RECRUDESCENT, rêk-krôô-dês'sent, *a.* Growing painful or violent again.
- To RECRUIT, rê-krôôt', *v. a.* To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men. [soldiers.
- To RECRUIT, rê-krôôt', *v. n.* To raise new
- RECRUIT, rê-krôôt', *s.* Supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.
- RECTANGLE, rêk'tâng-gl, *s.* A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.
- RECTANGULAR, rêk-tâng'gû-lâr, *a.* Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.
- RECTANGULARLY, rêk-tâng'gû-lâr-lê, *ad.* With right angles. [be set right.
- RECTIFIABLE, rêk'tè-fl-â-bl, *a.* Capable to
- RECTIFICATION, rêk-tè-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of setting right what is wrong; in Chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.
- To RECTIFY, rêk'tè-fl, *v. a.* To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
- RECTILINEAR, rêk-tè-lîn'è-âr, }
RECTILINEOUS, rêk-tè-lîn'è-ûs, } *a.* Consisting of right lines.
- RECTITUDE, rêk'tè-tûde, *s.* Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.
- RECTOR, rêk'tûr, *s.* Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORIAL, rêk-tôr-rè-âl, *a.* Belonging to the rector of a parish. [or office of a rector.
- RECTORSHIP, rêk'tûr-shîp, *s.* The rank
- RECTORY, rêk'tûr-ê, *s.* A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.
- RECUBATION, rêk-kû-bâ'shûn, *s.* The act of lying or leaning.
- RECUMBENCY, rê-kûm'bên-sê, *s.* The posture of lying or leaning: rest, repose. [ing.
- RECUMBENT, rê-kûm'bent, *a.* Lying, lean,
- RECUPERABLE, rê-kû'pêr-â-bl, *a.* Recover, able. Obsolete.
- RECUPERATION, rê-kû-pêr-â'shûn, *s.* (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Recovery of a thing lost.
- RECUPERATORY, rê-kû'pêr-â-tûr-ê, *a.* Belonging to recovery.
- RECUPERATIVE, rê-kû'pêr-â-tiv, *a.* (From the Latin *recupero*.) Tending to recovery.
- To RECUR, rê-kûr', *v. n.* To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to; to take refuge in.
- RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'rênse, }
RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'rên-sê, } *s.* Return.
- RECURRENT, rê-kûr'rênt, *a.* Returning from time to time.
- RECURSION, rê-kûr'shûn, *s.* Return.
- RECURVATION, rê-kûr-vâ'shûn, } *s.* Flexure
- RECURVITY, rê-kûr'vê-tê, } backwards
- RECURVOUS, rê-kûr'vûs, *a.* Bent backward.
- RECUSANT, rê-kû-zânt, or rêk'kû-zânt, *s.* A nonconformist.
- To RECUSE, rê-kûze', *v. n.* To refuse. A judicial word.
- RED, rêd, *a.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.
- REDBREAST, rêd'brêst, *s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.
- REDCOAT, rêd'kôte, *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.
- To REDDEN, rêd'dr, *v. a.* To make red.
- To REDDEN, rêd'dn, *v. n.* To grow red.
- REDDISHNESS, rêd'dîsh-nês, *s.* Tendency to redness.
- REDDITION, rêd-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Restitution.
- REDDITIVE, rêd'dè-tiv, *a.* Answering to an interrogative.
- REDDLE, rêd'dl, *s.* A sort of mineral of the metal kind.
- REDE, rêde, *s.* Counsel, advice. Obsolete.
- To REDEEM, rê-dêem', *v. a.* To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to free by paying an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.
- REDEEMABLE, rê-dêem'â-bl, *a.* Capable of redemption.
- REDEEMABLENESS, rê-dêem'â-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being redeemable.
- REDEEMER, rê-dêem'ûr, *s.* One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour. [back.
- To REDELIVER, rê-dê-liv'ûr, *v. a.* To deliver
- REDELIVERY, rê-dê-liv'ûr-ê, *s.* The act of delivering back. [mand back.
- To REDEMAND, rê-dê-mând', *v. a.* To demand
- REDEMPTION, rê-dêm'shûn, *s.* Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. [ransom.
- REDEMPATORY, rê-dêm'tûr-ê, *a.* Paid for
- REDHOT, rêd'hôt, *a.* Heated to redness.
- REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn'tè-grâte, *a.* Restored, renewed, made new.
- REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn-tè-grâ'shûn, *s.* Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ði . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, rêd-lêd', *s.* Minium.

REDNESS, rêd'nês, *s.* The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rêd'ô-lênse, } *s.* Sweet scent.

REDOLENCY, rêd'ô-lên-sê, }

REDOLENT, rêd'ô-lênt, *a.* Sweet of scent.

To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'bl, *v. a.* To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'bl, *v. n.* To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rê-dôût', *s.* The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

REDOUBTABLE, rê-dôût'â-bl, *a.* Formidable, terrible to foes. [formidable.

REDOUBTED, rê-dôût'êd, *a.* Dreadful, awful,

To REDOUND, rê-dôûnd', *v. n.* To be sent back by reaction; to conduce in the consequence.

To REDRESS, rê-drês', *v. a.* To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.

REDRESS, rê-drês', *s.* Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'slv, *a.* Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rêd'shângk, *s.* A bird.

REDSTREAK, rêd'strêke, *s.* An apple, cider fruit; cider pressed from the redstreak.

To REDUCE, rê-dûse', *v. a.* To bring back, obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT, rê-dûse'mênt, *s.* The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

REDUCER, rê-dû'sûr, *s.* One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rê-dû'sê-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rê-dû'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rê-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of reducing; in Arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rê-dûk'tlv, *a.* Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rê-dûk'tlv-lê, *ad.* By reduction, by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, rê-dûn'dânse, } *s.* Superflu-

REDUNDANCY, rê-dûn'dân-sê, }

REDUNDANT, rê-dûn'dânt, *a.* Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.

REDUNDANTLY, rê-dûn'dânt-lê, *ad.* Superfluously, superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rê-dû'plê-kâte, *v. a.* To double. [act of doubling.

REDUPLICATION, rê-dû'plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The

REDUPLICATIVE, rê-dû'plê-kâ'tlv, *a.* Double

REDWING, rêd'wîng, *s.* A bird.

To RE-ECHO, rê-êk'kô, *v. n.* To echo back.

REECHY, rêtsh'ê, *a.* Smoky, sooty, tanned.

REED, rêed, *s.* A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow

To RE-EDIFY, rê-êd'ê-fl, *v. a.* To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rêed'lês, *a.* Being without reeds.

REEDY, rêed'ê, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rêek, *s.* Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rêek, *v. n.* To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rêek'ê, *a.* Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rêel, *s.* A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL, rêel, *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle.

To REEL, rêel, *v. n.* To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other. [election.

RE-ELECTION, rê-ê-lêk'shûn, *s.* Repeated

To RE-ENACT, rê-ên-âkt', *v. a.* To enact anew

To RE-ENFORCE, rê-ên-fôrse', *v. a.* To strengthen with new assistance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rê-ên-fôrse'mênt, *s.* Fresh assistance. [or a second time.

To RE-ENJOY, rê-ên-jôê', *v. a.* To enjoy anew.

To RE-ENTER, rê-ên'tûr, *v. a.* To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHrone, rê-ên-thrône', *v. a.* To replace on a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rê-ên'trânse, *s.* The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rêer'môuse, *s.* A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rê-ê-stâb'blîsh, *v. a.* To establish anew. [that re-establishes

RE-ESTABLISHER, rê-ê-stâb'blîsh-ûr, *s.* One

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rê-ê-stâb'blîsh-mênt, *s.*

The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.

REEVE, rêev, *s.* A steward. Obsolete.

To RE-EXAMINE, rê-êgz-âm'în, *v. a.* To examine anew.

To REFECT, rê-fêkt', *v. n.* To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rê-fêk'shûn, *s.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rê-fêk'tûr-ê, or rêf'êk-tûr-ê, *s.* Room of refreshment, eating room.

To REFEL, rê-fêl', *v. a.* To refute, to repress.

To REFER, rê-fêr', *v. a.* To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rê-fêr', *v. n.* To respect, to have relation; to appeal.

REFEREE, rêf-êr-êê', *s.* One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rêf'êr-ênse, *s.* Relation, respect, allusion to; dismissal to another tribunal.

To REFERMENT, rê-fêr-mênt', *v. a.* To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rê-fêr'ê-bl, *a.* Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, rê-flîne', *v. a.* To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, rê-flîne', *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rê-flîne'êd-lê, *ad.* With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rê-flîne'mênt, *s.* The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rê-flî'nûr, *s.* Purifier, one who

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . plne, pîn . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt . . .

clears from dross or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilties.
To REFIT, rê'fît', *v. a.* To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rê-flêkt', *v. a.* To throw back.

To REFLECT, rê-flêkt', *v. n.* To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past, or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rê-flêk'tênt, *a.* Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rê-flêk'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the act of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

REFLECTIVE, rê-flêk'tiv, *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rê-flêk'tûr, *s.* Considerer.

REFLEX, rê-flêks, *a.* Thrown backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rê-flêks-ê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rê-flêks'ê-bl, *a.* Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rê-flêks'iv, *a.* Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, rê-flêks'iv-lê, *ad.* In a backward direction.

To REFLOURISH, rê-flûr'ish, *v. a.* To flourish anew.

To REFLOW, rê-flô', *v. a.* To flow back.

REFLUENT, rê-flû-ênt, *a.* Running back.

REFUX, rê-flûks, *s.* Backward course.

To REFORM, rê-fôrm', *v. a.* To change from worse to better.

To REFORM, rê-fôrm', *v. n.* To grow better.

REFORM, rê-fôrm', *s.* Reformation.

REFORMATION, rê-fôr-mâ'shûn, *s.* Change from worse to better.

REFORMER, rê-fôrm'ûr, *s.* One who makes a change for the better.

To REFRACT, rê-frâkt', *v. a.* To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rê-frâk'shûn, *s.* The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in Dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which it would have passed on had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rê-frâk'tiv, *a.* Having the power of refraction. [obstinacy.]

REFRACTORINESS, rê-frâk'tûr-ê-nêss, *s.* Sullen

REFRACTORY, rê-frâk'tûr-ê, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rê-frâ-gâ-bl, *a.* Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâne', *v. a.* To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâne', *v. n.* To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rê-frân-jê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rê-frân-jê-bl, *a.* Turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another. [restraining.]

REFRENATION, rêf-frê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of

To REFRESH, rê-frêsh', *v. a.* To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rê-frêsh'ûr, *s.* That which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, rê-frêsh'mênt, *s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rê-frîd'jêr-ânt, *a.* Cooling, mitigating heat. [cool.]

To REFRIGERATE, rê-frîd'jêr-âte, *v. a.* To

REFRIGERATION, rê-frîd'jêr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rê-frîd'jêr-â'tiv, } *a.*

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîd'jêr-â'tûr-ê, } *a.* Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîd'jêr-â'tûr-ê, *s.* The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rêft. Part. of *Reave*. Deprived, taken away. Pret. of *Reave*. Took away.

REFUGE, rêf'fûdje, *s.* Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, resource; expedient in distress

To REFUGE, rêf'fûdje, *v. a.* To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rêf-fû-jêe', *s.* One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rê-fûl'jênsê, *s.* Splendour, brightness.

REFULGENT, rê-fûl'jênt, *a.* Bright, glittering, splendid.

To REFUND, rê-fûnd', *v. a.* To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rê-fû'zâi, *s.* The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rê-fûze', *v. a.* To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, rê-fûze', *v. n.* Not to accept.

REFUSE, rêf'ûse, *s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, rê-fû'zûr, *s.* He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rê-fû'tâl, *s.* Refutation.

REFUTATION, rêf'û-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rê-fûte', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rê-gâne', *v. a.* To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rê-gâl, *a.* Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rê-gâle', *v. a.* To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rê-gâle'mênt, *s.* Refreshment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rê-gâl'ê-â, *s.* Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rê-gâl'ê-tê, *s.* Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

To REGARD, rê-gârd', *v. a.* To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rê-gârd', *s.* Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.

tâbe, tûb, bûll . . . ðîl . . . pôund . . . thin, THIS.

REGARDABLE, rê-gârd'â-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rê-gârd'ûr, *s.* One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rê-gârd'fûl, *a.* Attentive, taking notice of. [*ly*, heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDFULLY, rê-gârd'fûl-ê, *ad.* Attentive.

REGARDLESS, rê-gârd'lês, *a.* Heedless, negligent, inattentive. [*heed*.

REGARDLESSLY, rê-gârd'lês-lê, *ad.* Without

REGARDLESSNESS, rê-gârd'lês-nês, *s.* Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rê-jên-sê, *s.* Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

To REGENERATE, rê-jên'êr-âte, *v. a.* To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by the change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

REGENERATE, rê-jên'êr-ât, *a.* Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

REGENERATION, rê-jên'êr-â'shûn, *s.* New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

REGENERATENESS, rê-jên'êr-ât-nês, *s.* The state of being regenerate.

REGENT, rê-jênt, *a.* Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

REGENT, rê-jênt, *s.* Governour, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rê-jênt-shîp, *s.* Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, rê-jêr-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, rêd'jê-bl, *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE, rêd'jê-slîde, *s.* Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rêd'jê-mên, *s.* That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

REGIMENT, rêd'jê-mênt, *s.* Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rêd-jê-mênt'âl, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGIMENTALS, rêd-jê-mên'tâls, *s.* The uniform military dress of a regiment.

REGION, rê'jûn, *s.* Tract of land, country, tract of space; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rêd'jîs-tûr, *s.* An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

To REGISTER, rêd'jîs-tûr, *v. a.* To record, to preserve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rêd'jîs-trê, *s.* The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rêg'nânt, *a.* Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rê-gôrge', *v. a.* To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.

To REGRAFT, rê-grâft', *v. a.* To graft again.

To REGRANT, rê-grânt', *v. a.* To grant back.

To REGRATE, rê-grâte', *v. a.* To offend, to shock; not used; to engross, to forestall.

REGRATER, rê-grâte'ûr, *s.* Forestaller, engrosser.

To REGREET, rê-grêet', *v. a.* To resalute, to greet a second time. [*salutation*.

REGREET, rê-grêet, *s.* Return or exchange of

REGRESS, rê'grês, *s.* Passage back, power of passing back.

REGRESSION, rê-grêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rê-grêt', *s.* Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

To REGRET, rê-grêt', *v. a.* To repent, to grieve at. [*pense*. Obsolete.

REGUERDON, rê-gêr'dûn, *s.* Reward, recom-

REGULAR, rêg'û-lâr, *a.* Agreeable to rule, consisting with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR, rêg'û-lâr, *s.* In the Roman Catholic Church, all persons are said to be regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rêg-û-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rêg'û-lâr-lê, *ad.* In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rêg'û-lâte, *v. a.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rêg-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rêg'û-lâ-tûr, *s.* One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rê-gûr'jê-tâte, *v. a.* To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rê-gûr-jê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

To REHEAR, rê-hêre', *v. a.* To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rê-hêr'sâl, *s.* Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rê-hêrse', *v. a.* To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rê-jêkt', *v. a.* To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

REJECTION, rê-jêk'shûn, *s.* The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To REIGN, râne, *v. n.* To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, râne, *s.* Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions. [*again*.

To REIMBODY, rê-îm-bôd'ê, *v. n.* To imbody

To REIMBURSE, rê-îm-bûrse', *v. a.* To repay, to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rê-îm-bûrse'mênt, *s.* Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rê-îm-prêg'nâte, *v. a.* To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rê-îm-prêsh'ûn, *s.* A second or repeated impression.

REIN, râne, *s.* That part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; To give the reins, to give license.

To REIN, râne, *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control. [*of the back*.

REINS, rânz, *s.* The kidneys, the lower part

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mèt. . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. .

To REINSERT, rè-în-sért', *v. a.* To insert a second time. [anew.
To REINSPIRE, rè-în-spîr', *v. a.* To inspire
To REINSTALL, rè-în-stàll', *v. a.* To seat again; to put again in possession.
To REINSTATE, rè-în-stàt', *v. a.* To put again in possession.
To REINTEGRATE, rè-în-tè-gràt', *v. a.* To renew with regard to any state or quality.
To REINVEST, rè-în-vést', *v. a.* To invest anew.
To REJOICE, rè-jòès', *v. n.* To be glad, to joy, to exult. [gladden.
To REJOICE, rè-jòès', *v. a.* To exhilarate, to REJOICER, rè-jòè'súr, *s.* One that rejoices.
To REJOIN, rè-jòin', *v. a.* To join again; to meet one again. [reply.
To REJOIN, rè-jòin', *v. n.* To answer to a REJOINDER, rè-jòin'dúr, *s.* Answer to a reply; reply, answer. [again and again.
To REITERATE, rè-ít-tèr-àt', *v. a.* To repeat REITERATION, rè-ít-tèr-à'shún, *s.* Repetition.
To REJUDGE, rè-júdj', *v. a.* To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.
To REKINDLE, rè-kín'dl', *v. a.* To set on fire again.
To RELAPSE, rè-làps', *v. n.* To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
RELAPSE, rè-làps', *s.* Fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.
To RELATE, rè-làt', *v. a.* To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.
To RELATE, rè-làt', *v. n.* To have reference, to have respect to.
RELATER, rè-là'túr, *s.* Teller, narrator.
RELATION, rè-là'shún, *s.* Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect; reference; regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.
RELATIVE, rè-là-tív, *a.* Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.
RELATIVE, rè-là-tív, *s.* Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.
RELATIVELY, rè-là-tív-lè, *ad.* As it respects something else, not absolutely.
RELATIVENESS, rè-là-tív-nès, *s.* The state of having relation.
To RELAX, rè-làks', *v. a.* To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.
To RELAX, rè-làks', *v. n.* To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.
RELAXATION, rè-làks-à'shún, *s.* Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.
RELAY, rè-là', *s.* Horses on the road to relieve others.
To RELEASE, rè-lèse', *v. a.* To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.
RELEASE, rè-lèse', *s.* Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain; relaxation of

a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rè-lè-gàt', *v. a.* To banish, to exile. [banishment.

RELEGATION, rè-lè-gà'shún, *s.* Exile, judicial

To RELENT, rè-lènt', *v. n.* To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.

To RELENT, rè-lènt', *v. a.* To slacken; to remit; to soften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rè-lènt'lès, *a.* Unpitiful, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANT, rè-lè-vànt, *a.* Relieving.

RELEVATION, rè-lè-và'shún, *s.* A raising or lifting up. [confidence.

RELIANCE, rè-lì'anse, *s.* Trust, dependence,

RELICK, rè-lìk, *s.* That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rè-lìkt, *s.* A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, rè-lèef', *s.* The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rè-lèev'à-bl, *a.* Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rè-lèev', *v. a.* To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rè-lèev'úr, *s.* One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rè-lèev'ò, *s.* The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rè-lìt', *v. a.* To light anew.

RELIGION, rè-lìd'jún, *s.* Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of Divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rè-lìd'jún-ìst, *s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, rè-lìd'jús, *a.* Pious, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rè-lìd'jús-lè, *ad.* Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rè-lìd'jús-nès, *s.* The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rè-lìng'kwish, *v. a.* To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rè-lìng'kwish-mènt, *s.* The act of forsaking.

RELISH, rè-lìsh, *s.* Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THís.

thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

To RELISH, *rel'ish*, *v. a.* To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.

To RELISH, *rel'ish*, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, *rel'ish-á-bl*, *a.* Having a relish.

To RELIVE, *re-lív'*, *v. n.* To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, *re-lúv'*, *v. a.* To love in return.

RELUCENT, *re-lú'sént*, *a.* Shining, transparent.

RELUCTANCE, *re-lúk'tánse*, *s.* Unwilling-

RELUCTANCY, *re-lúk'tán-sé*, *s.* Unwilling-

ness, repugnance. [ing with repugnance.

RELUCTANT, *re-lúk'tánt*, *a.* Unwilling, act-

RELUCTATION, *rel-lúk-tá'shún*, *s.* Repug-

nance, resistance. [to rekindle.

To RELUME, *re-lúme'*, *v. a.* To light anew,

To RELUMINE, *re-lú'mín*, *v. a.* To light anew.

To RELY, *re lí'*, *v. n.* To lean upon with con-

fidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to de-

pend upon.

To REMAIN, *re-máne'*, *v. n.* To be left out

of a greater quantity or number; to continue,

to endure, to be left; to be left as not com-

prised.

REMAIN, *re-máne'*, *s.* Relick, that which is

left, generally used in the plural; the body

left by the soul.

REMAINDER, *re-máne'dúr*, *s.* What is left;

the body when the soul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, *re-máke'*, *v. a.* To make anew.

To REMAND, *re-mánd'*, *v. a.* To send back,

to call back. [maining.

REMANENT, *rem'má-něnt*, *s.* The part re-

REMARK, *re-márk'*, *s.* Observation, note,

notice taken.

To REMARK, *re-márk'*, *v. a.* To note, to ob-

serve; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, *re-márk'á-bl*, *a.* Observa-

ble, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, *re-márk'á-bl-něs*, *s.* Ob-

servableness, worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, *re-márk'á-blé*, *ad.* Observa-

bly, in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, *re-márk'úr*, *s.* Observer, one

that remarks.

REMEDIAL, *re-mé'dé-á-bl*, *a.* Capable of

remedy.

REMEDIAL, *re-mé'dé-át*, *a.* Medicinal, af-

fording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, *rem'mé-dé-lěs*, *a.* Not admit-

ting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

REMEDILESSNESS, *rem'é-dé-lěs-něs*, *s.* In-

urableness.

REMEDY, *rem'mé-dé*, *s.* A medicine by

which any illness is cured: cure of any un-

easiness; that which counteracts any evil;

reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, *rem'mé-dé*, *v. a.* To cure, to

heal; to repair or remove mischief.

To REMEMBER, *re-měm'búr*, *v. a.* To bear

in mind any thing; to recollect, to call to

mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force

to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, *re-měm-búr-úr*, *s.* One who

remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, *re-měm'bránse*, *s.* Reten-

tion in memory; recollection, revival; of

any idea; account preserved; memorial; a

token by which any one is kept in the me-

memory.

REMEMBRANCER, *re-měm'brán-súr*, *s.* One

that reminds, one that puts in mind; an

officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, *rem'é-gráte*, *v. n.* To re-

move back again.

REMIGRATION, *rem-ě-grá'shún*, *s.* Removal

back again.

To REMIND, *re-mínd'*, *v. a.* To put in mind,

to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, *rem-mě-nis'sěse*, *s.* Recol-

lection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, *rem-mě-nis-sěn'shál*, *a.*

Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, *re-mís'*, *a.* Slack; slothful; not in-

tense. [giveness.

REMISSIBLE, *re-mís'sě-bl*, *a.* Admitting for

REMISSION, *re-mísh'un*, *s.* Abatement, re-

laxation; cessation of intenseness; in Phy-

sick, Remission is when a distemper abates,

but does not go quite off before it returns

again; release; forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, *re-mís'lé*, *ad.* Carelessly, negli-

gently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, *re-mís'něs*, *s.* Carelessness,

negligence.

To REMIT, *re-mít'*, *v. a.* To relax; to for-

give a punishment; to pardon a fault; to re-

sign; to refer; to put again in custody; to

send money to a distant place.

To REMIT, *re-mít'*, *v. n.* To slacken, to grow

less intense; to abate by growing less eager,

in Physick, to grow by intervals less vio-

lent.

REMITMENT, *re-mít'měnt*, *s.* The act of re-

mitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, *re-mít'tánse*, *s.* The act of

paying money at a distant place; sum sent

to a distant place.

REMITTER, *re-mít'túr*, *s.* In Common Law,

a restitution of one that hath two titles to

lands or tenements, and is seized of them by

his latter title, unto his title that is more

ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, *rem'nánt*, *s.* Residue, that which

is left.

REMNANT, *rem'nánt*, *a.* Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, *re-mól'tn*, *part.* Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, *re-món'stránse*, *s.* Show,

discovery; not used; strong representation.

To REMONSTRATE, *re-món'strate*, *v. n.* To

make a strong representation, to show rea-

sons.

REMORA, *rem'ò-rá*, *s.* A let or obstacle; a

fish that sticks to ships and retards their

passage through the water.

REMORSE, *re-mórse'*, or *re-mórse'*, *s.* Pain

of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

REMORSEFUL, *re-mórs'fúl*, *a.* Tender, com-

passionate. Not used.

REMORSELESS, *re-mórs'lěs*, *a.* Unpitying,

cruel, savage.

REMOTE, *re-móte'*, *a.* Distant; removed far

off; foreign.

REMOTELY, *re-móte'lé*, *ad.* At a distance.

REMOTENESS, *re-móte'něs*, *s.* State of being

remote.

REMOTION, *re-mó'shún*, *s.* The act of re-

moving, the state of being removed to a dis-

tance.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mêt, mêt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

REMOVABLE, rê-môôv'â-bl, *s.* Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, rê-môôv'âl, *s.* The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismissal from a post; the state of being removed.

To REMOVE, rê-môôv', *v. a.* To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a distance.

To REMOVE, rê-môôv', *v. n.* To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rê-môôv', *s.* Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rê-môôvd', *part. a.* Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rê-môôv'êd-nês, *s.* The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, rê-môôv'ûr, *s.* One that removes.

To REMOUNT, rê-môunt', *v. n.* To mount again. [able.

REMUNERABLE, rê-mû'nêr-â-bl, *a.* Reward-

To REMUNERATE, rê-mû'nêr-âte, *v. a.* To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rê-mû'nêr-â'shûn, *s.* Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rê-mû'nêr-â-tîv, *a.* Exercised in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rê-mûr'mûr, *v. a.* To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

To REMURMUR, rê-mûr'mûr, *v. n.* To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENARD, rê'nârd, *s.* The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rê-nâs'sênt, *a.* Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rê-nâs'sê-bl, *a.* Possible to be produced again. [again.

To RENAVIGATE, rê-nâv've-gâte, *v. a.* To sail

RENCOUNTER, rê-n-kôûn'tûr, *s.* Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, rê-n-kôûn'tûr, *v. n.* To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rênd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Rent.* to tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rênd'ûr, *s.* One that rends, a tearer.

To RENDER, rênd'ûr, *v. a.* To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

RENDER, rênd'ûr, *s.* Surrender. Obsolete.

RENDEZVOUS, rê-n-dê-vôôz', *s.* Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, rê-n-dê-vôôz', *v. n.* To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, rê-n-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADO, rê-nê-gâde, } *s.* One that

RENEGADO, rê-nê-gâ'dô, } apostatizes from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.

To RENEGE, rê-nêg', *v. a.* To disown

To RENEW, rê-nû', *v. a.* To restore to the

former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in Theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rê-nû'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being renewed. [renovation.

RENEWAL, rê-nû'âl, *s.* The act of renewing;

RENITENCY, rê-nl'tên-sê, *s.* That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

RENITENT, rê-nl'tênt, *a.* Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rênnît, *s.* The ingredient with which milk is coagulated, in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.—See *Runnet*.

To RENOVATE, rênnô-vâte, *v. a.* To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rênnô-vâ'shûn, *s.* Renewal, the act of renewing. [to abnegate.

To RENOUNCE, rê-nôûnse', *v. a.* To disown,

RENOUNCEMENT, rê-nôûnse'mênt, *s.* Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rê-nôûn', *s.* Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

To RENOWN, rê-nôûn', *v. a.* To make famous.

RENOWNED, rê-nôûnd', *part. a.* Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rênt, *s.* A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rênt, *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rênt, *s.* Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rênt, *v. a.* To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rênt'â-bl, *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAL, rênt'âl, *s.* Schedule or account of rents. [rent.

RENTER, rênt'ûr, *s.* He that holds by paying

RENUNCIATION, rê-nûn-shê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rê-ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION, rê-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rê-pâs'sê-flî, *v. a.* To pacify again.

REPAID, rê-pâde'. *Part. of Repay.*

To REPAIR, rê-pâre', *v. a.* To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what was lost.

REPAIR, rê-pâre', *s.* Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rê-pâre', *v. n.* To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, rê-pâre', *s.* Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rê-pâre'ûr, *s.* Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rêp'pâr-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being amended or retrieved.

REPARABLY, rêp'pâr-â-blê, *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, rêp-pâ-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rê-uâr-râ-tîv, *s.* Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rêp-pâr-têe', *s.* Smart reply.

To REPASS, rê-pâs', *v. a.* To pass again, to pass back.

tube, tub, bull . . . ôil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

To REPASS, rê-pàs', *v. n.* To go back in a road.

REPAST, rê-pâst', *s.* A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rê-pâst', *v. a.* To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rê-pâs'tshûre, *s.* Entertainment.

To REPAY, rê-pâ', *v. a.* To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rê-pâ'mént, *s.* The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rê-pèle', *v. a.* To recall, to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rê-pèle', *s.* Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rê-pète', *v. a.* To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rê-pè'téd-lè, *ad.* Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rê-pè'tûr, *s.* One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rê-pél', *v. a.* To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, rê-pél', *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed; to Repel, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rê-pèl'lént, *s.* An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rê-pèl'lûr, *s.* One that repels.

To REPENT, rê-pént', *v. n.* To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rê-pént, *v. a.* To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rê-pént'ânse, *s.* Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rê-pént'ânt, *a.* Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin. [people anew.

To REPEOPLE, rê-pèp'pl, *v. a.* To stock with

To REPERCUSS, rê-pér-kûs, *v. n.* To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rê-pér-kûsh'ûn, *s.* The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pér-kûs'sîv, *a.* Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rê-pér-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Found, gained by finding. [magazine.

REPERTORY, rê-pér-tûr-è, *s.* A treasury, a

REPETITION, rê-pè-tîsh'ûn, *s.* Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rê-plne', *v. n.* To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

REPINER, rê-plne'ûr, *s.* One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rê-plâse', *v. a.* To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rê-plâte', *v. a.* To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rê-plânt', *v. a.* To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rê-plân-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, rê-plén'nîsh, *v. a.* To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rê-plén'nîsh, *v. n.* To be stocked.

REplete, rê-plète', *a.* Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rê-plé'shûn, *s.* The state of being overfull.

REPLEVIABLE, rê-plév've-â-bl, *a.* That may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rê-plév'vîn, } *v. a.* To take

To REPLEVY, rê-plév've, } back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.

REPLICATION, rê-plé-kâ'shûn, *s.* Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.

REPLIER, rê-pli'ûr, *s.* He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPLY, rê-pli', *v. n.* To answer, to make a return to an answer.

REPLY, rê-pli', *s.* Answer, return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, rê-pôl'lîsh, *v. a.* To polish again.

To REPORT, rê-pôrt', *v. a.* To noise by popular rumour; to give repote; to give an account of.

REPORT, rê-pôrt', *s.* Rumour, popular fame; repote, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

REPORTER, rê-pôrt'ûr, *s.* Relater, one that gives an account. [same.

REPORTINGLY, rê-pôrt'îng-lè, *ad.* By common

REPOSAL, rê-pô'zâl, *s.* The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, rê-pôze', *v. a.* To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To REPOSE, rê-pôze', *v. n.* To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rê-pôze', *s.* Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest. [at rest.

REPOSEDNESS, rê-pô'zéd-nès, *s.* State of being

To REPOSITE, rê-pôz'zît, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, rê-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rê-pôz'è-tûr-è, *s.* A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rê-pôz-zès', *v. a.* To possess again.

To REPREHEND, rêp-prè-hénd', *v. a.* To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, rêp-prè-hénd'ûr, *s.* Blamer censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rêp-prè-hén'sè-bl, *a.* Blameable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rêp-prè-hén'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Blameableness. [Blameably.

REPREHENSIBLY, rêp-prè-hén'sè-blè, *ad.*

REPREHENSION, rêp-prè-hén'shûn, *s.* Re-proof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rêp-prè-hén'sîv, *a.* Given in reproof.

To REPRESENT, rêp-prè-zént', *v. a.* To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

REPRESENTATION, rêp-prè-zén-tâ'shûn, *s.* Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prè-zént'â-tîv, *a.* Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prè zént'â-tîv, *s.* One

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . mē, mēt. . . pine, pîn. . . nō, mōve, nōr, nôt. .

exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

REPRESENTER, rēp-prē-zēnt'ūr, *s.* One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rēp-prē-zēnt'mēnt, *s.* Image, or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, rē-prēs', *v. a.* To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prēsh'ūn, *s.* Act of repressing

REPRESSIVE, rē-prēs'siv, *a.* Having power to repress, acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE, rē-prēv', *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prēv', *s.* Respite after sentence of death; respite.

To REPRIMAND, rēp-prē-mānd', *v. a.* To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rēp-prē-mānd', *s.* Reproof, reprehension.

To REPRINT, rē-print', *v. a.* To renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prī'zāl, *s.* Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rē-prīze', *s.* The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rē-prōtsh', *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rē-prōtsh', *s.* Censure, infamy, shame. [reproach.

REPROACHABLE, rē-prōtsh'ā-bl, *a.* Worthy of

REPROACHFUL, rē-prōtsh'fūl, *a.* Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rē-prōtsh'fūl-ē, *ad.* Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.

REPROBATE, rēp-prō-bāte, *a.* Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rēp-prō-bāte, *s.* A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, rēp-prō-bāte, *v. a.* To disallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rēp-prō-bāte-nēs, *s.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rēp-prō-bā'shūn, *s.* The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence

To REPRODUCE, rē-prō-dūse', *v. a.* To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, rē-prō-dūk'shūn, *s.* The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rē-prōōf', *s.* Blame to the face, reprehension.

REPROVABLE, rē-prōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Blameable, worthy of reprehension.

To REPROVE, rē-prōōv', *v. a.* To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide. [one that reproves.

REPROVER, rē-prōōv'ūr, *s.* A reprehender,

To REPRUNE, rē-prōōn', *v. a.* To prune a second time.

REPTILE, rēp'tīl, *a.* Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rēp'tīl, *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pūb'lē-kān, *a.* Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pūb'lē-kān, *s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICANISM, rē-pūb'lē-kān-izm, *s.* Attachment to a republican government.

REPUBLICK, rē-pūb'lik, *s.* Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, rē-pū'dē-ā-bl, or rē-pū'jē-ā-bl, *a.* Fit to be rejected or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rē-pū'dē-āte, or rē-pū'jē-āte *v. a.* To divorce, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rē-pū'dē-ā'shūn, *s.* Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rē-pūg'nānse, } *s.* Inconsist-

REPUGNANCY, rē-pūg'nān-sē, } ency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions.

REPUGNANT, rē-pūg'nānt, *a.* Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.

REPUGNANTLY, rē-pūg'nānt-lē, *ad.* Contradictorily, reluctantly. [again.

To REPULLULATE, rē-pūl'lā-lāte, *v. n.* To bud

REPULSE, rē-pūlse', *s.* The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rē-pūlse', *v. a.* To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rē-pūl'shūn, *s.* The act or power of driving off from itself.

REPULSIVE, rē-pūl'siv, *a.* Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, rē-pūr'tshās, *v. a.* To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rēp-pū-tā-bl, *a.* Honourable, not infamous. [credit.

REPUTABLY, rēp-pū-tā-bi-ē, *ad.* Without dis-

REPUTATION, rēp-pū-tā'shūn, *s.* Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, rē-pūte', *v. a.* To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, rē-pūte', *s.* Character, reputation, established opinion.

REPUTELESS, rē-pūte'lēs, *a.* Disreputable, disgraceful.

REQUEST, rē-kwēst', *s.* Petition, entreaty, repute, credit.

To REQUEST, rē-kwēst', *v. a.* To ask, to solicit, to entreat. [citor.

REQUESTER, rē-kwēst'ūr, *s.* Petitioner, soli-

To REQUICKEN, rē-kwīk'kn, *v. a.* To reanimate.

REQUIEM, rē'kwē-ēm, *s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, rē-kwī'rā-bl, *a.* Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, rē-kwī're', *v. a.* To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.

REQUISITE, rēk'wē-zīt, *a.* Necessary, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, rēk'wē-zīt, *s.* Any thing necessary

REQUISITELY, rēk'wē-zīt-lē, *ad.* Necessarily, in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rēk'wē-zīt-nēs, *s.* Necessity, the state of being requisite.

REQUISITION, rēk-kwē-zīsh'ūn, *s.* A requiring or demanding of something

REQUITAL, rē-kwī'tāl, *s.* Return for any good

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.

To REQUITE, rè-kwíte', *v. a.* To retaliate good or ill, to recompense. [troop.

REReward, rèrè'wàrd, *s.* The rear or last

To RESAIL, rè-sàle', *v. a.* To sail back.

RESALE, rè'sàle, *s.* Sale at second hand.

To RESALUTE, rè-sà-lùte', *v. a.* To salute or greet anew.

To RESCIND, rè-sìnd', *v. a.* To cut off; to abrogate a law.

RESCISSION, rè-sìzh'ùn, *s.* The act of cutting off, abrogation. [power to cut off.

RESCISSORY, rè-sìz'zùr-rè, *a.* Having the

To RESCRIBE, rè-skrlbe', *v. a.* To write back, to write over again.

RESRIPT, rè'skrìpt, *s.* Edict of an emperor.

To RESCUE, rèskù, *v. a.* To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rèskù, *s.* Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rèskù-ùr, *s.* One that rescues.

RESEARCH, rè-sértsh', *s.* Inquiry, search.

To RESEARCH, rè-sértsh', *v. a.* To examine, to inquire.

To RESEAT, rè-sète', *v. a.* To seat again.

RESEIZER, rè-sè'zùr, *s.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE, rè-sè'zhùre, *s.* Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.

RESEMBLANCE, rè-zèm'blânse, *s.* Likeness, similitude, representation.

To RESEMBLE, rè-zèm'bl, *v. a.* To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.

To RESEND, rè-sènd', *v. a.* To send back, to send again.

To RESENT, rè-zènt', *v. a.* To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, rè-zènt'ùr, *s.* One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, rè-zènt'fùl, *a.* Easily provoked to anger and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, rè-zènt'ìng-lè, *ad.* With deep sense, with strong perception; with continued anger.

RESENTMENT, rè-zènt'mènt, *s.* Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.

RESERVATION, rèz-èr-và'shùn, *s.* Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.

RESERVATORY, rè-zèr'vâ-tùr-è, *s.* Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESERVE, rè-zèrv', *v. a.* To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, rè-zèrv', *s.* Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

RESERVED, rè-zèrvd', *a.* Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank. [coldly.

RESERVEDLY, rè-zèrvd-lè, *ad.* With reserve;

RESERVEDNESS, rè-zèrvd'nès, *s.* Closeness, want of openness.

RESERVER, rè zèr'vùr, *s.* One that reserves.

RESERVOIR, rèz-èr-vwòr', *s.* Place where any thing is kept in store.

To RESETTLE, rè-sèt'tl, *v. a.* To settle again.

RESETTLEMENT, rè-sèt'tl-mènt, *s.* The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

To RESIDE, rè-zlde', *v. n.* To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

RESIDENCE, rèz'è-dènsè, *s.* Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rèz'è-dènt, *a.* Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rèz'è-dènt, *s.* An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

RESIDENTIARY, rèz-è-dènt'shèr-è, *a.* Holding residence.

RESIDUAL, rè-zld'jù-ál, } *a.* Relating to
RESIDUARY, rè-zld'jù-àr-è, } the residue;
relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rèz'zè-dù, *s.* The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rè-zlne', *v. a.* To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rèz-zlg-nà'shùn, *s.* The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rè-zl'nùr, *s.* One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, rè-zlne'mènt, *s.* Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, rè-zl'l'è-ènsè, } *s.* The act of
RESILIENCY, rè-zl'l'è-èn-sè, } starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rè-zl'l'è-ènt, *a.* Starting or springing back.

RESILITION, rèz-è-lìsh'ùn, *s.* The act of springing back.

RESIN, rèz'ìn, *s.* The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, rèz'ìn-ùs, *a.* Containing resin, consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, rèz'ìn-ùs-nès, *s.* The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rès-è-pls'sènsè, *s.* Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rè-zl'st', *v. a.* To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

RESISTANCE, rè-zl'st'ànsè, *s.* The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBILITY, rè-zl'st-è-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* Quality of resisting. [sisted.

RESISTIBLE, rè-zl'st'è-bl, *a.* That may be re-

RESISTLESS, rè-zl'st'lès, *a.* Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

RESOLVABLE, rè-zòl'vâ-bl, *a.* That may be analyzed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, rèz'ò-lù-bl, *a.* That may be melted or dissolved.

To RESOLVE, rè-zòlv', *v. a.* To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve, to analyze.

To RESOLVE, rè-zòlv', *v. n.* To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved. [mination.

RESOLVE, rè-zòlv', *s.* Resolution, fixed deter-

RESOLVEDLY, rè-zòlv'èd-lè, *ad.* With firmness and constancy. [constancy, firmness.

RESOLVEDNESS, rè-zòlv'èd-nès, *s.* Resolution.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . no, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

RESOLVENT, rê-zôl'vent, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLVER, rê-zôlv'ûr, *s.* One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, rêz'ô-lûte, *a.* Determined, constant, firm. [*ly*, steadily.

RESOLUTELY, rêz'ô-lûte-lê, *ad.* Determinate-

RESOLUTENESS, rêz'ô-lûte-nês, *s.* Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, rêz'ô-lû'shûn, *s.* Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

RESOLUTIVE, rê-zôl'û-tîv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, rêz'zô-nânse, *s.* Sound, resound.

RESONANT, rêz'zô-nânt, *a.* Sounding, resounding.

To RESORT, rê-zôrt', *v. n.* To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

RESORT, rê-zôrt', *s.* Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.

To RESOUND, rê-zôund', *v. a.* To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

To RESOUND, rê-zôund', *v. n.* To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rê'sôund, *v. a.* To sound again.

RESOURCE, rê-sôrse', *s.* Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.

To RESOW, rê-sô', *v. a.* To sow anew.

To RESPEAK, rê-spêke', *v. n.* To answer.

To RESPECT, rê-spêkt', *v. a.* To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rê-spêkt', *s.* Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; good will; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rê-spêk'tâ-bl, *a.* Deserving of respect or regard. [*tial* regard.

RESPECTER, rê-spêkt'ûr, *s.* One that has par-

RESPECTFUL, rê-spêkt'fûl, *a.* Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rê-spêkt'fûl-lê, *ad.* With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rê-spêk'tîv, *a.* Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rê-spêk'tîv-lê, *ad.* Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely. [*sprinkling*.

RESPERSION, rê-spêr'shûn, *s.* The act of

RESPIRATION, rês-pê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rê-spîre, *v. n.* To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPITE, rês'pît, *s.* Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

To RESPITE, rês'pît, *v. a.* To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rê-splên'dênsê, *s.* Lustre,

RESPLENDENCY, rê-splên'dênsê, *s.* splendour.

RESPLENDENT, rê-splên'dênt, *a.* Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rê-splên'dênt-lê, *ad.* With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

To RESPOND, rê-spônd', *v. n.* To answer; to correspond, to suit. Little used.

RESPONDENT, rê-spônd'ênt, *s.* An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rê-spônse', *s.* An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBILITY, rê-spôn-sê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* State of being obliged to answer.

RESPONSIBLE, rê-spôn'sê-bl, *a.* Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rê-spôn'sê-bl-nês, *s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPNSION, rê-spôn'shûn, *s.* The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rê-spôn'sîv, *a.* Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, rê-spôn'sâr-ê, *a.* Containing answer.

REST, rêst, *s.* Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rêst, *s.* Others, those which remain.

To REST, rêst, *v. n.* To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rêst, *v. a.* To lay to rest; to lay as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, rê-stâg'nânt, *a.* Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rê-stâg'nâte, *v. n.* To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rê-stâg-nâ'shûn, *s.* The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rês-tâ-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of recovering to the former state.

To RESTEM, rê-stêm', *v. a.* To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rêst'fûl, *a.* Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rêst-hâr'rô, *s.* A plant.

RESTIFF, rês'tîf, *a.* Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion. [*ance*.

RESTIFNESS, rês'tîf-nês, *s.* Obstinate reluct-

RESTINCTION, rê-stîngk'shûn, *s.* The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rês-tê-tû'shûn, *s.* The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rêst'lêss, *a.* Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rêst'lêss-lê, *ad.* Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rêst'lêss-nês, *s.* Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rê-stô-râ-bl, *a.* That may be restored.

RESTORATION, rês-tô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

RESTORATIVE, *rè-stò'râ-tîv*, *a.* That has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, *rè-stò'râ-tîv*, *s.* A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, *rè-stò're'*, *v. a.* To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, *rè-stò'rûr*, *s.* One that restores.

To RESTRAIN, *rè-strâne'*, *v. a.* To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, *rè-strâ'nâ-bl*, *a.* Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, *rè-strâ'nêd-lê*, *ad.* With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, *rè-strâ'nûr*, *s.* One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, *rè-strânt'*, *s.* Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hinderance of will; act of withholding. [confine.]

To RESTRICT, *rè-strîkt'*, *v. a.* To limit, to **RESTRICTION**, *rè-strîk'shûn*, *s.* Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, *rè-strîk'tîv*, *a.* Expressing limitation; styptick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, *rè-strîk'tîv-lê*, *ad.* With limitation. [confine.]

To RESTRINGE, *rè-strînje'*, *v. a.* To limit, to **RESTRINGENT**, *rè-strîn'jênt*, *s.* That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, *rês'tê*, *s.* Obstinate in standing still. See *Restiff*. [another time.]

To RESUBLIME, *rè-sûb-llîme'*, *v. a.* To sublime

To RESULT, *rè-zûlt'*, *v. n.* To fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, *rè-zûlt'*, *s.* Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, *rè-zû'mâ-bl*, *a.* That may be taken back.

To RESUME, *rè-zûme'*, *v. a.* To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as, to resume a discourse. [resuming.]

RESUMPTION, *rè-zûm'shûn*, *s.* The act of

RESUMPTIVE, *rè-zûm'tîv*, *a.* Taking back.

RESUPINATION, *rè-sû-pê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, *rè-sûr-vâ'*, *v. a.* To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, *rêz-ûr-rêk'shûn*, *s.* Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, *rè-sûs'sê-tâte*, *v. a.* To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, *rè-sûs-sê-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, *rè-tâle'*, *v. a.* To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

RETAIL, *rè'tâle*, *s.* Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, *rè-tâ'lûr*, *s.* One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, *rè-tâne'*, *v. a.* To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, *rè-tâ'nûr*, *s.* An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependant, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, *rè-tâke'*, *v. a.* To take again.

To RETALIATE, *rè-tâl'ê-âte*, *v. a.* To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, *rè-tâl'ê-â'shûn*, *s.* Requitall, return of like for like.

To RETARD, *rè-târd'*, *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, *rè-târd'*, *v. n.* To stay back.

RETARDATION, *rêt-târ-dâ'shûn*, *s.* Hinderance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, *rêt-târd'ûr*, *s.* Hinderer, obstructor

To RETCH, *rêtsh*, or *rêtsh*, *v. n.* To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS, *rêtsh'lês*, *a.* Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, *rè-têk'shûn*, *s.* The act of discovering to the view.

RETENTION, *rè-tên'shûn*, *s.* The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, *rè-tên'tîv*, *a.* Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, *rè-tên'tîv nês*, *s.* Having the quality of retention. [silence.]

RETICENCE, *rêt'tê-sênsê*, *s.* Concealment by

RETICLE, *rêt'ê-kî*, *s.* A small net.

RETICULAR, *rè-tîk'û-lâr*, *a.* Having the form of a small net. [work.]

RETICULATED, *rè-tîk'û-lâ-têd*, *a.* Made of net-

RETIFORM, *rêt'tê-fôrm*, *a.* Having the form of a net.

RETINA, *rêt'tê-nâ*, *s.* The optick nerve which receives the image of the object in vision.

RETINUE, *rêt'ê-nû*, or *rè-tîn'nû*, *s.* A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

To RETIRE, *rè-tîre'*, *v. n.* To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, *rè-tîre'*, *v. a.* To withdraw, to take away. [in use.]

RETIRE, *rè-tîre'*, *s.* Retreat, retirement. Not

RETIRED, *rè-tîrd'*, *part. a.* Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, *rè-tîrd'nês*, *s.* Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, *rè-tîre'mênt*, *s.* Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing. [lated or told again.]

RETOLD, *rè-tôld'*, *part. pass. of Retell.* Re-

To RETORT, *re-tôrt'*, *v. a.* To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, *rè-tôrt'*, *s.* A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, *rè-tôrt'ûr*, *s.* One that retorts.

RETORTION, *rè-tôrt'shûn*, *s.* The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, *rè-tôs'*, *v. a.* To toss back.

To RETOUCH, *rè-tûtsh'*, *v. a.* To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, *rè-trâse'*, *v. a.* To trace back.

To RETRACT, *rè-trâkt'*, *v. a.* To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, *rêt-trâk-tâ'shûn*, *s.* Recantation, change of opinion.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt. . . .

RETRACTION, rě-trák'shún, *s.* The act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rě-tréte', *s.* Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superiour force.

To RETREAT, rě-tréte', *v. n.* To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superiour enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rě-tré'téd, *part. adj.* Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rě-trěsh', *v. a.* To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rě-trěsh', *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rě-trěsh'měnt, *s.* The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rě-tríb'úte, *v. a.* To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTION, rě-trě-bú'shún, *s.* Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rě-tríb'ú-tív, *a.* Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIBUTORY, rě-tríb'ú-túr-ě, *a.* Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rě-trěév'á-bl, *a.* That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rě-trěév', *v. a.* To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back. [going back.]

RETROCESSION, rět-trò-sěsh'ún, *s.* The act of

RETROGRADATION, rět-trò-grá-dá'shún, *s.* The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rět-trò-gráde, *a.* Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rět-trò-grěsh'ún, *s.* The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rět-trò-spěkt, *s.* Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rět-trò-spěk'shún, *s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rět-trò-spěk'tív, *a.* Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rě-túnd', *v. a.* To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n', *v. n.* To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit, after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n', *v. a.* To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rě-túr'n', *s.* Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rě-túr'n'á-bl, *a.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rě-túr'n'úr, *s.* One who pays or remits money. [manor.]

REVE, rěve, *s.* The bailiff of a franchise or

To REVEAL, rě-věle', *v. a.* To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rě-vě'lúr, *s.* Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, rěv'ěl, *v. n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rěv'ěl, *s.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, rěv'ěl', *v. a.* To retract, to draw back. [ful assembly.]

REVEL-ROUT, rěv'ěl-róút, *s.* A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rěv-ě-lá'shún, *s.* Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rěv'ěl-úr, *s.* One who feasts with noisy jollity. [mirth]

REVELRY, rěv'ěl-rě, *s.* Loose jollity, festive

To REVENGE, rě-věnje', *v. a.* To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rě-věnje, *s.* Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rě-věnje'fúl, *a.* Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rě-věnje'fúl lě, *ad.* Vindictively.

REVENGER, rě-věnj'úr, *s.* One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rě-věnje'měnt, *s.* Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rě-věnj'ing-lě, *ad.* With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rěv'ě-nú, or rě-věnj'ú, *s.* Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

REVERB, rě-věrb', *v. a.* To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rě-věrb'ěrb-ánt, *a.* Resounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rě-věrb'ěrb-áte, *v. a.* To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rě-věrb'ěrb-áte, *v. n.* To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, rě-věrb'ěrb-á'shún, *s.* The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rě-věrb'ěrb-á-túr-ě, *a.* Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rě-věre', *v. a.* To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rěv'ěr-ěense, *s.* Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rěv'ěr-ěense, *v. a.* To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rěv'ěr-ěen-súr, *s.* One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rěv'ěr-ěend, *a.* Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rěv'ěr-ěent, *a.* Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rěv'ěr-ěen'shál, *a.* Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rěv'ěr-ěen'shál-ě, *ad.* With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rěv'ěr-ěent-lě, *ad.* Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rě-vě'rúr, *s.* One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rě-věrs'ál, *s.* Change of sentence.

To REVERSE, rě-věrs'e', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, rě-věrs'e', *s.* Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

tùbe, tùb, bùli. . . òl. . . pòund. . . thin. THIS.

REVERSIBLE, rè-vèrs'è-bl, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
REVERSION, rè-vèr'shùn, *s.* The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession. [enjoyed in succession.
REVERSIONARY, rè-vèr'shùn-à-rè, *a.* To be
To REVERT, rè-vèrt', *v. a.* To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.
To REVERT, rè-vèrt', *v. n.* To return, to fall back.
REVERT, rè-vèrt', *s.* Return, recurrence.
REVERTIBLE, rè-vèrt'è-bl, *a.* Returnable.
REVERY, rèv'èr-è, *s.* Loose musing, irregular thought.
To REVEST, rè-vèst', *v. a.* To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.
REVESTIARY, rè-vès'tshè-à-rè, *s.* Place where dresses are repositied.
To REVICTUAL, rè-vìt'tl, *v. a.* To stock with victuals again.
To REVIEW, rè-vù', *v. a.* To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.
REVIEW, rè-vù', *s.* Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.
To REVILE, rè-vlle', *v. a.* To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.
REVILE, rè-vlle', *s.* Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.
REVILER, rè-vlle'ùr, *s.* One who reviles.
REVILINGLY, rè-vlle'ìng-lè, *ad.* In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.
REVISAL, rè-vl'zál, *s.* Review, re-examination. [look.
To REVISE, rè-vlze', *v. a.* To review, to over-
REVISE, rè-vlze', *s.* Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected. [tendent.
REVISER, rè-vl'zùr, *s.* Examiner; superin-
REVISION, rè-vìzh'ùn, *s.* Review.
To REVISIT, rè-vìz'it, *v. a.* To visit again.
REVIVAL, rè-vl'vál, *s.* Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
To REVIVE, rè-vlve', *v. n.* To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.
To REVIVE, rè-vlve', *v. a.* To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.
REVIVER, rè-vl'vùr, *s.* That which invigorates or revives. [recall to life.
To REVIVIFICATE, rè-vìv'è-fè-káte, *v. a.* To
REVIVIFICATION, rè-vìv'è-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of recalling to life. [al of life.
REVIVISCENCY, rèv-vè-vìs'sèn-sè, *s.* Renew-
REUNION, rè-ùn'yùn, *s.* Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.
To REUNITE, rè-ùn'nte', *v. a.* To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one. [agam.
To REUNITE, rè-ùn'nte', *v. n.* To cohere
REVOCABLE, rèv'ò-ká-bl, *a.* That may be recalled; that may be repealed.
REVOCABLENESS, rèv'ò-ká-bl-nès, *s.* The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rèv'ò-káte, *v. a.* To recall, to call back.
REVOCATION, rèv'ò-ká'shùn, *s.* Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.
To REVOKE, rè-vòke', *v. a.* To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall. [call.
REVOKEMENT, rè-vòke'mènt, *s.* Repeal, re-
To REVOLT, rè-vòlt', or rè-vòlt', *v. n.* To fall off from one to another.
REVOLT, rè-vòlt', *s.* Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.
REVOLTED, rè-vòlt'éd, *part. adj.* Having swerved from duty. [sides, a deserter.
REVOLTER, rè-vòlt'ùr, *s.* One who changes
To REVOLVE, rè-vòlv', *v. n.* To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.
To REVOLVE, rè-vòlv', *v. a.* To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.
REVOLUTION, rèv-vò-lù'shùn, *s.* Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.
REVOLUTIONARY, rèv'ò-lù'shùn-à-rè, *a.* Founded on a revolution.
REVOLUTIONIST, rèv'ò-lù'shùn-ìst, *s.* An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government. [vomit again.
To REVOMIT, rè-vòm'mit, *v. a.* To vomit, to
REVULSION, rè-vùl'shùn, *s.* The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.
To REWARD, rè-wàrd', *v. a.* To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.
REWARD, rè-wàrd', *s.* Recompense given for good: it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil. [reward.
REWARDABLE, rè-wàrd'á-bl, *a.* Worthy of
REWARDER, rè-wàrd'ùr, *s.* One who rewards, one that recompenses.
To REWORD, rè-wùrd', *v. a.* To repeat in the same words.
RHABBARATE, rà-bàr'bà-ráte, *a.* Impregnate or tinctured with rhubarb.
RHABDOMANCY, ràb'dò-màn-sè, *s.* Divination by a wand.
RHAPSODIST, ràp'sò-dìst, *s.* One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.
RHAPSODY, ràp'sò-dè, *s.* Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connexion.—See *Rhapsody*.
RHETORICK, rèt'tò-rìk, *s.* The art of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.
RHETORICAL, rè-tòr'è-kál, *a.* Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.
RHETORICALLY, rè-tòr'è-kál-è, *ad.* Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.
To RHETORICATE, rè-tòr'è-káte, *v. n.* To play the orator, to attack the passions.
RHETORICIAN, rèt-tò-rìsh'ùn, *s.* One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, môve, nôr nôt . . .

RHEUM, rōōm, *s.* A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rōō-mât'ik, *a.* Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rōō'mâ-tîzm, *s.* A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rōō'mē, *a.* Full of sharp moisture.

RHINOCEROS, rî-nôs'sē-rôs, *s.* A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in its front.

RHOMB, rûmb, *s.* A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

RHOMBICK, rûm'bîk, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rûm'bôid, *s.* A figure approaching to a rhomb. [in shape to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rûm-bôid'âl, *a.* Approaching

RHUBARB, rōō'bûrb, *s.* A medical root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

RHYME, rîme, *s.* An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem. [to make verses.

To RHYME, rîme, *v. n.* To agree in sound;

RHYMER, rî'mûr, } *s.* One who makes

RHYMSTER, rîme'stûr, } rhymes, a versifier. A word of contempt.

RHYTHM, rîthm, *s.* The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, rîth'mē-kâl, *a.* Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

RHYTHMUS, rîth'mûs, *s.* The same as *Rhythm*.

RIB, rîb, *s.* A bone in the body, any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

RIBALD, rîb'bûld, *s.* A loose, mean wretch.

RIBALDRY, rîb'bûld-rē, *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rîb'bîn, *s.* A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rîbbd, *a.* Furnished with ribs; enclosed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rîb'bîn, *s.*—See *Riband*.

To RIBROAST, rîb'rôst, *v. a.* To beat soundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rîb'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

RICE, rîse, *s.* One of the esculent grains.

RICH, rîth, *a.* Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rîth'îz, *s.* Wealth, money, or possessions; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rîth'lē, *ad.* Wealthily, splendidly; plenteously.

RICHNESS, rîth'nēs, *s.* Opulence; ñnery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rîk, *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rîk'kîts, *s.* The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rîk'ît-ē, *a.* Diseased with the rickets.

RID, rîd, *Pret. of Ride.*

To RID, rîd, *v. a.* To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

RIDDANCE, rîd'dânse, *s.* Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rîd'dn. The *part. of Ride.*

RIDDLE, rîd'dl, *s.* An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, rîd'dl, *v. a.* To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

To RIDDLE, rîd'dl, *v. n.* To speak ambiguously, or obscurely. [ner of a riddle.

RIDDLINGLY, rîd'dl-îng-lē, *ad.* In the manner

To RIDE, rîde, *v. n.* To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water. [at will.

To RIDE, rîde, *v. a.* To manage insolently

RIDER, rî'dûr, *s.* One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE, rîdje, *s.* The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles of risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rîdje, *v. a.* To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rîd'jîl, } *s.* A ram half castrated.

RIDGLING, rîdje'îng, }

RIDGY, rîd'jē, *a.* Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rîd'ē-kûle, *s.* Wit of that species

which provokes laughter.

To RIDICULE, rîd'ē-kûle, *v. a.* To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rē-dîk'kû-lûs, *a.* Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rē-dîk'kû-lûs-lē, *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rē-dîk'kû-lûs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rî'dîng, *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rî'dîng, *s.* A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rî'dîng-kôte, *s.* A coat made to keep out the weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rî'dîng-hûd, *s.* A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDOTTO, rē-dôt'tô, *s.* An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.

RIE, rî, *s.* An esculent grain.

RIFE, rîfe, *a.* Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rîfe'lē, *ad.* Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rîfe'nēs, *s.* Prevalence, abundance.

To RIFLE, rî'fl, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage, to plunder. [lager.

RIFLER, rî'fl-ûr, *s.* Robber, plunderer, pil-

RIFT, rîft, *s.* A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rîft, *v. a.* To cleave, to split.

To RIFT, rîft, *v. n.* To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rîg, *v. a.* To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rîg-â-dôon, *s.* A dance.

RIGATION, rî-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of watering

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ðîl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

RIGGER, rîg'gûr, *s.* One that rigs or dresses.
RIGGING, rîg'ing, *s.* The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, rîg'îsh, *a.* Wanton, whorish.

To RIGGLE, rîg'gl, *v. n.* To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, *Wriggle*.

RIGHT, rîte, *a.* Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient, not left; straight, not crooked. [bation.

RIGHT, rîte, *interj.* An expression of appro-

RIGHT, rîte, *ad.* Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as, Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rîte, *s.* Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; To rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, rîte, *v. a.* To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rî'tshê-ûs, *a.* Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable. [virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rî'tshê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Honestly,

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rî'tshê-ûs-nês, *s.* Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTFUL, rîte'fûl, *a.* Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTFULLY, rîte'fûl-lê, *ad.* According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, rîte-hând', *s.* Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, rîte'fûl-nês, *s.* Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rîte'lê, *ad.* According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly, exactly; straightly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rîte'nês, *s.* Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straightness.

RIGID, rîd'jîd, *a.* Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, rê-jîd'ê-tê, *s.* Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, rîd'jîd-lê, *ad.* Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly. [bility.

RIGIDNESS, rîd'jîd-nês, *s.* Severity, inflexi-

RIGOL, rî'gôl, *s.* A circle; in Shakspeare, a diadem. Not used.

RIGOUR, rîg'gûr, *s.* Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness, hardness. [abatment.

RIGOROUS, rîg'gûr-ûs, *a.* Severe, allowing no

RIGOROUSLY, rîg'gûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, rîl, *s.* A small brook, a little streamlet.

To RILL, rîl, *v. n.* To run in small streams.

RILLET, rîl'lit, *s.* A small stream.

RIM, rîm, *s.* A border, a margin; that which encircles something else. [a chink.

RIME, rîme, *s.* Hoar frost; not used; a hole,

To RIMPLE, rîm'pl, *v. a.* To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

RIND, rînd, *s.* Bark, husk.

RING, rîng, *s.* A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular

course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

To RING, rîng, *v. a.* To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with a ring; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING, rîng, *v. n.* To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rîng'bône, *s.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, rîng'dûv, *s.* A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rîng'ûr, *s.* He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rîng'lê-dûr, *s.* The head of a riotous body. [a curl.

RINGLET, rîng'lêt, *s.* A small ring; a circle;

RINGSTREAKED, rîng'strêkt, *a.* Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, rîng'tâle, *s.* A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rîng'wûrm, *s.* A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rînse, *v. a.* To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINSER, rîns'ûr, *s.* One that washes or rinses, a washer.

RIOT, rî'ût, *s.* Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

To RIOT, rî'ût, *v. n.* To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rî'ût-ûr, *s.* One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rî'ût-ûs, *a.* Luxurious, wanton, licentious festive; seditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rî'ût-ûs-lê, *ad.* Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rî'ût-ûs-nês, *s.* The state of being riotous.

To RIP, rîp, *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewed; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, rîpe, *a.* Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete; proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rîpe, *v. n.* To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured. [Not used.

To RIPE, rîpe, *v. a.* To mature, to make ripe,

RIPELY, rîpe'lê, *ad.* Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rî'pn, *v. n.* To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rî'pn, *v. a.* To mature, to make ripe,

RIPENESS, rîpe'nês, *s.* The state of being ripe, maturity. [tears, one who lacerates.

RIPPER, rîp'pûr, *s.* One who rips, one who

To RIPPLE, rîp'pl, *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIPPLING, rîp'ling, *s.* A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.

To RISE, rîze, *v. n.* To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move up-

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pîn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

wards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action, to increase in price; to elevate the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rîse, *s.* The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

RISER, rî'zûr, *s.* One that rises. [laughing.

RISIBILITY, rîz-ê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of

RISIBLE, rîz'ê-bl, *a.* Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rîsk, *s.* Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rîsk, *v. a.* To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rîsk'ûr, *s.* He who risks.

RITE, rîte, *s.* Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rî'tshû-âl, *a.* Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rî'tshû-âl, *s.* A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rî'tshû-âl-îst, *s.* One skilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rî'vâl, *s.* One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rî'vâl, *a.* Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rî'vâl, *v. a.* To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rî'vâl, *v. n.* To be in competition.

RIVALITY, rî-vâl'ê-tê, } *s.* Competition, emu-

RIVALRY, rî'vâl-rê. } lation.

RIVALSHIP, rî'vâl-shîp, *s.* The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rîve, *v. a.* Part. *Riven.* To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

To RIVEL, rîv'vl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rîv'vn. Part. of *Rive.*

RIVER, rîv'ûr, *s.* A land-current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rîv'ûr-drâg'ûn, *s.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rîv'ûr-gôd, *s.* Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rîv'ûr-hôrse, *s.* Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rîv'ît, *s.* A fastening pin clinched at both ends.

To RIVET, rîv'ît, *v. a.* To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, rîv'û-lêt, *s.* A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rîks'dôl-lûr, *s.* A German coin, worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.

ROACH, rôtsh, *s.* A fish.

ROAD, rôde, *s.* Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.

To ROAM, rôme, *v. n.* To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rôme, *v. a.* To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rô'mûr, *s.* A rover, a Rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rône, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To ROAR, rôre, *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, rôre, *s.* The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rô're, *a.* Dewy.

To ROAST, rôst, *v. a.* To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

ROB, rôb, *s.* Inspissated juices.

To ROB, rôb, *v. a.* To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully. [force, or steals by secret means.

ROBBER, rôb'bûr, *s.* A thief, one that robs by

ROBBERY, rôb'bûr-ê, *s.* Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rôbe, *s.* A gown of state, a dress of dignity. [invest.

To ROBE, rôbe, *v. a.* To dress pompously, to

ROBIN, rôb'bîn, } *s.* A

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb-bîn-rêd'brêst, } bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, rô-bûst', } *a.* Strong, vigor-

ROBUSTIOUS, rô-bûst'yûs, } ous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rô-bûst'nês, *s.* Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rôk'am-bôle, *s.* A sort of wild garlick. [of alum.

ROCHE-ALLUM, rôtsh-âl'lûm, *s.* A purer kind

ROCK, rôk, *s.* A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rôk, *v. a.* To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rôk, *v. n.* To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rôk'dô, *s.* A species of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rôk'rôb-bê, *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rôk'sâlt, *s.* Mineral salt.

ROCKER, rôk'kûr, *s.* One who rocks the cradle

ROCKET, rôk'kît, *s.* An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rôk'lês, *a.* Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rôk'rôze, *s.* A plant.

ROCKWORK, rôk'wûrk, *s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rôk'kê, *a.* Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

ROD, rôd, *s.* A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rôde. *Pret.* of *Ride.*

RODOMONTADE, rôd-ô-môn-tâde', *s.* An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. [the hart.

ROE, rô, *s.* A species of deer; the female of

ROE, rô, *s.* The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* Litany, supplication

ROGATION-WEEK, rô-gâ'shûn-wêek, *s.* The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.

ROGUE, rôg, *s.* A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

tùbe, tùb, bùll . . . òil . . . pòand . . . /hin, THis.

To ROGUE, ròg, *v. n.* To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rò'gúr-è, *s.* Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks. [personage of a rogue.

ROGUESHIP, ròg'shíp, *s.* The qualities or

ROGUISH, rò'gísh, *a.* Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, rò'gísh-lè, *ad.* Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly. [of a rogue.

ROGUISHNESS, rò'gísh-nès, *s.* The qualities

ROGUY, rò'gè, *a.* Knavish, wanton.

To ROIST, ròist, *v. n.* To behave tur-

To ROISTER, ròist'úr, *s.* To act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.

ROISTER, ròis'túr, *s.* A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, ròle, *v. a.* To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to in-wrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

To ROLL, ròle, *v. n.* To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

ROLL, ròle, *s.* The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing, a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rò'lúr, *s.* Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rò'líng-pín, *s.* A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rò'lè-pò-lè, *s.* A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*. A sort of game, in which when a ball runs into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rò'm'ídjé, *s.* A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

ROMAN, rò'mán, *a.* Belonging to Rome.

ROMANCE, rò-mánse', *s.* A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction. [forge.

To ROMANCE, rò-mánse', *v. n.* To lie, to

ROMANCER, rò-máns'úr, *s.* A liar, a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rò'mán-lze, *v. a.* To Latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTICK, rò-mán'tík, *a.* Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

ROME, ròòm, *s.* The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.

ROMP, ròmp, *s.* A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

To ROMP, ròmp, *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

RONDEAU, rón-dò', *s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen

verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three parts, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RONION, rún'yún, *s.* A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rúnt, *s.* An animal stunted in the growth.

ROOD, ròòd, *s.* The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

ROOF, ròòf, *s.* The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, ròòf, *v. a.* To cover with a roof; to enclose in a house.

ROOFY, ròòf'è, *a.* Having roofs.

ROOK, ròòk, *s.* A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, ròòk, *v. n.* To rob, at cheat.

ROOKERY, ròòk'úr-è, *s.* A nursery of rooks.

ROOKY, ròòk'è, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, ròòm, *s.* Space, extent of place; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, ròòm'ídjé, *s.* Space, place.

ROOMINESS, ròòm'è-nès, *s.* Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, ròòm'è, *a.* Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, ròòst, *s.* That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

To ROOST, ròòst, *v. n.* To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, ròòt, *s.* That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lowerpart; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.

To ROOT, ròòt, *v. n.* To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, ròòt, *v. a.* To fix deep in the earth to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.

ROOTED, ròòt'éd, *a.* Fixed, deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, ròòt'éd-lè, *ad.* Deeply, strongly.

ROOTY, ròòt'è, *a.* Full of roots.

ROPE, ròpe, *s.* A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a rope of onions.

To ROPE, ròpe, *v. n.* To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

ROPEDANCER, ròpe'dáns'úr, *s.* An artist who dances on a rope. [ousness.

ROPINESS, rò'pè-nès, *s.* Viscosity, glutin-

ROPEMAKER, ròpe'má-kúr, *s.* One who makes ropes to sell. [used.

ROPERY, ròpe'úr-è, *s.* Rogue's tricks. Not

ROPETRICK, ròpe'trík, *s.* Probably rogue's trick, trick that deserves the halter. An old cant word. [ous.

ROPY, rò'pè, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutin-

ROQUELAURE, ròk-è-lór', *s.* French. A cloak for men. [dew.

RORIFEROUS, rò-rí'fèr-ús, *a.* Producing

RORIFLUENT, rò-rí'flú-ént, *a.* Flowing with dew.

ROSARY, rò'zár-è, *s.* A string of beads, on

Pâte, fâ, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses. [dew.

ROSCID, rôs'sîd, *a.* Dewy, abounding with
ROSE, rôze, *s.* A flower; To speak under the
rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as
not afterwards to be discovered.

ROSE, rôze. *Pret. of Rise.*

ROSEATE, rô'zhè-ât, *a.* Rosy, full of roses;
blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

ROSED, rôzd, *a.* Crimsoned, flushed.

ROSEMARY, rôze'mâ-rè, *s.* A plant.

ROSENOBLE, rôze'nò-bl, *s.* An English gold
coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

ROSEWATER, rôze'wâ-tûr, *s.* Water distilled
from roses.

ROSET, rô'zèt, *s.* A red colour for painters.

ROSIN, rôz'zîn, *s.* Inspissated turpentine, a
juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of
vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

To ROSIN, rôz'zîn, *v. a.* To rub with rosin.

ROSINY, rôz'zîn-è, *a.* Resembling rosin.

ROSSEL, rôs'sîl, *s.* Light land. [beaks of ships.

ROSTRATED, rôs'trà-téd, *a.* Adorned with

ROSTRUM, rôs'trûm, *s.* The beak of a bird;
the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence ora-
tors harangued; the pipe which conveys the
distilling liquor into its receiver in the com-
mon alembicks.

ROSY, rô'zè, *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom,
beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rôt, *v. n.* To putrefy, to lose the co-
hesion of its parts. [to corruption.

To ROT, rôt, *v. a.* To make putrid, to bring

ROT, rôt, *s.* A distemper among sheep in
which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction,
putrid decay.

ROTARY, rô'tâ-rè, *a.* Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rô'tâ-téd, *a.* Whirled round.

ROTATION, rô'tâ-shûn, *s.* The act of whirl-
ing round like a wheel; revolution; the act
of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rô'tâ'tûr, *s.* That which gives a
circular motion.

ROTE, rôte, *s.* Words uttered by mere me-
mory without meaning, memory of words
without comprehension of the sense.

To ROTE, rôte, *v. a.* To fix in the memory
without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rôt'gût, *s.* Bad small beer. A low
term. [trusty, not sound.

ROTTEN, rôt'tn, *a.* Putrid, carious; not

ROTTENNESS, rôt'tn-nès, *s.* State of being
rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rô-tûnd', *a.* Round, circular,
spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rô-tûn-dè-fô'lè-ûs, *a.* Hav-
ing round leaves. [cularity.

ROTUNDITY, rô-tûn'dè-tè, *s.* Roundness, cir-

ROTUNDO, rô-tûn'dò, *s.* A building formed
round both in the inside and outside, such
as the Pantheon at Rome. [to wander.

To ROVE, rôve, *v. n.* To ramble, to range,

To ROVE, rôve, *v. a.* To wander over.

ROVER, rô'vûr, *s.* A wanderer, a ranger; a
fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rôzhe, *s. French.* Red paint to paint
the face.

ROUGH, rôf, *a.* Not smooth, rugged; austere
to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of
temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the
mind, severe; hard featured; not polished;

rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy,
boisterous.

To ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst, *v. a.* To mould
without nicety or elegance, to form with as-
perities and inequalities; to plaster with
rough mortar; to form any thing in its first
rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst, *s.* A rude model, a form
in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rôf'dràft, *s.* A draught in
its rudiments. [coarsely.

To ROUGHDRAW, rôf'drâw, *v. a.* To trace

To ROUGHEN, rôf'fn, *v. a.* To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW rôf'hû', *v. a.* To give to
any thing the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rôf'hûne', *part. a.* Rugged,
unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nice-
ly finished.

ROUGHLY, rôf'lè, *ad.* With uneven surface,
with asperities on the surface; harshly, un-
civilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness,
austerely to the taste; boisterously, tem-
pestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rôf'nès, *s.* Superficial asperity,
unevenness of surface; austereness to the
taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the
ear; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of
manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of
delicacy; severity, violence of discipline;
violence of operation in medicines; unpolish-
ed or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or
appearance; tempestuousness, storminess;
coarseness of features.

ROUGH RIDER, rôf-rl'dûr, *s.* One that breaks
horses for riding. [ed.

ROWGHT, rôwt. (Old *pret. of Reach.*) Reach-
To ROUGHWORK, rôf'wûrk, *v. a.* To work
coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rôûn'sè-vâl, *s.* A species of pea.

ROUND, rôûnd, *a.* Cylindrical; circular,
spherical; not broken; large, not inconsider-
able; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk;
plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, rôûnd, *s.* A circle, a sphere, an orb;
rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which
any thing has passed through all hands, and
comes back to the first; a revolution, a
course ending at the point where it began;
a walk performed by a guard or officer, to
survey a certain district.

ROUND, rôûnd, *ad.* Every way, on all sides; in
a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rôûnd, *prep.* On every side of;
about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rôûnd, *v. a.* To surround, to
encircle; to make spherical or circular; to
raise to a relief; to move about any thing;
to mould into smoothness.

To ROUND, rôûnd, *v. n.* To grow round in
form; to whisper; to go round.

ROUNDAOUT, rôûnd'â-bôût, *a.* Ample, cir-
cuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, rôûnd'dèl, } *s.* A kind of an-
ROUNDELAY, rôûn'dè-lâ, } cient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rôûnd'ûr, *s.* Circumference, en-
closure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, rôûnd'hèd, *s.* A puritan, so
named from the practice once prevalent
among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rôûnd'hôuse, *s.* The constable's

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôll . . . pûnd . . . thîn, THIS.

prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUNDISH, rôund'îsh, *a.* Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, rôund'lé, *ad.* In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rôund'nés, *s.* Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rôûze, *v. a.* To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

To ROUSE, rôûze, *v. n.* To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rôûze, *s.* A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rôû'zûr, *s.* One who rouses.

ROUT, rôût, *s.* A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rôût, *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rôût, or rôôt, *s.* Road, way.

ROUTINE, rôô'téén', *s.* *French.* Any practice, proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances.

ROW, rô, *s.* A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rô, *v. n.* To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rô, *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, rôû'îl, *s.* The points of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL, rôû'îl, *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rô'ûr, *s.* One that manages an oar.

ROYAL, rôé'âl, *a.* Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

ROYALIST, rôé'âl-îst, *s.* Adherent to a king.

To ROYALIZE, rôé'âl-lze, *v. a.* To make royal.

ROYALLY, rôé'âl-é, *ad.* In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, rôé'âl-té, *s.* Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, rôé'nîsh, *a.* Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

To RUB, rûb, *v. a.* To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

To RUB, rûb, *v. n.* To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, rûb, *s.* Collision, hinderance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

RUBBER, rûb'bûr, *s.* One that rubs, the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file, a game, a contest, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rûb'bîdje, { *s.* Ruins of a build

RUBEISH, rûb'bîsh, }

ing, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE, rûb'bl-stône, *s.* A stone rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge. [ness.

RUBICUND, rôô'bè-kûnd, *a.* Inclined to red.

RUBIED, rôô'bîd, *a.* Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rôô'bîf'îk, *a.* Making red.

RUBIFORM, rôô'bè-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rôô'bè-fl, *v. a.* To make red.

RUBIOUS, rôô'bè-ûs, *a.* Ruddy, red. Not used.

RUBRICATED, rôô'bré-kâ-téd, *a.* Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, rôô'brîk, *s.* Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. [sharpen.

RUBSTONE, rûb'stône, *s.* A stone to scour or

RUBY, rôô'bè, *s.* A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rôô'bè, *a.* Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, rûk-tâ'shûn, *s.* A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

RUDDER, rûd'dûr, *s.* The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, rûd'dè-nés, *s.* The quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, rûd'dl, *s.* Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rûd'dûk, *s.* A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rûd'dé, *a.* Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.

RUDE, rôôd, *a.* Rough, coarse of manners, brutal, violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless, artless, in elegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

RUDELY, rôôd'lé, *ad.* In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

RUDENESS, rôôd'nés, *s.* Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

RUDESBY, rôôdz'bè, *s.* An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

RUDIMENT, rôô'dè-mënt, *s.* The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rôô'dè-mënt'âl, *a.* Initial, relating to first principles.

To RUE, rôô, *v. a.* To grieve for, or regret; to lament.

RUE, rôô, *s.* An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rôô'fûl, *a.* Mournful, woful, sorrowful. [rowfully.

RUEFULLY, rôô'fûl-é, *ad.* Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rôô'fûl-nés, *s.* Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, rôô'êl', *s.* *French.* A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rûf, *s.* A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rûf'yân, *s.* A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mề, mết . . . pine, pîn . . . nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt . . .

RUFFIAN, ruf'yân, *a.* Brutal, savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, ruf'fl, *v. a.* To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, ruf'fl, *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, ruf'fl, *s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFERHOOD, ruf'târ-hỏỏd, *s.* In Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rûg, *s.* A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rûg'gỉd, *a.* Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rûg'gỉd-lẻ, *ad.* In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rûg'gỉd-nẻs, *s.* The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rỏỏ-gỏỏsẻ', *a.* Wrinkled.

RUIN, rỏỏ'ỉn, *s.* The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

To RUIN, rỏỏ'ỉn, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, rỏỏ'ỉn, *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

To RUINATE, rỏỏ'ỉn-ate, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, rỏỏ'ỉn-ả'shủn, *s.* Subversion, demolition. Vulgar. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, rỏỏ'ỉn-ủs, *a.* Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

RUINOUSLY, rỏỏ'ỉn-ủs-lẻ, *ad.* In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rỏỏỉ, *s.* Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rỏỏỉ, *v. a.* To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule. [mand.]

To RULE, rỏỏỉ, *v. n.* To have power or com-

RULER, rỏỏỉ'ủr, *s.* Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rûm, *s.* A country parson; a kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

To RUMBLE, rûm'bl, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low continued noise. [that rumbles.]

RUMBLER, rûm'bl'ủr, *s.* The person or thing

RUMINANT, rỏỏ'mẻ-nẫnt, *a.* Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rỏỏ'mẻ-nate, *v. n.* To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rỏỏ'mẻ-nate, *v. a.* To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rỏỏ mẻ-nẫ'shủn, *s.* The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection. [to plunder, to evacuate.]

To RUMMAGE, rûm'mỉdje, *v. a.* To search,

To RUMMAGE, rûm'mỉdje, *v. n.* To search places.

RUMMER, rûm'mủr, *s.* A glass, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rỏỏ'mủr, *s.* Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rỏỏ'mủr, *v. a.* To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rỏỏ'mủr-ủr, *s.* Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rûmp, *s.* The end of the back bone, the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rûm'pl, *v. a.* To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rûm'pl, *s.* Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rûn. Pret. *Ran*, *v. n.* To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud, to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed on as a ground or principle; To run after, to search for, to endeavour at thought out of the way; To run away with, to hurry without consent; To run in with, to close, to comply; To run on, to be continued; To run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

To RUN, rûn, *v. a.* To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt; to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; To run down, to chase to weariness; to crush to overbear; To run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily, To run through to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUN, rûn, *s.* The act of running, as, this play has a great *run*, I have had a *run* of ill luck.

RUNAGATE, rûn'nẫ gẫte, *s.* A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rûn'ẫ-wẫ, *s.* One who flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rûn'dỉ, *s.* A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axle.

RUNDLET, rûnd'ỉỉt, *s.* A small barrel.

RUNG, rûng. Pret. and part. pass. of *Ring*.

RUNIC, rû'nỉk, *a.* Denoting the old Scandinavian language.

RUNNEL, rûn'nỉỉ, *s.* A rivulet, a small brook. Little used.

RUNNER, rûn'nủr, *s.* One that runs, a racer, a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

RUNNET, rún'nít, *s.* A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.
RUNNION, rún'yún, *s.* A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

RUNT, rúnt, *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rúp'shún, *s.* Breach, solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rúp'tshùre, *s.* The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstenness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rúp'tshùre, *v. a.* To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rúp'tshùr-wùrt, *s.* A plant.

RURAL, röö'rál, *a.* Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALITY, röö'rál'è-tè, *s.* The quality of
RURALNESS, röö'rál-nès, *s.* being rural.

RUSH, rúsh, *s.* A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rúsh-kán'dl, *s.* A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To RUSH, rúsh, *v. n.* To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rúsh, *s.* A violent course.

RUSHY, rúsh'è, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rúsk, *s.* Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rús'sít, *a.* Reddishly brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homespun, rustick.

RUSSETING, rús'sít-íng, *s.* A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

RUST, rúst, *s.* The red incrustation of iron: the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rúst, *v. n.* To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

To RUST, rúst, *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rús'tè-kál, *a.* Rough, boisterous, rude. [gantly.

RUSTICALLY, rús'tè-kál-è, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rús'tè-kál-nès, *s.* The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

To RUSTICATE, rús'tè-káte, *v. n.* To reside in the country. [into the country.

To RUSTICATE, rús'tè-káte, *v. a.* To banish

RUSTICITY, rús-tís'è-tè, *s.* Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness, rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rús'tík, *a.* Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rús'tík, *s.* A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rús'tè-nès, *s.* The state of being rusty. [tinued rattle.

To RUSTLE, rús'sl, *v. n.* To make a low concert.
RUSTY, rús'tè, *a.* Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rúť, *v. n.* To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rúť, *s.* Copulation of deer; the track of a cart-wheel.

RUTH, rööth, *s.* Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another. [rowful.

RUTHFUL, rööth'fúl, *a.* Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rööth'fúl-è, *ad.* Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, in irony.

RUTHLESS, rööth'lès, *a.* Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, rööth'lès-nès, *s.* Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rööth'lès-lè, *ad.* Without pity, cruelly. [lecherous.

RUTTISH, rúť'tísh, *a.* Wanton, libidinous.

RYDER, rl'dúr, *s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading.

RYE, rl, *s.* A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rl'grás, *s.* A kind of strong grass.

S

SABBATH, sáb'báth, *s.* A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, sáb'báth-brá-kúr, *s.* Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, sáb-bát'tè-kál, *a.* Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, sáb'bá-tízm, *s.* Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, sáb'ín, *s.* A plant, savin.

SABLE, sá'bl, *s.* Fur.

SABLE, sá'bl, *a.* Black.

SABRE, sá'bér, *s.* A scimitar, a short sword with a convex edge, a falchion.

SABULOSITY, sáh-ù-lòs'è-tè, *s.* Grittiness, sandiness.

SABULOUS, sáh'ù-lús, *a.* Gritty, sandy.

SACCADE, sák'káde', *s.* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins suddenly.

SACCHARINE, sák'ká-ríne, *a.* Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, sás-èr-dò'tál, *a.* Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, sáťsh'íl, *s.* A small sack or bag.

SACHEM, sá'tshém, *s.* The title of some American chiefs.

SACK, sák, *s.* A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, sák, *v. a.* To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sák, *s.* Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sák'bút, *s.* A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sák'klóth, *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sák'kúr, *s.* One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sák'fúl, *s.* A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sák-pòs'sít, *s.* A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT, sák'krá-mént, *s.* An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, sák-krá-mént'ál, *a.* Constituting a sacrament pertaining to a sacrament.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē mēt . . . plne, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

SACRAMENTALLY, sāk-kra-mēnt'āl-lē, *ad.*
After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED, sāk'krēd, *a.* Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable. [ously.

SACREDLY, sāk'krēd-lē, *ad.* Inviolably, religi-

SACREDNESS, sāk'krēd-nēs, *s.* The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity. [crifice.

SACRIFICK, sāk-kri'fik, *a.* Employed in sa-

SACRIFICABLE, sāk-kri'fē-kā-bl, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sāk-kre-fē-kā'tūr, *s.* Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice. [ing sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sāk-kri'fē-kā-tūr-ē, *a.* Offer-

To SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze, *v. a.* To offer to Heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.

To SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze, *v. n.* To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze, *s.* The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quit- ted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER, sāk'krē-fī-zūr, *s.* One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sāk-kre-fīsh'āl, *a.* Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sāk'krē-līdje, *s.* The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, sāk-kre-lē'jūs, *a.* Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege. [sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sāk-kre-lē'jūs-lē, *ad.* With

SACRING, sāk'krīng, *part.* Consecrating.

SACRIST, sāk'krīst, } *s.* He that has the

SACRISTAN, sāk'ris-tān, } care of the uten- sils or moveables of the church.

SACRISTY, sāk'krīs-tē, *s.* An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

SAD, sād, *a.* Sorrowful, habitually melan- choly; afflictive, calamitous; bad; incon- venient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, sād'dn, *v. a.* To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sād'dl, *s.* The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. [dle; to load, to burden.

To SADDLE, sād'dl, *v. a.* To cover with a sad-

SADDLE-BACKED, sād'dl-bākt, *a.* Horses sad- dle-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER, sād'dl-mā-kūr, } *s.* One

SADDLER, sād'lūr, } whose trade is to make saddles.

SADLY, sād'lē, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.

SADNESS, sād'nēs, *s.* Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sāfe, *a.* Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, repositied out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sāfe, *s.* A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sāfe-kōn'dukt, *s.* Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, war- rant to pass.

SAFEGUARD, sāfe'gārd, *s.* Defence, protec- tion, security; convoy, guard through any

interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass

SAFELY, sāfe'lē, *ad.* In a safe manner, with- out danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sāfe'nēs, *s.* Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sāfe'tē, *s.* Freedom from danger exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sāf'fūr, *s.* A plant.

SAFFRON, sāf'fūr, *a.* Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

To SAG, sāg, *v. n.* To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sā-gā'shūs, *a.* Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making dis- coveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sā-gā'shūs-lē, *ad.* With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sā-gā'shūs-nēs, *s.* The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sā-gās'sē-tē, *s.* Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sādje, *s.* A plant.

SAGE, sādje, *a.* Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sādje, *s.* A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sādje'lē, *ad.* Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sādje'nēs, *s.* Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sād'jē-tāl, *a.* Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sād'jē-tā rē, *s.* A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Sagittarius*, one of the signs of the zodiack.

SAGO, sā'gō, *s.* A kind of eatable grain.

SAID, sēd. Pret. and part. pass. of *Say*. Aforesaid; declared, showed.

SAIK, sāk'ik, *s.* A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAIL, sāle, *s.* The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike sail, to lower the sail, a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, sāle, *v. n.* To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sāle, *v. a.* To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, } sāl'ūr, *s.* A seaman, one who

SAILOR, } practises or understands navigation.

SAILYARD, sāle'yārd, *s.* The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sāl'fōin, *s.* A kind of herb.

SAINT, sāt, *s.* A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sāt, *v. a.* To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize. [piety.

To SAINT, sāt, *v. n.* To act with a show of

SAINTED, sāt'ēd, *a.* Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sāt'līke, *a.* Suiting a saint, be- coming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sāt'lē, *a.* Like a saint, becoming a saint. [qualities of a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sāt'shīp, *s.* The character or

SAKE, sāke, *s.* Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòand . . . thin, THIS.

SAKERET, sák'ér-lt, *s.* The male of a saker-hawk. [Pharmacy.]

SAL, sál, *s.* Salt. A word often used in

SALACIOUS, sál-lá'shús, *a.* Lustful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sál-lá'shús-lè, *ad.* Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sál-lás'sè-tè, *s.* Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sál'lád, *s.* Food of raw herbs.

SALAMANDER, sál'á-mán-dúr, *s.* An animal supposed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, sál-lá-mán'drín, *a.* Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sál'lá-rè, *s.* Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sále, *s.* The act of selling; vent, power of selling; market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sál'lá-bl, *a.* Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sál'lá-bl-nès, *s.* The state of being saleable. [ner.]

SALEABLY, sál'lá-blè, *ad.* In a saleable man-

SALEBROUS, sál'è-brús, *a.* Rough, uneven, rugged. [ready made.]

SALESMAN, sálz'mán, *s.* One who sells clothes

SALEWORK, sále'wúrk, *s.* Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sál'lè-ènt, *a.* Leaping, bounding; beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sál-lne', or sál'lne, *a.* Consisting of salt.

SALINOUS, sál-lí'nès, *a.* Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

SALIVA, sál-lí'vá, *s.* Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

SALIVAL, sál'è-vál, or sál-lí'vál, *a.* Relating

SALIVARY, sál'è-vá-rè, *s.* to spittle.

To SALIVATE, sál'lè-váte, *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sál-lè-vá'shún, *s.* A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sál-lí'vús, or sál'è-vús, *a.* Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.

SALLET, sál'lít, *s.* Corrupted from

SALLETING, sál'lít-íng, *s.* salad.

SALLIANCE, sál'lè-ánse, *s.* The act of issuing forth, sally. [willow.]

SALLOW, sál'lò, *s.* A tree of the genus of

SALLOW, sál'lò, *a.* Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sál'lò-nès, *s.* Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

SALLY, sál'lè, *s.* Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, sál'lè-pòrt, *s.* Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sál-má-gún'dè, *s.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, sám'mún, *s.* The salmon is accounted the king of freshwater fish.

SALMONTROUT, sám-mún-tróút', *s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

SALSOACID, sál-sò-ás'síd, *a.* Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, sál-sù'jè-nús, *a.* Saltish, somewhat salt.

SALT, sált, *s.* Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sált, *a.* Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

To SALT, sált, *v. a.* To season with salt.

SALTPAN, sált'pán, *s.* Pit where salt is got.

SALTPIT, sált'pít, *s.* The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

SALTCAT, sált'kát, *s.* A lump of salt.

SALTCELLAR, sált'sèl-lúr, *s.* Vessel of salt set on the table. [sells salt.]

SALTER, sált'úr, *s.* One who salts; one who

SALTERN, sált'èrn, *s.* A saltwork.

SALTISH, sált'ish, *s.* Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, sált'lès, *a.* Insipid, not tasting of salt. [salt manner.]

SALTLY, sált'lè, *ad.* With taste of salt; in a

SALTNESS, sált'nès, *s.* Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE, sált-pèè'túr, *s.* Nitre.

SALVABILITY, sál-vá-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, sál'vá-bl, *a.* Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, sál'vídje, *s.* A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise from a wreck.

SALVATION, sál-vá'shún, *s.* Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, sál'vá-túr-è, *s.* A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, sál-lù'brè-ús, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, sál-lù'brè-tè, *s.* Wholsomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, sálv, *s.* A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

To SALVE, sálv, *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, sál'vúr, *s.* A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, sál'vò, *s.* An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

SALUTARINESS, sál'lù-tá-rè-nès, *s.* Wholsomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sál'lù-tá-rè, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, sál-lù-tá'shún, *s.* The act or style of saluting; greeting.

To SALUTE, sál-lùtè', *v. a.* To greet, to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, sál-lùtè', *s.* Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, sál-lù'túr, *s.* One who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sál-lù-tí'fèr-ús, *a.* Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sáme, *a.* Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sáme'nès, *s.* Identity.

SAMLET, sám'lèt, *s.* A little salmon

SAMPHIRE, sám'fír, *s.* A plant preserved in pickle.

Pâte, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pīne. pīn. . . . nō, mōve nōr, nōt. . . .

SAMPLE, sām'pl, *s.* A specimen, a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sām'pl-ūr, *s.* A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, sām'nā-bl, *a.* Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.

SANATION, sām'nā'shūn, *s.* The act of curing.

SANATIVE, sām'nā-tiv, *a.* Powerful to cure, healing. [cure.]

SANATIVENESS, sām'nā-tiv-nēs, *s.* Power to

SANCTIFICATION, sāngk-tē-fē-kā'shūn, *s.* The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

SANCTIFIER, sāngk-tē-fī-ūr, *s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To **SANCTIFY**, sāngk-tē-fī, *v. a.* To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt, to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sāngk-tē-mō'nē-ūs, *a.* Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONY, sāngk-tē-mō-nē, *s.* Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

SANCTION, sāngk'shūn, *s.* The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified. [ness, saintliness.]

SANCTITUDE, sāngk-tē-tūde, *s.* Holiness, good-

SANCTITY, sāngk-tē-tē, *s.* Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.

To **SANCTUARISE**, sāngk'tshū-ā-rīze, *v. n.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, sāngk'tshū-ā-rē, *s.* A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

SAND, sād, *s.* Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, sād'dāl, *s.* A loose shoe.

SANDARACH, or **SANDARAC**, sād'dā-rāk, *s.* A mineral resembling red arsenic; the gum of the juniper tree.

SANDBLIND, sād'blīnd, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX-TREE, sād'bōks-trē, *s.* A plant.

SANDED, sād'dēd, *a.* Covered with sand, barren; marked with spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sād'īsh, *a.* Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sād'stōne, *s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sād'ē, *a.* Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.

SANE, sāne, *a.* Sound, healthy.

SANG, sāng. The *pret.* of *Sing*.

SANGUIFEROUS, sāng-gwī'fēr-ūs, *a.* Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sāng-gwē-fē-kā'shūn, *s.* The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, sāng-gwē-fī-ūr, *s.* Producer of blood.

To **SANGUIFY**, sāng-gwē-fī, *v. n.* To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, sāng'gwē-nā-iē, *a.* Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, sāng'gwīn, *a.* Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, sāng'gwīn-nēs, } *s.* Ardour,
SANGUINITY, sāng-gwīn'ē-tē, } heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, sāng-gwīn'ē-ūs, *a.* Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sām'hē-drīm, *s.* The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SANICLE, sām'ē-kl, *s.* A plant.

SANIES, sām'nē-īz, *s.* Thin matter, serous excretion.

SANIOUS, sām'nē-ūs, *a.* Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

SANITY, sām'ē-tē, *s.* Soundness of mind.

SANK, sāngk. The *pret.* of *Sink*.

SANS, sānz, *prep.* Without. Obsolete.

SAP, sāp, *s.* The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To **SAP**, sāp, *v. a.* To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine. [proceed invisibly.]

To **SAP**, sāp, *v. n.* To proceed by mine, to **SAPID**, sāp'īd, *a.* Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sā-pīd'ē-tē, } *s.* Tastefulness,
SAPIDNESS, sāp'īd-nēs, } power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sā'pē ēnse, *s.* Wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sā'pē-ēnt, *a.* Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sāp'lēs, *a.* Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky. [plant.]

SAPLING, sāp'līng, *s.* A young tree, a young

SAPONACEOUS, sāp-o-nā'shūs, } *a.* Soapy, re-

SAPONARY, sāp'po-nā-rē, } sembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sā'pōr, *s.* Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sāp'ō-rīf'fīk, *a.* Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, sāp'fīr, *s.* A precious stone of a blue colour. [resembling sapphire.]

SAPPHIRINE, sāp'fīr-līne, *a.* Made of sapphire,

SAPPINESS, sāp'pē-nēs, *s.* The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness. [succulent; young, weak.]

SAPPY, sāp'pē, *a.* Abounding in sap, juicy.

SARABAND, sār'rā-bānd, *s.* A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sār'kāzm, *s.* A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe. [ingly, severely]

SARCASTICALLY, sār-kās'tē-kāl-ē, *ad.* Taunt-

SARCASTICAL, sār-kās'tē-kāl, } *a.* Keen,

SARCASTICK, sār-kās'tīk, } taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sārse'nēt, *s.* Fine thin-woven silk.

SARCOCELE, sār'kō-sēle, *s.* An excrescence of the testicles.

SARCOMA, sār-kō'mā, *s.* A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, sār-kōf'fā-gūs, *a.* Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a *Sarcophagus*.

SARCOPHAGY, sār-kōf'fā-jē, *s.* The practice of eating flesh.

tube, tũb, bũll....õfl....pũnd....thin, THis.

SARCOTICK, sār-kōt'tik, *s.* A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh, the same as an incarnative.

SARDEL, sār'dēl,

SARDINE, sār'dīne,

SARDIUS, sār'dē-ūs, or sār'jē-ūs, } *s.* A sort

SARDONYX, sār'dō-nīks, *s.* A precious stone. } of precious

SARSA, sār'sā,

SARSAPARILLA, sār-sā-pā-rīl'lā, } *s.* Both a

tree and a plant.

SASH, sash, *s.* A belt worn by way of distinction, a silken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

SASSAFRAS, sās'sā-frās, *s.* A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sāt. The *pret.* of *Sit*.

SATAN, sāt'an, or sāt'tan, *s.* The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

SATANICAL, sāt-tan'nē-kāl, } *a.* Devilish, in-

SATANICK, sāt-tan'nīk, } fernal.

SACHEL, sātsh'il, *s.* A little bag used by schoolboys.

To SATE, sate, *v. a.* To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feel beyond natural desire.

SATELLITE, sāt'tēl-līte, *s.* A small planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, sāt-tēl-līsh'ūs, *a.* Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, sāt'shē-āte, *v. a.* To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, sāt'shē-āte, *a.* Glutted, full of satiety.

SATIETY, sāt-tī'ē-tē, *s.* Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

SATIN, sāt'tīn, *s.* A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, sāt'tūr, sāt'ūr, sāt'tire, or sāt'ère, *s.* A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

SATIRICAL, sāt-tīr'rē-kāl, } *a.* Belonging to

SATIRICK, sāt-tīr'rīk, } satire, employed

SATIRICALLY, sāt-tīr'rē-kāl-ē, *ad.* With in-

SATIRIST, sāt'tūr-īst, *s.* One who writes satires.

To SATIRIZE, sāt'tūr-lze, *v. a.* To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, sāt-tīs-fāk'shũn, *s.* The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury. [faction.

SATISFACTIVE, sāt-tīs-fāk'tīv, *a.* Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sāt-tīs-fāk'tūr-ē-lē, *ad.* In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sāt-tīs-fāk'tūr-rē-nēs, *s.* Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sāt-tīs-fāk'tūr-rē, *a.* Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

To SATISFY, sāt'tīs-flī, *v. a.* To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, sāt'tīs-flī, *v. n.* To make payment.

SATRAP, sāt'trāp, *s.* A nobleman in ancient Persia who governed a province.

SATURABLE, sāt'tshũ-rā-bl, *a.* Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, sāt'tshũ-rānt, *a.* Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, sāt'tshũ-rāte, *v. a.* To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sāt'tūr-dā, *s.* The last day of the week.

SATURITY, sāt-tūr-rē-tē, *s.* Fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, sāt'tūr, or sāt'turn, *s.* The remotest planet of the solar system; in Chymistry, lead.

SATURNINE, sāt'tūr-nīne, *a.* Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

SATURNIAN, sāt-tūr-nē-ān, *a.* Happy, golden.

SATYR, sāt'tūr, or sāt'ūr, *s.* A silvan god.

SAVAGE, sāv'vīdje, *a.* Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, sāv'vīdje, *s.* A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, sāv'vīdje-lē, *ad.* Barbarously, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sāv'vīdje-nēs, *s.* Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, sāv'vīdjē-rē, *s.* Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth. [without wood.

SAVANNA, sāv-vā'nā, *s.* An open meadow

SAUCE, sāvse, *s.* Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase, to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sāvse, *v. a.* To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes, to intermix, or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sāvse'bōks, *s.* An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sāvse'pān, *s.* A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, sāv'sūr, *s.* A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a teacup is set.

SAUCILY, sāv'sē-lē, *ad.* Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, sāv'sē-nēs, *s.* Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, sāv'sē, *a.* Pert, petulant, insolent.

To SAVE, sāvē, *v. a.* To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to salve.

To SAVE, sāvē, *v. n.* To be cheap.

SAVE, sāvē, *ad.* Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sāvē'all, *s.* A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sāv'vūr, *s.* Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sāv'vīn, *s.* A plant.

SAVING, sāv'vīng, *a.* Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful. [vour of

SAVING, sāv'vīng, *ad.* With exception, in favour of.

SAVING, sāv'vīng, *s.* Escape of expense, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mèt. . . . plne, pìn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

SAVINGLY, sà'vìng-lè, *ad.* With parsimony.
SAVINGNESS, sà'vìng-nès, *s.* Parsimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sà've'yùr, *s.* Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sà'n'tùr, *or* sàwn'tùr, *v. n.* To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, sà'vùr-è, *s.* A plant.

SAVOUR, sà'vùr, *s.* A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sà'vùr, *v. n.* To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To SAVOUR, sà'vùr, *v. a.* To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, sà'vùr-è-lè, *ad.* With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sà'vùr-è-nès, *s.* Taste, pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sà'vùr-è, *a.* Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, sà-vòè', *s.* A sort of colewort.

SAUSAGE, sàw'sídje, *or* sàs'sídje, *s.* A roll or ball made commonly of pork or beef minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAW, sàw. The *pret.* of *See*.

SAW, sàw, *s.* A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sàw, *v. a.* Part. *Sawed* and *Sawn*. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, sàw'dúst, *s.* Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, sàw'fìsh, *s.* A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sàw'pít, *s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sàw'wùrt, *s.* A plant.

SAW-WREST, sàw'rèst, *s.* A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, sàw'ùr, } *s.* One whose trade is to
SAWYER, sàw'yùr, } saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sàk'sè-fràdje, *s.* A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sàk-sí'rá-gùs, *a.* Dissolvent of the stone.

To SAY, sà, *v. a.* Pret. *Said*. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sà'ìng, *s.* Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, sèz. Third person of *To Say*.

SCAB, skáb, *s.* An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch. [sword.

SCABBARD, skáb'bùrd, *s.* The sheath of a
SCABBED, skáb'béd, *or* skábd, *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

SCABBEDNESS, skáb'béd-nès, *s.* The state of being scabbed [being scabby.

SCABBINESS, skáb'bè-nès, *s.* The quality of
SCABBY, skáb'bè, *a.* Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, ská'bè-ùs, *a.* Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, ská'brùs, *a.* Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skáb'wùrt, *s.* A plant.

SCAD, skád, *s.* A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad*.

SCAFFOLD, skáf'fùld, *s.* A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great male-

factors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skáf'fùl-dídje, *s.* Gallery, hollow floor. [slightly erected

SCAFFOLDING, skáf'fùl-díng, *s.* Building

SCALADE, ská-làde', } *s.* A storm given to a
SCALADO, ská-là'dò, } place by raising lad-

SCALARY, skál'á-rè, *a.* Proceeding by step like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, scáld, *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor

SCALD, scáld, *s.* Scurf on the head.

SCALD, scáld, *a.* Paltry, sorry.

SCALDHEAD, skáld-héd', *s.* A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, skále, *s.* A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign *Libra* in the zodiack; the small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented, the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, skále, *v. a.* To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, skále, *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. [like fishes.

SCALED, skáld, *a.* Squamous, having scales

SCALENE, ská-lène', *s.* In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. [scaly.

SCALINESS, ská'lè-nès, *s.* The state of being

SCALL, skáwl, *s.* Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skál'yùn, *s.* A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skól'lúp, *s.* A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

To SCALLOP, skól'lúp, *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skálp, *s.* The skull, the cranium, the bone that encloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skálp, *v. a.* To deprive the skull of its integuments. [scrape a bone.

SCALPEL, skál'pèl, *s.* An instrument used to

SCALY, ská'lè, *a.* Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl, *v. n.* To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used. [with scammony.

SCAMMONIATE, skám-mò'nè-àte, *a.* Made

SCAMMONY, skám'mò-nè, *s.* The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant. [speed and trepidation.

To SCAMPER, skám'pùr, *v. n.* To fly with

To SCAN, skán, *v. a.* To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, skán'dál, *s.* Offence given by the fault of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skán'dál, *v. a.* To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skán'dá-líze, *v. a.* To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

tùbe, túb, búll....òll....pòund....thín, THIS.

SCANDALOUS, skán'dá-lús, *a.* Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skán'dá-lús-lè, *ad.* Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skán'dá-lús-nès, *s.* The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skán'dá-lúm mág-ná'túm, *s.* An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damages in such cases.

SCANSION, skán'shún, *s.* The art or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skánt, *v. a.* To limit, to straiten.

SCANT, skánt, *a.* Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skán'tè-lè, *ad.* Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skán'tè-nès, *s.* Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, skánt'lèt, *s.* A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skánt'ling, *s.* A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity. [*ly*, penuriously.

SCANTLY, skánt'lè, *ad.* Scarcely; narrowly.

SCANTNESS, skánt'nès, *s.* Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skán'tè, *a.* Narrow, small, short of sufficient quantity; sparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, skápe, *v. a.* To escape, to shun, to fly.

To SCAPE, skápe, *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skápe, *s.* Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skáp'ù-lá, *s.* The shoulderblade.

SCAPULARY, skáp'ù-lá-rè, *a.* Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skár, *s.* A mark made by hurt or fire, a cicatrix. [*or wound.*

To SCAR, skár, *v. a.* To mark as with a sore

SCARAB, skár'áb, *s.* A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, skár'á-mòutsh, *s.* A buffoon in motley dress. [*common.*

SCARCE, skårse, *a.* Not plentiful; rare, not

SCARCE, skårse, } *ad.* Hardly, scanty;

SCARCELY, skårse'lè, } with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skårse'nès, } *s.* Smallness of

SCARCITY, skár'sè-tè, } quantity, not

plenty, penury; rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, skåre, *v. a.* To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skåre'krò, *s.* An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skårf, *s.* Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARF, skårf, *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skårf'skín, *s.* The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skår-è-fè-ká'shún, *s.* Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. [*scarifies.*

SCARIFICATOR, skår-è-fè-ká'túr, *s.* One who

SCARIFIER, skår-rè-fl'úr, *s.* He who scari-

fies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skår'rè-fl, *v. a.* To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, skår'lèt, *s.* A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, skår'lèt, *a.* Of the colour of scarlet. [*species of oak.*

SCARLETOAK, skår-lèt-òke', *s.* The ilex, a

SCARP, skårp, *s.* The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skáte, *s.* A kind of wooden shoe on which people slide.

To SCATE, skáte, *v. n.* To slide on skates.

SCATE, skáte, *s.* A fish of the species of thornback. [*with springs.*

SCATEBROUS, skát'tè-brús, *a.* Abounding

To SCATH, skáth, *v. a.* To waste, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, skáth, *s.* Waste, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, skáth'fúl, *a.* Mischievous, destructive.

To SCATTER, skát'túr, *v. a.* To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.

To SCATTER, skát'túr, *v. n.* To be dissipated, to be dispersed. [*ly*, dispersedly.

SCATTERINGLY, skát'túr-ing-lè, *ad.* Loose-

SCAVENGER, skáv'in-júr, *s.* A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, sèen'èr-è, *s.* The appearances of places or things; the representation of the

place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of

a play.

SCENE, sèen, *s.* The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance

of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented

by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sèn'ník, *a.* Dramatick, theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sèn-ò-gráf'fè-kál, *a.* Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sèn-ò-gráf'fè-kál-è, *ad.* In perspective. [*of perspective.*

SCENOGRAPHY, sè-nóg'grá-fè, *s.* The art

SCENT, sènt, *s.* The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or

bad; chase followed by the smell.

To SCENT, sènt, *v. a.* To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with

odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sènt'lès, *a.* Having no smell.

SCEPTRE, sèp'túr, *s.* The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRED, sèp'túrd, *a.* Bearing a sceptre.

SCEPTICK, skèp'tík, *s.*—See *Skeptick.*

SCHEDIASM, skè'dè-ázm, *s.* (From the Greek σχηδιασμα.) Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHEDULE, sèd'jùle, or skèd'jùle, *s.* A small scroll; a little inventory.

SCHEME, skème, *s.* A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or

purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design, a representation of the aspects of the cele-

tial bodies, any lineal or mathematical dia-

gram.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pñe, pñn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

SCHEMER, skē'mūr, *s.* A projector, a contriver.

SCHESIS, skē'sīs, *s.* A habitude, the relative state of a thing, with respect to other things; a rhetorical figure, in which a supposed affection or inclination of the adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.

SCHISM, sīzm, *s.* A separation or division in the church.

SCHISMATICAL, sīz-māt'tē-kāl, *a.* Implying schism, practising schism.

SCHISMATICALLY, sīz-māt'tē-kāl-ē, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, sīz'mā-tīk, *s.* One who separates from the true church.

SCHOLAR, skōl'lūr, *s.* One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skōl'lūr-shīp, *s.* Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skō-lās'tē-kāl, *a.* Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skō-lās'tē-kāl-ē, *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLASTICK, skō-lās'tīk, *a.* Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skō'lē-āst, *s.* A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, skō'lē-ōn, } *s.* A note, an explanatory observation.

SCHOLIUM, skō'lē-ūm, } *s.* A note, an explanatory observation.

SCHOOL, skōōl, *s.* A house of discipline and instruction; place of literary education; a state of instruction; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To SCHOOL, skōōl, *v. a.* To instruct; to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skōōl'bōē, *s.* A boy that is in his rudiments at school. [is kept at school.]

SCHOOLDAY, skōōl'dā, *s.* Age in which youth

SCHOOLFELLOW, skōōl'fēl-lō, *s.* One bred at the same school. [cipline and instruction.]

SCHOOLHOUSE, skōōl'hōūse, *s.* House of discipline and instruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skōōl'mān, *s.* One versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the schools

SCHOOLMASTER, skōōl'mās-tūr, *s.* One who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skōōl'mīs-trīs, *s.* A woman who governs a school.

SCIATICA, sl-āt'tē-kā, } *s.* The hip gout.

SCIATICK, sl-āt'tīk, } *s.* The hip gout.

SCIATICAL, sl-āt'tē-kāl, *a.* Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sl'ēnse, *s.* Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, sl-ēn'shāl, *a.* Producing science.

SCIENTIFIC, sl-ēn-tīf'fē-kāl, } *a.* Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, sl-ēn-tīf'fē-kāl-ē, *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sīm'mē-tūr, *s.* A short sword with a convex edge. [sparkle, to emit sparks.]

To SCINTILLATE, sīn'tīl-lāte, *v. n.* To sparkle, to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, sīn-tīl-lā'shūn, *s.* The act of sparkling sparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sl'ō-līst, *s.* One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, sl'ō-lūs, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing. [shadow.]

SCIOMACHY, sl-ōm'mā-kē, *s.* Battle with a

SCION, sl'ūn, *s.* A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sl-rē-fā'shās, *s.* A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skīr'rūs, *s.* An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOUS, skīr'-rūs, *a.* Having a gland indurated. [tion of the glands.]

SCIRRHOSITY, skīr-rōs'sē-tē, *s.* An induration.

SCISSIBLE, sīs'sē-bl, *a.* Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE, sīs'il, *a.* Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, sīzh'ūn, *s.* The act of cutting.

SCISSORS, sīz'zūrz, *s.* A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. [sure.]

SCISSURE, sīzh'ūre, *s.* A crack, a rent, a fissure.

SCLAVONIA, sklā-vō'nē-ā, *s.* A province near Turkey in Europe.

SCLAVONIC, sklā-vōn'īk, *a.* The Slavonian language.

SCLEROTICK, sklē-rōt'īk, *a.* Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOAT, skōte, } *v. a.* To stop a wheel

To SCOTCH, skōtsh, } by putting a stone or piece of wood under it. N. B. The former of these words is the most in use.

To SCOFF, skōf, *v. n.* To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skōf, *s.* Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skōf'fūr, *s.* Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skōf'fīng-lē, *ad.* In contempt, in ridicule. [ly and rudely.]

To SCOLD, skōld, *v. n.* To quarrel clamorous.

SCOLD, skōld, *s.* A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, skōl'lūp, *s.* A pectinated shellfish.

SCONCE, skōnse, *s.* A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skōnse, *v. a.* To mulct, to fine.

SCOOP, skōōp, *s.* A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skōōp, *v. a.* To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skōōp'ūr, *s.* One who scoops.

SCOPE, skōpe, *s.* Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skōr-bū'tē-kāl, } *a.* Diseased

SCORBUTICK, skōr-bū'tīk, } with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skōr-bū'tē-kāl-ē, *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy.

To SCORCH, skōrtsh, *v. a.* To burn superficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, skōrtsh, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially, to be dried up. [herb.]

SCORDIUM, skōr'dē-ūm, or skōr'jē-ūm, *s.* An

SCORE, skōre, *s.* A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks.

tābe, tūb, būll... ōll... pōūnd... thin, THIS.

on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; a song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, skōre, *v. a.* To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skō're-ā, *s.* Dross excrement.

SCORIOUS, skō're-ūs, *a.* Drossy, recrementitious. [to vilify.

To SCORN, skōrn, *v. a.* To despise, to revile,

To SCORN, skōrn, *v. n.* To scoff.

SCORN, skōrn, *s.* Contempt, scoff, act of contumely. [scoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNER, skōrn'ūr, *s.* Contemner, despiser;

SCORNFUL, skōrn'fūl, *a.* Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skōrn'fūl-ē, *ad.* Contemptuously, insolently.

SCORPION, skōr'pē-ūn, *s.* A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea-fish.

SCOT, skōt, *s.* Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments. [incisions.

To SCOTCH, skōtsh, *v. a.* To cut with shallow

SCOTCH, skōtsh, *a.* Belonging to Scotland.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, } *s.* Veal cut into small
SCOTCH'D COLLOPS, } pieces and fried.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skōtsh'hōp-pūrs, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines on the ground.

SCOOMY, skōt'tō-mē, *s.* A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL, skōūn'drīl, *s.* A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, skōūr, *v. a.* To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To SCOUR, skōūr, *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

SCOURER, skōūr'ūr, *s.* One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skūrje, *s.* A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, skūrje, *v. a.* To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten, to castigate.

SCOURGER, skūr'jūr, *s.* One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

SCOUT, skōūt, *s.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

To SCOUT, skōūt, *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. [look angry, sour and sullen.

To SCOWL, skōūl, *v. n.* To frown, to pout, to

SCOWL, skōūl, *s.* Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skōūl'īng-lē, *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRABBLE, skrāb'bl, *v. n.* To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, skrāg, *s.* Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, skrāg'gēd, *a.* Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrāg'gēd-nēs, } *s.* Lean-

SCRAGGINESS, skrāg'gē-nēs, } ness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

SCRAGGY, skrāg'gē, *a.* Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, skrām'bl, *v. n.* To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrām'bl, *s.* Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrām'bl-ūr, *s.* One that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, skrānsh, *v. a.* To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrān'nīl, *a.* Grating by the sound.

SCRAP, skrāp, *s.* A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.

To SCRAPE, skrāpe, *v. a.* To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; To scrape acquaintance, a low phrase, to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, skrāpe, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, skrāpe, *s.* Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, skrā'pūr, *s.* Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRATCH, skrātsh, *v. a.* To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, skrātsh, *s.* An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRATCHER, skrātsh'ūr, *s.* He who scratches.

SCRATCHES, skātsh'īz, *s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs on a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrātsh'īng-lē, *ad.* with the action of scratching.

SCRAW, skrāw, *s.* Surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, skrāwl, *v. a.* To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskillfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, skrāwl, *s.* Unskillful and inelegant writing. [elegant writer.

SCRAWLER, skrāwl'ūr, *s.* A clumsy and in-

SCRAY, skrā, *s.* A bird called a sea swallow.

To SCREAM, skrēke, *v. n.* To make a shrill or hoarse noise. [as in terrou or agony.

To SCREAM, skrēme, *v. n.* To cry out shrilly, SCREAM, skrēme, *s.* A shrill quick loud cry of terrou or pain.

To SCREECH, skrēētsh, *v. n.* To cry out as in terrou or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, skrēētsh'ōūl, *s.* An owl that

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mêt, mêt . . . pline, pln . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt . . .

hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.
SCREEN, skrêen, *s.* Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.
To SCREEN, skrêen, *v. a.* To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.
SCREW, skrôô, *s.* One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.
To SCREW, skrôô, *v. a.* To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.
To SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, *v. a.* To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.
To SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.
SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, *s.* Worthless writing.
SCRIBBLER, skrîb'bl-ûr, *s.* A petty author, a writer without worth.
SCRIBE, skrîbe, *s.* A writer; a public notary.
SCRIMER, skrl'mûr, *s.* A gladiator. Not in use.
SCRIP, skrip, *s.* A small bag, a satchel; a schedule; a small writing.
SCRIPPAGE, skrip'pîdje, *s.* That which is contained in a scrip. [ly delivered.
SCRIPTORY, skrip'tûr-ê, *a.* Written, not oral.
SCRIPTURAL, skrip'tshû-râl, *a.* Contained the Bible, biblical.
SCRIPTURE, skrip'tshûre, *s.* Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.
SCRIVENER, skrîv'nûr, *s.* One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.
SCROFULA, skrôf'û-lâ, *s.* A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.
SCROFULOUS, skrôf'û-lûs, *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.
SCROLL, skrôle, *s.* A writing rolled up.
SCROYLE, skrôel, *s.* A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.
To SCRUB, skrûb, *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse and rough.
SCRUB, skrûb, *s.* A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.
SCRUBBED, skrûb'bîd, *a.* Mean, vile, worthless.
SCRUBBY, skrûb'bê, *a.* Less, dirty, sorry.
SCRUFF, skrûf, *s.* — See *Scurf*.
SCRUPLE, skrôô'pl, *s.* Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially any small quantity.
To SCRUPLE, skrôô'pl, *v. n.* To doubt, to hesitate. [has scruples.
SCRUPLER, skrôô'pl-ûr, *s.* A doubter, one who
SCRUPULOSITY, skrôô-pû-lôs'ê-tê, *s.* Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.
SCRUPULOUS, skrôô-pû-lûs, *a.* Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious. [fully, nicely, anxiously.
SCRUPULOUSLY, skrôô-pû-lûs-lê, *ad.* Care-
SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrôô-pû-lûs-nês, *s.* The state of being scrupulous. [inquiry.
SCRUTABLE, skrôô'tâ-bl, *a.* Discoverable by
SCRUTATION, skrôô-tâ'shûn, *s.* Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skrôô-tâ'tûr, *s.* Inquirer, searcher, examiner. [of inquiries.
SCRUTINOUS, skrôô'tîn-ûs, *a.* Captious, full
SCRUTINY, skrôô'tê-nê, *s.* Inquiry, search, examination. [search, to examine.
To SCRUTINIZE, skrôô'tîn-lze, *v. a.* To
SCRUTOIRE, skrôô-tôre', *s.* A case of drawers for writing. [precipitation.
To SCUD, skûd, *v. n.* To fly, to run away with
To SCUDDLE, skûd'dl, *v. n.* To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
SCUFFLE, skûf'fl, *s.* A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.
To SCUFFLE, skûf'fl, *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously.
To SCULK, skûlk, *v. n.* To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.
SCULKER, skûlk'ûr, *s.* A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
SCULL, skûl, *s.* The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat, a shoal of fish.
SCULLCAP, skûl'kâp, *s.* A headpiece.
SCULLER, skûl'lûr, *s.* A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.
SCULLERY, skûl'lûr-ê, *s.* The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.
SCULLION, skûl'yûn, *s.* The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.
SCULPTILE, skûlp'tîl, *a.* Made by carving.
SCULPTURE, skûlp'tûr, *s.* A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.
SCULPTURE, skûlp'tshûre, *s.* The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images, carved work; the act of engraving.
To SCULPTURE, skûlp'tshûre, *v. a.* To cut, to engrave.
SCUM, skûm, *s.* That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.
To SCUM, skûm, *v. a.* To clear off the scum.
SCUMMER, skûm'mûr, *s.* A vessel with which liquor is scummed.
SCUPPER HOLES, skûp'pûr, *s.* In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
SCURF, skûrf, *s.* A kind of dry miliary scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.
SCURFINESS, skûrf'ê-nês, *s.* The state of being scurfy.
SCURRIL, skûr'rîl, *a.* Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.
SCURRILITY, skûr-rîl'ê-tê, *s.* Grossness of reproach; low abuse.
SCURRILOUS, skûr'rîl-ûs, *a.* Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.
SCURRILOUSLY, skûr'rîl-ûs-lê, *ad.* With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.
SCURVILY, skûr've-lê, *ad.* Vilely, basely, coarsely.
SCURVY, skûr've, *s.* A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.
SCURVY, skûr've, *a.* Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.

tûbe, tûb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòund . . . thín. THIS.

SCURVYGRASS, skûr've-grás, *s.* The spoonwort.
 SCUT, skút, *s.* The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.
 SCUTAGE, skû'tádje, *s.* Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land.
 SCUTCHEON, skútsh'ín, *s.* The shield represented in heraldry. [shield.
 SCUTIFORM, skû'tè-fórm, *a.* Shaped like a
 SCUTTLE, skút'tl, *s.* A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.
 To SCUTTLE, skút'tl, *v. n.* To run with affected precipitation.
 To 'SDEIGN, zdáne, *v. a.* To disdain. This contraction is obsolete.
 SEA, sè, *s.* The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half seas over, half drunk.
 SEABEAT, sè'bète, *a.* Dashed by the waves of the sea. [the sea.
 SEABOAT, sè'bôte, *s.* Vessel capable to bear
 SEABORN, sè'börn, *a.* Born of the sea, produced by the sea.
 SEABOY, sè'bõe, *s.* Boy employed on shipboard.
 SEABREACH, sè'brètsh, *s.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. [the sea.
 SEABREEZE, sè'brèze, *s.* Wind blowing from
 SEABUILT, sè'bílt, *a.* Built for the sea.
 SEACALF, sè-káf, *s.* The seal.
 SEACAP, sè'káp, *s.* Cap made to be worn on shipboard.
 SEACHART, sè-kárt', *s.* Map on which only the coasts are delineated.
 SEACOAL, sè'kòle, *s.* Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.
 SEACOAST, sè-kòste', *s.* Shore, edge of the sea.
 SEACOMPASS, sè-kúm'pás, *s.* The card and needle of mariners.
 SEACOW, sè-kòû', *s.* The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.
 SEADOG, sè-dóg', *s.* Perhaps the shark.
 SEAFARER, sè'fà-rúr, *s.* A traveller by sea, a mariner.
 SEAFARING, sè'fà-ríng, *a.* Travelling by sea.
 SEAFENNEL, sè-fén'níl, *s.* The same with *Samphire*, which see. [on the sea.
 SEAFIGHT, sè-flíte', *s.* Battle of ships, battle
 SEAFOWL, sè-fòûl', *s.* A bird that lives at sea.
 SEAGIRT, sè'gért, *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea.
 SEAGREEN, sè'grèen, *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.
 SEAGULL, sè-gúl', *s.* A sea bird.
 SEAHEDGEHOG, sè-hédje'hóg, *s.* A kind of sea shellfish.
 SEAHOG, sè-hóg', *s.* The porpus.
 SEAHOLLY, sè-hól'è, *s.* A plant.
 SEAHORSE, sè-hòrse', *s.* The seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.
 SEAMAID, sè'máde, *s.* Mermaid.
 SEAMAN, sè'mán, *s.* A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.
 SEAMARK, sè'márk, *s.* A point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEAMEW, sè-mù', *s.* A fowl that frequents the sea. [of the sea.
 SEAMONSTER, sè-mòns'túr, *s.* A strange animal
 SEANYMPH, sè-nímf', *s.* A goddess of the sea.
 SEANION, sè-ún'yún, *s.* An herb. [shore.
 SEAOOZE, sè-òoze', *s.* The mud in the sea or
 SEAPIECE, sè'pèese, *s.* A picture representing any thing at sea.
 SEAPOOL, sè'pòol, *s.* A lake of salt water.
 SEAPORT, sè'pòrt, *s.* A harbour.
 SEARISQUE, sè'rísk, *s.* Hazard at sea.
 SEAROCKET, sè'ròk-kít, *s.* A plant.
 SEAROOM, sè'ròom, *s.* Open sea, spacious main.
 SEAROVER, sè'rò-vúr, *s.* A pirate.
 SEASERPENT, sè-sèr'pènt, *s.* A serpent generated in the water. [ship.
 SEASERVICE, sè'sèr-vís, *s.* Service on board
 SEASHARK, sè-shàrk', *s.* A ravenous sea fish.
 SEASHELL, sè-shèl', *s.* A shell found on the shore.
 SEASHORE, sè-shòre', *s.* The coast of the sea.
 SEASICK, sè'sík, *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
 SEASIDE, sè-slde', *s.* The edge of the sea.
 SEASURGEON, sè'súr-jún, *s.* A surgeon employed on shipboard.
 SEATERM, sè'tèrm, *s.* Word of art used by seamen. [the sea.
 SEAWATER, sè'wà-túr, *s.* The salt water of
 SEAL, sèle, *s.* The seacalf.
 SEAL, sèle, *s.* A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.
 To SEAL, sèle, *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; of close; to mark with a stamp.
 To SEAL, sèle, *v. n.* To fix a seal.
 SEALER, sè'lúr, *s.* One who seals.
 SEALINGWAX, sè'líng-wáks, *s.* Hard wax used to seal letters.
 SEAM, sème, *s.* The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.
 To SEAM, sème', *v. a.* To join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.
 SEAMLESS, sème'lès, *a.* Having no seam.
 SEAMSTRESS, sèm'strès, *s.* A woman whose trade is to sew. [the seam.
 SEAMY, sè'mè, *a.* Having a seam, showing
 SEAR, sère, *a.* Dry, not any longer green.
 To SEAR, sère, *v. a.* To burn, to cauterize.
 SEARCE, sèrse, *s.* A fine sieve or bolter.
 To SEARCE, sèrse, *v. a.* To sift finely.
 SEARCLOTH, sère'klòth, *s.* A plaster, a large plaster.
 To SEARCH, sèrtsh, *v. a.* To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a surgeon; To search out, to find by seeking.
 To SEARCH, sèrtsh, *v. n.* To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.
 SEARCH, sèrtsh, *s.* Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.
 SEARCHER, sèrtsh'úr, *s.* Examiner, inquirer,

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât....mê, mêt....plne, pln....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEASON, sê'zn, *s.* One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, sê'zn, *v. a.* To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge, or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sê'zn, *v. n.* To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.

SEASONABLE, sê'zn-â-bl, *a.* Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sê'zn-â-bl-nês, *s.* Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. [respect to time.

SEASONABLY, sê'zn-â-blê, *ad.* Properly with

SEASONER, sê'zn-ûr, *s.* He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING, sê'zn-îng, *s.* That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

SEAT, sête, *s.* A chair, a bench, or any thing on which one may sit; a chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.

To SEAT, sête, *v. a.* To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, sê'wârd, *ad.* Towards the sea.

SECANT, sê'kânt, *s.* In Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sê-sêed', *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, sê-sêed'ûr, *s.* One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

SECERN, sê-sêrn', *v. a.* To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.

SECESSION, sê-sêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions. [to shut up apart, to exclude.

To SECLUDE, sê-klûde', *v. a.* To confine from,

SECOND, sêk'kûnd, *s.* The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND, sêk'kûnd, *s.* One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sêk'kûnd, *v. a.* To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECONDARILY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-lê, *ad.* In the second degree, in the second order.

SECONDARINESS, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-nês, *s.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê, *a.* Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation. [deputy.

SECONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê, *s.* A delegate, a

SECONDHAND, sêk'kûnd-hând, *a.* Possession received from the first possessor. [place.

SECONDLY, sêk'kûnd-lê, *ad.* In the second

SECONDRATE, sêk'kûnd-râte, *s.* The second order in dignity or value; it is sometimes used adjectively.

SECONDSIGHT, sêk'kûnd-sîte', *s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

SECRECY, sê'krê-sê, *s.* Privacy, state of being hidden, solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.

SECRET, sê'krît, *a.* Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret intrusted; privy, obscene.

SECRET, sê'krît, *s.* Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy.

SECRETARISHIP, sêk'krê-tâ-rê-shîp, *s.* The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, sêk'krê-tâ-rê, *s.* One intrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.

To SECRETI sê-krête', *v. a.* To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to secern, to separate.

SECRETION, sê-krê'shûn, *s.* The part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted. [animal secretion.

SECRETITIOUS, sêk-rê-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Parted by

SECRETIST, sê'krê-tîst, *s.* A dealer in secrets.

SECRETLY, sê'krît-lê, *ad.* Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.

SECRETNESS, sê'krît-nês, *s.* State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.

SECRETOR, sê-krê'tûr-ê, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

SECT, sêkt, *s.* A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.

SECTARISM, sêk'tâ-rîzm, *s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECTARY, sêk'tâ-rê, *s.* One who divides from publick establishments, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil. [tator, a disciple.

SECTATOR, sêk-tâ'tûr, *s.* A follower, an imi-

SECTION, sêk'shûn, *s.* The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sêk'tûr, *s.* A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.

SECULAR, sêk'kû-lûr, *a.* Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the Church of Rome, not bound by monastick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sêk'kû-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

To SECULARIZE, sêk'kû-lâ-rîze, *v. a.* To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly. [manner.

SECULARLY, sêk'kû-lûr-lê, *ad.* In a worldly

SECULARNESS, sêk'kû-lûr-nês, *s.* Worldliness.

SECUNDINE, sêk'kûn-dîne, *s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sê-kûre', *a.* Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.

To SECURE, sê-kûre', *v. a.* To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to ensure; to make fast.

tube, tub, bull . . . òil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

SECURELY, sè-kùr'le, *ad.* Without fear, without danger, safely.

SECUREMENT, sè-kùr'mént, *s.* The cause of safety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sè-kù'rè-tè, *s.* Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; ensurance; safety, certainty. [a chair.

SEDAN, sè-dân', *s.* A kind of portable coach,

SEDATE, sè-dàtè', *a.* Calm, unruffled, serene.

SEDATELY, sè-dàtè'le, *ad.* Calmly, without disturbance. [quillity.

SEDATENESS, sè-dàtè'nès, *s.* Calmness, tran-

SEDENTARINESS, sèd'dèn-tà-rè-nès, *s.* The state of being sedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, sèd'dèn-tà-rè, *a.* Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive. [a narrow flag.

SEDGE, sèdje, *s.* A growth of narrow flags,

SEDGY, sèd'jè, *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags

SEDIMENT, sèd'è-mént, *s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sè-dìsh'ùn, *s.* A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIONOUS, sè-dìsh'ús, *a.* Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY, sè-dìsh'ús-lè, *ad.* Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, sè-dìsh'ús-nès, *s.* Turbulence, disposition to sedition.

To SEDUCE, sè-dùsè', *v. a.* To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sè-dùsè'mént, *s.* Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER, sè-dù'sùr, *s.* One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sè-dù'sè-bl, *a.* Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.

SEDUCTION, sè-dùk'shùn, *s.* The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

SEDULITY, sè-dù'lè-tè, *s.* Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, sèd'ù-lùs, or sèd'jù-lùs, *a.* Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sèd'ù-lùs-lè, *ad.* Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sèd'ù-lùs-nès, *s.* Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, sèè, *s.* The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

To SEE, sèè, *v. a.* To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

To SEE, sèè, *v. n.* To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to inquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, sèè, *interj.* Lo, look!

SEED, sèèd, *s.* The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, sèèd, *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, sèèd'kàke, *s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromattick seeds.

SEEDLIP, sèèd'líp, *s.* A vessel in which the

SEEDLOP, sèèd'lòp, *s.* sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, sèèd-pèrl', *s.* The smallest sized pearls.

SEEDPLOT, sèèd'plòt, *s.* The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, sèèd'tíme, *s.* The season of sowing

SEEDLING, sèèd'líng, *s.* A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, sèèdz'mán, *s.* The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, sèèd'è, *a.* Abounding with seed.

SEEING, sèè'íng, *s.* Sight, vision.

SEEING, sèè'íng, *conj.* Since, it

SEEING THAT, sèè'íng THÁT, *conj.* being so that.

To SEEK, sèèk, *v. a.* Pret. *Sought.* Part. pass. *Sought.* To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

To SEEK, sèèk, *v. n.* To make search, to make inquiry; to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after. [quirer.

SEEKER, sèèk'ùr, *s.* One who seeks, an in-

To SEEL, sèèl, *v. a.* To close the eyes. A term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.

To SEEM, sèèm, *v. n.* To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation, it appears to be.

SEEMER, sèèm'ùr, *s.* One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sèèm'íng, *s.* Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sèèm'íng-lè, *ad.* In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sèèm'íng-nès, *s.* Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sèèm'lè-nès, *s.* Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sèèm'lè, *a.* Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sèèm'lè, *ad.* In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sèèn, *a.* Skilled, versed.

SEER, sèèr, *s.* One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sèèr'wòod, *s.* Dry wood.

SEESAW, sè'saw, *s.* A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, sè'saw, *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion. [hot liquor.

To SEETH, sèèth, *v. a.* To boil, to decoct in

To SEETH, sèèth, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sèèth'ùr, *s.* A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sèg'mént, *s.* A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord

To SEGREGATE, sèg'grè-gàtè, *v. a.* To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sèg'grè-gà'shùn, *s.* Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sè-nù'rè-ál, *a.* Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sène'yùr, *s.* A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sène'yùr-è, *s.* A lordship, a territory.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mèt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

SEIGNIORAGE, sène'yûr-îdje, *s.* Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To **SEIGNIORIZE**, sène'yûr-lze, *v. a.* To lord over.

SEINE, sène, *s.* A net used in fishing.

To **SEIZE**, seze, *v. a.* To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

To **SEIZE**, seze, *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sè'zîn, *s.* The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, sè'zhûre, *s.* The act of seizing, the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.

SELDOM, sèl'dûm, *ad.* Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sèl'dûm-nès, *s.* Uncommonness, rareness.

To **SELECT**, sè-lèkt', *v. a.* To choose in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, sè-lèkt', *a.* Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superiour excellence

SELECTION, sè-lék'shûn, *s.* The act of culling or choosing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sè-lèkt'nès, *s.* The state of being select.

SELECTOR, sè-lèk'tûr, *s.* He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sèl-lè-nôg'grâf-è, *s.* A description of the moon.

SELF, sèlf, *pron.* Plural *Selves*. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *It*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, *I* did not hurt *Him*, *he* hurt *Himself*; the people hiss *Me*, but *I* clap *Myself*; compounded with *Him* a pronoun substantive, *Self* is in appearance an adjective; joined to *My*, *Thy*, *Our*, *Your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.

SELFISH, sèlf'îsh, *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, sèlf'îsh-nès, *s.* Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFISHLY, sèlf'îsh-lè, *ad.* With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

SELF-SAME, sèlf'sâme, *a.* Exactly the same.

To **SELL**, sèll, *v. a.* To give for a price.

To **SELL**, sèll, *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, sèl'lân-dûr, *s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. [vender.

SELLER, sèl'lûr, *s.* The person that sells,

SELVAGE, sèl'vîdje, *s.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sèlvz. The plural of *Self*.

SEMBLABLE, sêm'blâ-bl, *a.* Like, resembling.

SEMBLABLY, sêm'blâ-blè, *ad.* With resemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sêm'blânce, *s.* Likeness, similitude; appearance. show, figure.

SEMBLANT, sêm'blânt, *a.* Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

SEMBLATIVE, sêm'blâ-tîv, *a.* Resembling.

To **SEMBLE**, sêm'bl, *v. n.* To represent, to make a likeness.

SEMI, sêm'mè, *s.* A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sêm-mè-ân'nô-lâr, *a.* Half round. [relating to time.

SEMIBRIEF, sêm'mè-brêf, *s.* A note in musick

SEMICIRCLE, sêm'mè-sêr-kl, *s.* A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sêm'mè-sêr-kld, } *a.* Half

SEMICIRCULAR, sêm-mè-sêr'kû-lâr, } round.

SEMICOLON, sêm-mè-kô'lôn, *s.* Half a colon, a point made thus [:] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI DIAMETER, sêm-nê-dî-âm'è-tûr, *s.* Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMI FLUID, sêm-mè-flû'îd, *a.* Imperfectly fluid

SEMILUNAR, sêm-mè-lû'nâr, }

SEMILUNARY, sêm-mè-lû'nâr-è, } *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sêm'è-mêt-tl, *s.* Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sêm-è-nâl'è-tè, *s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sêm'è-nâl, *a.* Belonging to seed; contained in the seed, radical.

SEMINARY, sêm'è-nâ-rè, *s.* The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from which scholars are transplanted into life. [sowing.

SEMINATION, sêm-è-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of

SEMINIFICAL, sêm-è-nîf'è-kâl, } *a.* Produc-

SEMINIFICK, sêm-è-nîf'îk, } tive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sêm-è-nîf-è-kâ'shûn, *s.* The propagation from the seed to the seminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sêm-mè-ô-pâ'kûs, *a.* Half dark

SEMIORDINATE, sêm-mè-ôr'dè-nâte, *s.* A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. [a foot.

SEMI PEDAL, sè-mîp'è-dâl, *a.* Containing half

SEMIPELLUCID, sêm-mè-pèl-lû'sîd, *a.* Half clear, imperfectly transparent.

SEMI PERSPICUOUS, sêm-mè-pêr-spîk'û-ûs, *a.* Half transparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMI QUADRATE, sêm-mè-kwâ'drât, } *s.* In

SEMIQUARTILE, sêm-mè-kwâr'tîl, } Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sêm'mè-kwâ-vêr, *s.* In Musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sêm-mè-kwî'n'tîl, *s.* In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEX TILE, sêm-mè-sêks'tîl, *s.* A semi-sixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMI SPHERICAL, sêm-mè sfêr'rè-kâl, *a.* Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMI SPHEROIDAL, sêm-mè-sfê-rôîd'âl, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sêm-mè-têr'shûn, *s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

SEMI VOWEL, sêm'mè-vôû-îl, *s.* A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sêm-pè-têr-nâl, *a.* Eternal in

tube, táb, búll . . . òll. . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

futurity, having beginning, but no end; in Poetry, it is used simply for eternal.
SEMPITERNITY, sém-pé-tér'nè-tè, *s.* Future duration without end.
SEMPSTRESS, sém'strès, *s.* A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written *Seamstress*. [ber six, containing six.
SENARY, sên'nâ-rè, *a.* Belonging to the number six.
SENATE, sên'nât, *s.* An assembly of counselors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. [publick counsel.
SENATEHOUSE, sên'nât-hôûse, *s.* Place of senators.
SENATOR, sên'nâ-túr, *s.* A publick counsellor.
SENATORIAL, sên-nâ-tó'rè-âl, } *a.* Belong-
SENATORIAN, sên-nâ-tó'rè-ân, } ing to senators, befitting senators.
To SEND, sênd, *v. a.* To despatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit; to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.
To SEND, sênd, *v. n.* To deliver or despatch a message; To send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.
SENDER, sênd'úr, *s.* He that sends.
SENESCENCE, sè-nès'sense, *s.* The state of growing old, decay by time.
SENECHAL, sên'nès-kâl, *s.* One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. [consequent on old age.
SENILE, sè-nîle, *a.* Belonging to old age.
SENIOR, sè'nè-úr, or sène'yúr, *s.* One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.
SENIORITY, sè-nè-ór'é-tè, *s.* Eldership, priority of birth.
SENNA, sên'nâ, *s.* A physical tree.
SENNIGHT, sên'nît, *s.* The space of seven nights and days, a week.
SENOCLAR, sè-nòk'kù-lâr, *a.* Having six eyes. [means of the senses.
SENSATION, sên-sâ'shûn, *s.* Perception by the senses.
SENSE, sênsè, *s.* Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.
SENSELESS, sêns'lès, *a.* Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness, of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.
SENSELESSLY, sêns'lès-lè, *ad.* In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably. [surdity.
SENSELESSNESS, sêns'lès-nès, *s.* Folly, absurdity.
SENSIBILITY, sên-sè-bil'è-tè, *s.* Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.
SENSIBLE, sên'sè-bl, *a.* Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affect-

ed; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation, it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.
SENSIBLENESS, sên'sè-bl-nès, *s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.
SENSIBLY, sên'sè-blè, *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception: in low language, judiciously, reasonably.
SENSITIVE, sên'sè-tív, *a.* Having sense or perception, but not reason. [manner.
SENSITIVELY, sên'sè-tív-lè, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.
SENSORIUM, sên-sò'rè-ùm, } *s.* The part
SENSORY, sên'sò-rè, } where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.
SENSUAL, sên'shù-âl, *a.* Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.
SENSUALIST, sên'shù-âl-íst, *s.* A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.
SENSUALITY, sên'shù-âl'è-tè, *s.* Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.
To SENSUALIZE, sên'shù-âl-lize, *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.
SENSUALLY, sên'shù-âl-è, *ad.* In a sensual manner. [full of passion.
SENSUOUS, sên'shù-ús, *a.* Tender, pathetick, sentimental.
SENT, sênt, *part. pass. of Send.*
SENTENCE, sên'tènce, *s.* Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.
To SENTENCE, sên'tènce, *v. a.* To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.
SENTENTIOSITY, sên-tên'shè-òs'è-tè, *s.* Comprehension in a sentence.
SENTENTIOUS, sên-tên'shùs, *a.* Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims short and energetick.
SENTENTIOUSLY, sên-tên'shùs-lè, *ad.* In short sentences, with striking brevity.
SENTENTIOUSNESS, sên-tên'shùs-nès, *s.* Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.
SETERY, sên'tèr-è, *s.* One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.
SENTIENT, sên'shè-ènt, *a.* Perceiving, having perception. [ception
SENTIENT, sên'shè-ènt, *s.* He that has perception.
SENTIMENT, sên'tè-mènt, *s.* Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in composition.
SENTINEL, sên'tè-nel, *s.* One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.
SETERY, sên'trè, *s.* A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch the duty of a sentry.
SEPARABILITY, sêp-pâr-â-bil'è-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting disunion or discription.
SEPARABLE, sêp-pâr-â-bl, *a.* Susceptive of disunion, discriptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . . .

SEPARABLENESS, sêp'pâr-â-bl-nês, *s.* Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, sêp'pâr-âte, *v. a.* To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart, to segregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, sêp'pâr-âte, *v. n.* To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, sêp'pâr-âte, *a.* Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sêp'pâr-ât-lê, *ad.* Apart, singly, distinctly. [of being separate.

SEPARATENESS, sêp'pâr-ât-nês, *s.* The state

SEPARATION, sêp-pâr-â-shûn, *s.* The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sêp'pâr-â-tîst, *s.* One who divides from the church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, sêp'pâr-â-tûr, *s.* One who divides, a divider. [paration.

SEPARATORY, sêp'pâr-â-tûr-ê, *a.* Used in se-

SEPOSITION, sêp-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, sêpt, *s.* A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sêp-tâng'gû-lâr, *a.* Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sêp-têm'bûr, *s.* The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sêp'tên-âr-ê, *a.* Consisting of seven. [seven.

SEPTENARY, sêp'tên-nâr-ê, *s.* The number

SEPTENNIAL, sêp-tên'nê-âl, *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên'trê-ûn, *s.* The north.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên'trê-ûn, } *a.*

SEPTENTRIONAL, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl, } *a.*

Northern. [s. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl-ê-tê,

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl-lê, *ad.*

Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sêp-tên'trê-ô-nâte, *v. n.* To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sêp'tê-kâl, *a.* Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sêp-tê-lât'têr-âl, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sêp-tshû-âd'jê-nâ-rê, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sêp-tshû-â-jês'sê-mâl, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sêp'tshû-â-jînt, *s.* The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sêp'tû-pl, *a.* Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sê-pûl'krâl, *a.* Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sêp'pûl'kûr, *s.* A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, sêp'pûl'kûr, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb. [burial.

SEPULTURE, sêp'pûl-tûrê, *s.* Interment.

SEQUACIOUS, sê-kwâ'shûs, *a.* Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sê-kwâ's-ê-tê, *s.* Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, sê'kwêl, *s.* Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, sê'kwênsê, *s.* Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sê'kwênt, *a.* Following, succeeding; consequential.

To SEQUESTER, sê-kwê's'tûr, *v. a.* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sê-kwê's'trâ-bl, *a.* Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUESTRATE, sê-kwê's'trâte, *v. n.* To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sêk-wê's-trâ'shûn, *s.* Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, sêk-wê's-trâ'tûr, *s.* One who takes from a man the profits of his possession. [kept for debauchery.

SERAGLIO, sê-râl'yô, *s.* A house of women

SERAPH, sê'râf, *s.* One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sê-râf'îê-kâl, } *a.* Angelick.

SERAPHICK, sê-râf'îk, } angelical.

SERAPHIM, sê'râ-fîm, *s. pl.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. [green.

SERE, sêrê, *a.* Dry, withered, no longer

SERENADE, sêr-ê-nâdê', *s.* Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, sêr-ê-nâdê', *v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, sê-rêne', *a.* Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sê-rêne'lê, *ad.* Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sê-rêne'nês, *s.* Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sê-rên'nê-tûdê, *s.* Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, sê-rên'nê-tê, *s.* Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, sêrdje, *s.* A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sâr'jânt, *s.* An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as, Sergeant surgeons.

SERGEANTRY, sâr'jânt-trê, *s.* A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sâr'jânt-shîp, *s.* The office of a sergeant.

SERIES, sê'rê-êz, *s.* Sequence, order; succession, course. [portant.

SERIOUS, sê'rê-ûs, *a.* Grave, solemn; im-

SERIOUSLY, sê'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Gravely, solemnly, in earnest. [lemnity, earnest attention.

SERIOUSNESS, sê'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Gravity, so-

SERMON, sêr'mân, *s.* A discourse of instruction, pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

SERMONIZE, sêr'mân-lze, *v. n.* To preach or give instruction in a formal manner.

SEROSITY, sê-rôs'sê-tê, *s.* Thin or watery part of the blood. [the serum.

SEROUS, sê'rûs, *a.* Thin, watery; adapted to

SERPENT, sêr'pênt, *s.* An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sêr'pên-tîne, *a.* Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

SERPIGINOUS, sêr-pîd'jê-nûs, *a.* Diseased with a serpigo. [of tetter.

SERPIGO, sêr-pl'gò, or sêr-pê'gò, *s.* A kind

SERRATE, sêr'rate, } *a.* Formed with jags

SERRATED, sêr'ra-têd, } or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, sêr'ra-tûre, *s.* Indenture like teeth of a saw. [drive hard together.

To SERRY, sêr'rê, *v. a.* To press close, to

SERVANT, sêr'vânt, *s.* One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility used to superiours or equals.

To SERVE, sêrv, *v. a.* To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as, he Served me ungratefully; in Divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; To serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

To SERVE, sêrv, *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, sêr'vîs, *s.* Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superiour; attendance on any superiour; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sêr'vîs-â-bl, *a.* Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sêr'vîs-â-bl-nês, *s.* Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness. [ing, cringing.

SERVILE, sêr'vîl, *a.* Slavish, mean; fawn-

SERVILELY, sêr'vîl-lê, *ad.* Meanly, slavishly

SERVILENESS, sêr'vîl-nês, } *s.* Slavishness,

SERVILITY, sêr'vîl'ê-tê, } involuntary obedience; meanness, dependence, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sêr'vîng-mân, *s.* A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sêr've-tûr, *s.* Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sêr've-tûde, *s.* Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

SERUM, sê'rûm, *s.* The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sês-kwê-âl'têr, } *a.* In

SESQUIALTERAL, sês-kwê-âl'têr-âl, } Geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as six and nine.

SESQUPLICATE, sês-kwîp'plê-kât, *a.* In Mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sês-kwîp'pê-dâl, } *a.*
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sês-kwê-pê-dâl'le-ân, } Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sês-kwê-têr'shûn, *a.* Having such a ratio as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, sês, *s.* Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, sêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as, the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE, sês'têrse, *s.* Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds, one shilling, and five-pence halfpenny sterling.

To SET, sêt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Set.* Part. pass. *I am Set.* To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust, to set to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as, To set a razor; To set about, to apply to; To set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To set apart, to neglect for a season; To set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To set forward, to advance, to promote; To set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, sêt, *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To set about, to fall to, to begin; To set in, to fix in a particular state; To set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; To set on, to make an attack; To set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To set to, to apply himself to; To set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sêt, *part. a.* Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, sêt, *s.* A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown, but put in a

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mế, mết. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sê-tả'shũs, *a.* Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sê'tn, *s.* A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Roweling.

SETTEE, sê't-tee', *s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, sê't-tũr, *s.* One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sê't-tĩng-dỏg, *s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen. [a back, a bench.

SETTLE, sê't-tl, *s.* A long wooden seat with

To SETTLE, sê't-tl, *v. a.* To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, sê't-tl, *v. n.* To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sê't-tld-nẻs, *s.* The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sê't-tl-mẻnt, *s.* The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, sẻv'vn, *a.* Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sẻv'vn-fỏld, *a.* Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, sẻv'vn-fỏld, *ad.* Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sẻn'nit, *s.* A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday, it will be done on Monday Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSORE, sẻv'vn-skỏre, *a.* Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sẻv'vn-tẻen, *a.* Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sẻv'vn-tẻenth, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sẻv'vnth, *a.* The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sẻv'vnth-lẻ, *ad.* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sẻv'vn-tẻ-ẻth, *a.* The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sẻv'vn-tẻ, *a.* Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sẻv'vũr, *v. a.* To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sẻv'vũr, *v. n.* To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sẻv'ũr-ỏl, *a.* Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sẻv'ũr-ỏl, *s.* Each particular singly taken; any enclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, sẻv'ũr-ỏl-lẻ, *ad.* Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sẻv'ũr-ỏl-tẻ, *s.* State of separation from the rest. [partition.

SEVERANCE, sẻv'ũr-ỏnse, *s.* Separation,

SEVERE, sẻ-vẻre', *a.* Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rule; strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sẻ-vẻre'lẻ, *ad.* Painfully, afflictively, ferociously, horridly.

SEVERITY, sẻ-vẻrẻ-tẻ, *s.* Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, sỏ, *v. n.* To join any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW, sỏ, *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. [a feast.

SEWER, sủ'ũr, *s.* An officer who serves up

SEWER, sỏ'ũr, *s.* He or she that uses a needle.

SEWER, shỏre, *s.* A passage for the foul or useless water of a town to run through and pass off.

SEX, sẻks, *s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sẻks-ỏd'jẻn-ỏr-lẻ, *a.* Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sẻks-ỏ-jẻs'ẻ-mỏ, *s.* The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sẻks-ỏ-jẻs'ẻ-mỏl, *a.* Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sẻks-ỏng'gld, } *a.* Having

SEXANGULAR, sẻks-ỏng'gủ-lỏr, } six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sẻks-ỏng'gủ-lỏr-lẻ, *ad.* With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sẻks-ẻn'ẻnẻ-ỏl, *a.* Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sẻks'tỏn, *s.* A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sẻks'tỏnt, *s.* The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sẻks'tỏl, *a.* Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two sines from one another.

SEXTON, sẻks'tỏn, *s.* An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sẻks'tỏn-shỏp, *s.* The office of a sexton. [told.

SEXTUPLE, sẻks'tỏ-pl, *a.* Sixfold, six times

SHABBILY, shỏb'bẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shỏb'bẻ-nẻs, *s.* Meanness, paltriness.

tàbe, túb, búll....ðll....pòund....thin, THIS.

SHABBY, sháb'bè, *a.* Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, skák'kl, *v. a.* To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, skák'klz, *s.* (Wanting the singular.) Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, shád, *s.* A kind of fish.

SHADE, sháde, *s.* The cloud of darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To SHADE, sháde, *v. a.* To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADINESS, shá'dè-nès, *s.* The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shád'dò, *s.* The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To SHADOW, shád'dò, *v. a.* To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWY, shád'dò-è, *a.* Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

SHADY, shá'dè, *a.* Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, sháft, *s.* An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing straight, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shág, *s.* Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shág'gèd, *a.* Ruggedly hairy, SHAGGY, shág'gè, *a.* rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shá-green, *s.* The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, sháke, *v. a.* Pret. *Shook*. Part. pass. *Shaken* or *Shook*. To put into vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To shake hands, this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join with, to take leave of; To shake off, to rid himself, to free from, to divest of.

To SHAKE, sháke, *v. n.* To be agitated with

a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, sháke, *s.* Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shá'kúr, *s.* The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shále, *s.* A husk, the case of seeds in siliquous plants; a species of schistus.

SHALL, shál, *v. def.* It has no tense but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

SHALLOON, shál-lóon', *s.* A slight woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shál'lúp, *s.* A small boat.

SHALLOW, shál'lò, *a.* Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shál'lò, *s.* A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, shál'lò-bránd, *a.* Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shál'lò-lè, *ad.* With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shál'lò-nès, *s.* Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility. [cal pipe

SHALM, shám, *s.* German. A kind of mus

SHALT, shált. The second person of *Shall*.

To SHAM, shám, *v. n.* To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shám, *s.* Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture. [ed.

SHAM, shám, *a.* False, counterfeit, pretend-

SHAMBLES, shám'blz, *s.* The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shám'bl-ing, *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, sháme, *s.* The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

To SHAME, sháme, *v. a.* To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, sháme, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, sháme'fáste, *a.* Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, sháme'fáste-lè, *ad.* Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, sháme'fáste-nès, *s.* Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, sháme'fúl, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, sháme'fúl-è, *ad.* Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, sháme'lès, *a.* Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, sháme'lès-lè, *ad.* Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, sháme'lès-nès, *s.* Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

SHAMMER, shám'múr, *s.* A cheat, an impostor. [See *Chamois*.

SHAMOIS, shám'mè, *s.* A kind of wild goat.—

SHAMROCK, shám'rúk, *s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

SHANK, shánk, *s.* The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, shánkkt, *a.* Having a shank.

Fàtə, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pīn . . . nò, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

SHANKER, shāngk'ūr, *s.* A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shāpe, *v. a.* To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shāpe, *s.* Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shāpe'lēs, *a.* Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, shāpe'lē-nēs, *s.* Beauty or proportion of form. [formed.]

SHAPELY, shāpe'lē, *a.* Symmetrical, well

SHARD, shārd, *s.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

SHARDBORN, shārd'bōrn, *a.* Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shārd'ēd, *a.* Inhabiting shards.

To SHARE, shāre, *v. a.* To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to shear.

To SHARE, shāre, *v. n.* To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shāre, *s.* Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shāre'bōne, *s.* The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shā'rūr, *s.* One who divides or apports to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shārk, *s.* A voracious sea fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shārk, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or sily.

To SHARK, shārk, *v. n.* To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shārp, *a.* Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastick; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shārp, *s.* A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To SHARP, shārp, *v. a.* To make keen.

To SHARP, shārp, *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, shār'pn, *v. a.* To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastick; to make legs flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour. [petty thief, a rascal.]

SHARPER, shārp'ūr, *s.* A tricking fellow, a

SHARPLY, shārp'lē, *ad.* With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shārp'nēs, *s.* Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness; afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

SHARPSET, shārp-sēt', *a.* Eager, vehemently desirous. [quick sight.]

SHARPSIGHTED, shārp-sl'tēd, *a.* Having

SHARPVISAGED, shārp-vīz'īdjēd, *a.* Having a sharp countenance.

To SHATTER, shāt'tūr, *v. a.* To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shāt'tūr, *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shāt'tūr, *s.* One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shāt'tūr-brānd, } *a.* In-

SHATTERPATED, shāt'tūr-pā-tēd, } attentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shāt'tūr-ē, *a.* Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shāve, *v. a.* Pret. *Shaved*. Part. pass. *Shaved* or *Shaven*. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim, by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shāve'līng, *s.* A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

SHAVER, shā'vūr, *s.* A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest. [off from any body.]

SHAVING, shā'vīng, *s.* Any thin slice pared

SHAWM, shāwm, *s.* A hautboy, a cornet.

SHE, shēē, *pron.* In oblique cases *Her*. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shēfe, *s.* A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shēle, *v. a.* To shell.

To SHEAR, shēre, *v. a.* Pret. *Shore* or *Shared*. Part. pass. *Shorn*. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut by interception.

SHEARD, shērd, *s.* A fragment.

SHEARS, shērz, *s.* An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shēer'ūr, *s.* One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shēer'mān, *s.* He that shears.

SHEATH, shēth, *s.* The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, shēth, } *v. a.* To enclose in a

To SHEATHE, } sheath or scabbard, to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shēth'wīngd, *a.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shēth'ē, Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shēd, *v. a.* To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shēd, *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

SHED, shēd, *s.* A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as bloodshed.

SHEDDER, shēd'dūr, *s.* A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shēēn, } *a.* Bright, glittering.

SHEENY, shēēn'ē, } showy.

SHEEN shēēn, *s.* Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shēēp, *s.* The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôll . . . pûnd . . . tûin, THIS.

To SHEEPBITE, shêep'bite, *v. n.* To use petty thefts, to injure slyly.

SHEEPBITER, shêep'bite-âr, *s.* A petty thief, a sly injurer.

SHEEPCOT, shêep'kôt, *s.* A little enclosure for sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shêep'fôld, *s.* A place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shêep'hôök, *s.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shêep'ish, *a.* Bashful, overmodest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shêep'ish-nês, *s.* Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMAS-TER, shêep'mâs-tûr, *s.* An owner of sheep.

SHEEP'S-EYE, shêeps-l', *s.* A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPSHEARING, shêep'shêér-ing, *s.* The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn. [sheep.

SHEEPWALK, shêep'wâwk, *s.* Pasture for

SHEER, shêere, *a.* Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shêere, *ad.* Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shêertz, *s.*—See *Shears*.

SHEET, shêet, *s.* A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEETANCHOR, shêet-ângk'kûr, *s.* In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shêet, *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEKEL, shêk'kl, *s.* An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and sixpence.

SHELF, shêlf, *s.* A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shêlf'ê, *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shêl, *s.* The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; it is used for a musical instrument in Poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shêl, *v. a.* To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shêl, *v. n.* To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shêl'dûk, *s.* A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shêl'fish, *s.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shêl'ê, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shêl'tûr, *s.* A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shêl'tûr, *v. a.* To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shêl'tûr, *v. n.* To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shêl'tûr-lês, *a.* Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shêlv'ing, *a.* Sloping, inclining; having declivity. [banks.

SHELVY, shêl've, *a.* Shallow, rocky, full of

To SHEND, shênd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Shent.* To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shêp'pûrd, *s.* One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shêp'pûr-dês, *s.* A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shêp'pûrd-ish, *a.* Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shêr-bêt', *s.* The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shêrd, *s.* A fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shêr'îf, *s.* An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, shêr'îf-âl-tê, } *s.* The office

SHERIFFSHIP, shêr'îf-shîp, } or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shêr'ris, } *s.* A kind of sweet

SHERRY, shêr'rê, } Spanish wine.

SHEW, shò, *s.*—See *Show*.

SHEWBREAD, shò'brêd, *s.*—See *Showbread*.

SHIELD, shêeld, *s.* A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shêeld, *v. a.* To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shîft, *v. n.* To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen, to find some expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shîft, *v. a.* To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; To shift off, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, shîft, *s.* Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last resource, fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shîft'ûr, *s.* One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, shîft'lês, *a.* Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, shîl'ing, *s.* A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shîl'ê-shâl-lê, *ad.* A corrupt reduplication of *Shall I?* To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating.

SHILY, shîl'ê, *ad.* Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, shîn, *s.* The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, shîne, *v. n.* Pret. *I Shone, I have Shone.* Sometimes, *I Shined, I have Shined.* To glitter, to glisten; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, shîne, *s.* Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

SHINESS, shī'nēs, *s.* Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. [houses.

SHINGLE, shīng'gl, *s.* A thin board to cover

SHINGLES, shīng'glz, *s.* A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, shī'nē, *a.* Bright, luminous.

SHIP, shīp, *s.* A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, shīp, *v. a.* To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, shīp'bōrd, *s.* This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases; Ashipboard, on shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, shīp'bōē, *s.* A boy who serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, shīp'mān, *s.* Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, shīp'mās-tūr, *s.* Master of a ship.

SHIPPING, shīp'pīng, *s.* Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, shīp'rēk, *s.* The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, shīp'rēk, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, shīp'rīte, *s.* A builder of ships.

SHIRE, shēre, *s.* A division of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, shūrt, *s.* The under linen garment of a man. [in a shirt.

To SHIRT, shūrt, *v. a.* To cover, to clothe as

SHIRTLESS, shūrt'lēs, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, shīt'tā, } *s. Hebrew.* A sort of
SHITTIM, shīt'tīm, }

precious wood growing in Arabia.
SHITTLECOCK, shīt'tl-kōk, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, shīve, *s.* A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, shīv'ūr, *v. n.* To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, shīv'ūr, *v. n.* To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, shīv'ūr, *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shīv'ūr, *s.* One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shīv'ūr-ē, *a.* Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, shōle, *s.* A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, shōle, *v. n.* To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shōle, *a.* Shallow, obstructed or encumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shō'lē-nēs, *s.* Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shō'lē, *a.* Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shōk, *s.* Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shōk, *v. a.* To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shōk, *v. n.* To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shōk, *v. n.* To build up piles of sheaves. [pass. of *To Shoe.*

SHOD, shōd, *for* SHOED. The pret. and part.

SHOE, shōō, *s.* The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shōō, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shod.* Part. pass. *Shod.* To fit the foot with a shoe: to cover at the bottom. [shoes.

SHOEBOY, shōō'bōē, *s.* A boy who cleans
SHOEING-HORN, shōō'īng-hōrn, *s.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shōō'mā-kūr, *s.* One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, shōō'tī, *s.* The riband with which women tie shoes.

SHOG, shōg, *s.* Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shōg, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONE, shōn. The pret. of *Shine.*

SHOOK, shōōk. The pret. and in Poetry. part. pass. of *Shake.*

To SHOOT, shōōt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shot.* Part. *Shot* or *Shotten.* To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planing, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, shōōt, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shōōt, *s.* The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument, obsolete; a branch issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shōōt'ūr, *s.* One who shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shōp, *s.* A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on. [any work is done.

SHOPBOARD, shōp'bōrd, *s.* Bench on which

SHOPBOOK, shōp'bōōk, *s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shōp'keēp-ūr, *s.* A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shōp'mān, *s.* A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shōre, *s.* The pret. of *Shear.*

SHORE, shōre, *s.* The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, shōre, *v. a.* To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, shōre'lēs, *a.* Having no coast.

SHORN, shōrne. The part. pass. of *Shear.*

SHORT, shōrt, *a.* Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shōrt, *s.* A summary account.

SHORT, shōrt, *ad.* Not long.

To SHORTEN, shōr'tn, *v. a.* To make short, to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

- hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.
- SHORTHAND**, shòrt'hánd, *s.* A method of writing in compendious characters.
- SHORTLIVED**, shòrt-lívd', *a.* Not living or lasting long.
- SHORTLY**, shòrt'lè, *ad.* Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.
- SHORTNESS**, shòrt'nès, *s.* The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficiency, imperfection.
- SHORTRIBS**, shòrt-ríbz', *s.* The bastard ribs.
- SHORTSIGHTED**, shòrt-sl'téd, *a.* Unable to see far.
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS**, shòrt-sl'téd-nès, *s.* Defect of sight. [short body.
- SHORTWAISTED**, shòrt-wást'éd, *a.* Having a
- SHORTWINDED**, shòrt-wínd'éd, *a.* Short-breathed, asthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
- SHORTWINGED**, shòrt-wíngd', *a.* Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short winged.
- SHORY**, shò'rè, *a.* Lying near the coast.
- SHOT**, shòt. The pret. and part. pass. of *Shoot*.
- SHOT**, shòt, *s.* The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.
- SHOTFREE**, shòt'frée, *a.* Clear of the reckoning.
- SHOTTEN**, shòt'tn, *a.* Having ejected the spawn.
- To SHOVE**, shúv, *v. a.* To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.
- To SHOVE**, shúv, *v. n.* To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.
- SHOVE**, shúv, *s.* The act of shoving, a push.
- SHOVEL**, shúv'vl, *s.* An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.
- To SHOVEL**, shúv'vl, *v. a.* To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.
- SHOVELBOARD**, shúv'vl-bòrd, *s.* A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.
- SHOUGH**, shók, *s.* A species of shaggy dog, a shock.
- SHOULD**, shúd. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.
- SHOULDER**, shól'dúr, *s.* The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.
- To SHOULDER**, shól'dúr, *v. a.* To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.
- SHOULDERBELT**, shól'dúr-bélt, *s.* A belt that comes across the shoulder.
- SHOULDERCLAPPER**, shól'dúr-kláp-púr, *s.* One who affects familiarity, or injures privily.
- SHOULDERSHOTTEN**, shól'dúr-shòt'tn, *a.* Strained in the shoulder.
- SHOULDERSLIP**, shól'dúr-slíp, *s.* Dislocation of the shoulder.
- To SHOUT**, shòút, *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation.
- SHOUT**, shòút, *s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation.
- SHOUTER**, shòút'úr, *s.* He who shouts.
- To SHOW**, shò, *v. a.* Pret. *Showed* and *Shown*. Part. pass. *Shown*. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford, to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.
- To SHOW**, shò, *v. n.* To appear, to look, to be in appearance.
- SHOW**, shò, *s.* A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.
- SHOWBREAD**, or **SHEWBREAD**, shò'bréd, *s.* Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.
- SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *s.* Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.
- To SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.
- To SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *v. n.* To be rainy.
- SHOWERY**, shòú'úr-è, *a.* Rainy.
- SHOWISH**, or **SHOWY**, shò'ish, or shò'è, *a.* Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.
- SHOWN**, shòne. Part. pass. of *To Show*. Exhibited.
- SHRANK**, shránk. The pret. of *Shrink*.
- To SHRED**, shréd, *v. a.* Pret. *Shred*. To cut into small pieces.
- SHRED**, shréd, *s.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.
- SHREW**, shròò, *s.* A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.
- SHREWD**, shròòd, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill betokening; mischievous.
- SHREWDLY**, shròòd'lè, *ad.* Mischievously, vexatiously; cunningly; sily.
- SHREWDNESS**, shròòd'nès, *s.* Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.
- SHREWISH**, shròò'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.
- SHREWISHLY**, shròò'ish-lè, *ad.* Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.
- SHREWISHNESS**, shròò'ish-nès, *s.* The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.
- SHREWMOUSE**, shròò'mòuse, *s.* A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.
- To SHRIEK**, shrèek, *v. n.* To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.
- SHRIEK**, shrèek, *s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.
- SHRIEVE**, shrèév, *s.* A sheriff.
- SHRIEVALTY**, shrèé'vål-tè, *s.* The office of a sheriff.
- SHRIFT**, shríft, *s.* Confession made to a priest

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát... mè, mêt... pine, pîn... nô, môve, nôr nôt...

SHRILL, shrîl, *s.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.
To SHRILL, shrîl, *v. n.* To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.
SHRILLY, shrîl'le, *ad.* With a shrill noise.
SHRILLNESS, shrîl'nês, *s.* The quality of being shrill.
SHRIMP, shrîmp, *s.* A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.
SHRINE, shrîne, *s.* A case in which something sacred is reposed.
To SHRINK, shrîngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Shrunk*, or *Shrank*. Part. *Shrunk*. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.
To SHRINK, shrîngk, *v. a.* Part. pass. *Shrunk*, *Shrank*, or *Shrunk*. To make to shrink.
SHRINK, shrîngk, *s.* Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.
SHRINKER, shrîngk'ûr, *s.* He who shrinks.
To SHRIVE, shrîve, *v. a.* To hear at confession.
To SHRIVEL, shrîv'vl, *v. n.* To contract itself into wrinkles.
To SHRIVEL, shrîv'vl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
SHRIVER, shrîv'vûr, *s.* A confessor.
SHROUD, shrôûd, *s.* A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; the sail ropes.
To SHROUD, shrôûd, *v. a.* To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.
To SHROUD, shrôûd, *v. n.* To harbour, to take shelter.
SHROVETIDE, shrôve'tide, } *s.* The
SHROVETUESDAY, shrôve-tûze'dâ, } time of confession, the day before Ash Wednesday or Lent.
SHRUB, shrûb, *s.* A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
SHRUBBY, shrûb'bê, *a.* Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.
To SHRUG, shrûg, *v. n.* To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. [up.
To SHRUG, shrûg, *v. a.* To contract or draw
SHRUG, shrûg, *s.* A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.
SHRUNK, shrûngk. The pret. and part. pass. of *Shrink*.
SHRUNKEN, shrûngk'kn. The part. pass. of *Shrink*.
To SHUDDER, shûd'dûr, *v. n.* To quake with fear, or with aversion.
To SHUFFLE, shûf'fl, *v. a.* To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.
To SHUFFLE, shûf'fl, *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift, to move with an irregular gait.
SHUFFLE, shûf'fl, *s.* The act of disordering

things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.
SHUFFLECAP, shûf'fl kâp, *s.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat.
SHUFFLER, shûf'fl-ûr, *s.* He who plays tricks, or shuffles. [irregular gait.
SHUFFLINGLY, shûf'fl-îng-lê, *ad.* With an
To SHUN, shûn, *v. a.* To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape. [able.
SHUNLESS, shûn-lês, *a.* Inevitable, unavoidable.
To SHUT, shût, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shut*. Part. pass. *Shut*. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to enclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude. [itself.
To SHUT, shût, *v. n.* To be closed, to close
SHUT, shût, *part. a.* Rid, clear, free.
SHUT, shût, *s.* Close, act of shutting; small door or cover. [a door.
SHUTTER, shût'tûr, *s.* One that shuts a cover,
SHUTTLE, shût'tl, *s.* The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
SHUTTLECOCK, shût'tl-kôk, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
SHY, shl, *a.* Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.
SIBILANT, sib'ê-lânt, *a.* Hissing.
SIBILATION, sib'ê-lâ'shûn, *s.* A hissing sound
SICAMORE, sîk'â-môre, *s.* A tree.
SICCITY, sîk'sê-tê, *s.* Dryness, aridity, want of moisture.
SICE, sîze, *s.* The number six at dice.
SICK, sîk, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.
To SICKEN, sîk'kn, *v. a.* To make sick; to weaken, to impair.
To SICKEN, sîk'kn, *v. n.* To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.
SICKLE, sîk'kl, *s.* The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.
SICKLEMAN, sîk'kl-mân, } *s.* A reaper.
SICKLER, sîk'kl-ûr, }
SICKLINESS, sîk'lê-nês, *s.* Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.
SICKLY, sîk'lê, *a.* Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.
To SICKLY, sîk'lê, *v. a.* To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.
SICKNESS, sîk'nês, *s.* State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.
SIDE, slde, *s.* The part of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.
SIDE, slde, *a.* Lateral, oblique, being on either side.
To SIDE, slde, *v. n.* To take a party, to engage in a faction.
SIDEBORD, slde'bôrd, *s.* The side-table, on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.
SIDEBOX, slde'bôks, *s.* Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

SIDEFLY, sîd'flî, *s.* An insect.

To SIDLE, sî'dl, *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, sîd'e'lông, *a.* Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, sîd'e'lông, *ad.* Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in opposition; on the side.

SIDER, sî'dûr, *s.*—See *Cider*.

SIDERAL, sîd'dêr-âl, *a.* Starry, astral.

SIDERATION, sîd-dêr-â'shûn, *s.* A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense. [on horseback.

SIDESADDLE, sîd'e'sâd-dl, *s.* A woman's seat

SIDESMAN, sîdz'mân, *s.* An assistant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, sîd'e'wâze, } *ad.* Laterally, one

SIDEWISE, sîd'e'wîze, } side.

SIEGE, sêdje, *s.* The act of besetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

SIEVE, sîv, *s.* Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulder, a searce.

To SIFT, sîft, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sîft'ûr, *s.* He who sifts.

To SIGH, sl, *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sl, *s.* A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

SIGHT, slte, *s.* Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as, the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, slte'lês, *a.* Wanting sight, blind; not sightly. [striking to the view.

SIGHTLY, slte'lê, *a.* Pleasing to the eye,

SIGIL, sîd'jîl, *s.* A seal.

SIGN, slne, *s.* A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the zodiack; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as, a Sign-manual.

To SIGN, slne, *v. a.* To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, slg'nâl, *s.* Notice given by a sign, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, slg'nâl, *a.* Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, slg-nâl'ê-tê, *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, slg'nâl'ize, *v. a.* To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, slg'nâl'ê, *ad.* Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, slg-nâ'shûn, *s.* Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, slg'nâ-tûre, *s.* A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers,

some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, slg'nêt, *s.* A seal, commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, slg-nîf'fê-kânse, } *s.* Power

SIGNIFICANCY, slg-nîf'fê-kân-sê, } of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, slg-nîf'fê-kânt, *a.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, slg-nîf'fê-kânt-lê, *ad.* With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, slg-nê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, slg-nîf'fê-kâ-tîv, *a.* Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, slg-nîf'fê-kâ-tûr-ê, *s.* That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, slg'nê-fl, *v. a.* To declare by

some token or sign; to mean; to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, slg'nê-fl, *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

SIGNIORY, sêne'yô-rê, *s.* Lordship, dominion.

SIGNPOST, slne'pôst, *s.* That upon which a

sign hangs. [Sure or Surely.

SIKER, slk'ûr, *a.* and *ad.* The old word for

SILENCE, sl'lense, *s.* The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy, stillness.

SILENCE, sl'lense, *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. [to hold peace.

To SILENCE, sl'lense, *v. a.* To still, to oblige

SILENT, sl'lent, *a.* Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sl'lent-lê, *ad.* Without speech; without noise; without mention. [flint.

SILICIOUS, sê-lîsh'ûs, *a.* Of or belonging to

SILICULOSE, sl-lîk-û-lôse', *a.* Husky, full of husks. [wheat.

SILIGINOSE, sl-lîd-jê-nôse', *a.* Made of fine

SILICUA, sl'lê-kwâ, *s.* A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILICULOSE, sl-lê-kwôse', } *a.* Having a pod

SILICUOUS, sl'lê-kwûs, } or capsule.

SILK, slk, *s.* The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, slk'kn, *a.* Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk. [silk.

SILKMERCER, slk'mêr-sûr, *s.* A dealer in

SILKWEAVER, slk'wê-vûr, *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. [spins silk.

SILKWORM, slk'wûrm, *s.* The worm that

SILKY, slk'ê, *a.* Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, slll, *s.* The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sl'llâ-bûb, *s.* A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, sl'llê-lê, *ad.* In a silly manner, simply, foolishly. [harmless folly.

SILLINESS, sl'llê-nês, *s.* Simplicity, weakness

SILLY, sl'llê, *a.* Harmless, innocent, artless, foolish, witless. S S 2

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât....mé mét....pine, pîn....nô, mōve, nôr, nôt...

SILLYHOW, sîl'le-hôû, *s.* The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILVAN, sil'vân, *a.* Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sil'vûr, *s.* Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, sil'vûr, *a.* Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, sil'vûr, *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, sil'vûr-bê-tûr, *s.* One that foliates silver. [ance of silver.

SILVERLY, sil'vûr-lê, *ad.* With the appear-

SILVERSMITH, sil'vûr-smîth, *s.* One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sil'vûr-thîs-sl, } *s.* Plants.

SILVERWEED, sil'vûr-wêed, }

SILVERY, sil'vûr-ê, *a.* Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, sê-mâr', *s.* A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sîm'ê-lûr, }

SIMILARY, sîm'ê-lûr-ê, } *a.* Homogeneous, having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, sîm'ê-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Likeness.

SIMILE, sîm'ê-lê, *s.* A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, sê-mîl'ê-tûde, *s.* Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, sîm'ê-tûr, *s.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge. More properly spelt *Cimeter*.

To SIMMER, sîm'mûr, *v. n.* To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, sîm'ûn-ê, *s.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sîm'pûr, *v. n.* To smile, generally to smile foolishly. [foolish smile.

SIMPER, sîm'pûr, *s.* A smile, generally a

SIMPLE, sîm'pl, *a.* Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sîm'pl, *s.* A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sîm'pl, *v. n.* To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, sîm'pl-nês, *s.* The quality of being simple. [balist.

SIMPLER, sîm'pl-ûr, *s.* A simplist, an her-

SIMPLETON, sîm'pl-tûn, *s.* A silly mortal, a trifler; a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sîm-plîs'ê-tê, *s.* Plainness, artlessness; not subtilty, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, sîm'plê-fl, *v. a.* To make less complex; to reduce to first principles.

SIMPLIST, sîm'plîst, *s.* One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sîm'plê, *ad.* Without art, without subtilty; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sîm'û-lâr, *s.* One that counterfeits. Not in use.

SIMULATION, sîm-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sl-mûl-tâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sîn, *s.* An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sîn, *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINCE, sînse, *ad.* Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sînse, *prep.* After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, sîn-sêre', *a.* Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sîn-sêre'lê, *ad.* Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, sîn-sêre'nês, }

SINCERITY, sîn-sêr'ê-tê, } *s.* Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, sîn'dûn, *s.* A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sîne, *s.* A right sine, in Geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sî'nê-kûre, *s.* An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sîn'nû, *s.* A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as, money is the Sinew of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, sîn'nû, *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sî'n'nûde, *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sîn'nû-ê, *a.* Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sîn'fûl, *a.* Alien from God; unsanctified, wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sîn'fûl-ê, *ad.* Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sîn'fûl-nês, *s.* Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sîng, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sang* or *Sung*. Part. pass. *Sung*. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell, in Poetry.

To SING, sîng, *v. a.* To relate or mention, to Poetry; to celebrate, to give praise to; to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, sînje, *v. a.* To scorch, or burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sîng'ûr, *s.* One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sîng'îng mās-tûr, *s.* One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, sîng'gl, *a.* One, not double; particular, individual, not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant, unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To SINGLE, sîng'gl, *v. a.* To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, sîng'gl-nês, *s.* Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sîng'glê, *ad.* Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sîng'gû-lâr, *a.* Single, not complex, not compound; in Grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not com-

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund, . . . than, THIS.

mon to others ; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sîn-gù-lâr'è-tè, *s.* Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others ; any thing remarkable ; a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sîng'gù-lâr-lè, *ad.* Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sîn'nîs-tûr, *a.* Being on the left hand ; left, not right ; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair ; unlucky, inauspicious.

SINISTROUS, sîn'nîs-trûs, *a.* Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sîn'nîs-trûs-lè, *ad.* With a tendency to the left ; perversely, absurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

To SINK, sîngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sunk*, anciently *Sank*. Part. *Sunk* or *Sunken*. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom ; to fall gradually ; to enter or penetrate into any body ; to lose height, to fall to a level ; to lose or want prominence ; to be overwhelmed or depressed ; to be received, to be impressed ; to decline, to decrease, to decay ; to fall into rest or indolence ; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, sîngk, *v. a.* To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating ; to delve, to make by delving ; to depress, to degrade ; to plunge into destruction ; to make to fall ; to bring low, to diminish in quantity ; to crush ; to diminish ; to make to decline ; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, sîngk, *s.* A drain, a jakes ; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sîn'lès, *a.* Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sîn'lès-nès, *s.* Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sîn'nûr, *s.* One at enmity with God ; one not truly or religiously good ; an offender, a criminal. [or sacrifice for sin.]

SINOFFERING, sîn'òf-fûr-îng, *s.* An expiation

SINOPER, sîn'ò-pûr, *s.* A species of earth, ruddle. [out.]

To SINUATE, sîn'yù-àte, *v. a.* To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sîn-yù-à'shûn, *s.* A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sîn'yù-ús, *a.* Bending in and out.

SINUS, sl'nûs, *s.* A bay of the sea, an opening of the land ; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sîp, *v. a.* To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth. [in at the mouth.]

SIP, sîp, *s.* A small quantity of liquid taken

SIPHON, sl'fûn, *s.* A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sîp'pûr, *s.* One that sips.

SIPPET, sîp'pît, *s.* A small sop.

SIR, sûr, *s.* The word of respect in compellation ; the title of a knight or baronet ; it is sometimes used for Man ; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, slre, *s.* A father, in Poetry ; it is used of beasts, as, the horse had a good sire ; it is used in composition, as, grandsire.

SIREN, sl'rèn, *s.* A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sè-rl'â-sîs, *s.* An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, sîr'rè-ús, *s.* The dogstar.

SIROCCO, sè-ròk'kò, *s.* The south-east, or Syrian wind. [and insult.]

SIRRAH, sâr'râ, *s.* A compellation of reproach

SIROP, or **SIRUP**, sûr'rûp, *s.* The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

SIRUPED, sûr'rûpt, *a.* Sweet, like sirup, be dewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, sûr'rûp-è, *a.* Resembling sirup.

SISTER, sîs'tûr, *s.* A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother ; one of the same faith, a Christian, one of the same nature, human being ; one of the same kind, one of the same office. [or wife's sister.]

SISTER-IN-LAW, sîs'tûr-în-lâw, *s.* A husband

SISTERHOOD, sîs'tûr-hûd, *s.* The office or duty of a sister ; a set of sisters ; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, sîs'tûr-lè, *a.* Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To SIT, sît, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sat*. To rest upon the buttocks ; to be in a state of rest, or idleness ; to be in any local position ; to rest as a weight or burden ; to settle, to abide ; to brood, to incubate ; to be placed in order to be painted ; to be in any situation or condition ; to be fixed, as an assembly ; to be placed at the table ; to be in any solemn assembly as a member ; To sit down, to begin a siege ; to rest, to cease as satisfied ; to settle, to fix abode ; to sit out, to be without engagement or employment ; to continue to the end ; To sit up, to rise from lying to sitting ; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sît, *v. a.* To keep upon the seat ; to be settled, to do business.

SITE, slte, *s.* Situation, local position.

SITH, sîth, *ad.* Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, or **SCYTHE**, slTHE, *s.* The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sît'tûr, *s.* One that sits ; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sît'tîng, *s.* The posture of sitting on a seat ; the act of resting on a seat ; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter ; a meeting of an assembly ; a course of study unintermitted ; a time for which one sits without rising ; incubation.

SITUATE, sît'tshù-àte, *part. a.* Placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, sît-tshù-à'shûn, *s.* Local respect, position ; condition, state.

SIX, sîks, *a.* Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sîks'pense, *s.* A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, sîks'skòre, *a.* Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, sîks'tèen, *a.* Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, sîks'tèenth, *a.* The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, sîksth, *a.* The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, sîksth, *s.* The sixth part.

SIXTHLY, sîksth'lè, *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, sîks'tè-èth, *a.* The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, sîks'tè, *a.* Six times ten.

SIZE, slze, *s.* Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude ; condition ; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, slze, *v. a.* To adjust, to arrange ac-

Fåte, fār, fāl, fāt....mè, mêt....pîne, pîn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

ording to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, slzd, *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sl'zà-bl, *a.* Reasonably bulky.

SIZER, sl'zâr, *s.* A certain rank of students in the universities. [ity.

SIZINESS, sl'zè-nès, *s.* Glutinousness, viscos-

SIZY, sl'zè, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skanz'mate, *s.* A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, skâte, *s.* A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skène, *s.* A short sword, a knife.

SKEG, skég, *s.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER, skég'gûr, *s.* Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

SKEIN, skâne, *s.* A knot of thread or silk wound.

SKELETON, skèl'lè-tûn, *s.* The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skèp'tîk, *s.* One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICAL, skèp'tè-kâl, *a.* Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skèp'tè-sîzm, *s.* Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKETCH, skètsh, *s.* An outline; a rough draught, a first plan.

To SKETCH, skètsh, *v. n.* To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal motion.

SKEWER, skûre, *s.* A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. [skewers.

To SKEWER, skûre, *v. a.* To fasten with

SKIFF, skîff, *s.* A small light boat.

SKILFUL, skîl'fûl, *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, skîl'fûl-è, *ad.* With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skîl'fûl-nès, *s.* Art, ability, dexterousness.

SKILL, skîl, *s.* Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

To SKILL, skîl, *v. n.* To be knowing in, to be dexterous at. [quainted with.

SKILLED, skîld, *a.* Knowing, dexterous, ac-

SKILLESS, skîl'lès, *a.* Wanting art. Not in use.

SKILLET, skîl'lèt, *s.* A small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, skîm, *v. a.* To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface. [along.

To SKIM, skîm, *v. n.* To pass lightly, to glide
SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skîm'bl-skâm-bl, *a.* Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skîm'mûr, *s.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skîm-mîlk', *s.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skîn, *s.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, skîn, *v. a.* To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINK, skîngk, *s.* Saxon. Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, skîngk *v. n.* To serve drink.

SKINKER, skîngk'ûr, *s.* One who serves drink.

SKINNED, skînd, *a.* Having the nature of skin or leather.

SKINNER, skîn'nûr, *s.* A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skîn'nè-nès, *s.* The quality of being skinny. [wanting flesh.

SKINNY, skîn'nè, *a.* Consisting only of skin,

To SKIP, skîp, *v. n.* To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully, to pass without notice.

To SKIP, skîp, *v. a.* To miss, to pass.

SKIP, skîp, *s.* A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, skîp'jâk, *s.* An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skîp'kèn-nèl, *s.* A lackey, a footboy. [boy.

SKIPPER, skîp'pûr, *s.* A shipmaster, or ship-

SKIRMISH, skêr'mîsh, *s.* A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, skêr'mîsh, *v. n.* To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, skêr'mîsh-ûr, *s.* He who skirmishes.

To SKIRRE, skêr, *v. a.* To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, skêr, *v. n.* To scour, to scud, to run in haste.

SKIRRET, skêr'rît, *s.* A plant.

SKIRT, skêrt, *s.* The loose edge of a garment; a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, skêrt, *v. a.* To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, skît'tîsh, *a.* Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skît'tîsh-lè, *ad.* Wantonly, uncertainly, ficklely. [fickleness, shiness.

SKITTISHNESS, skît'tîsh-nès, *s.* Wantonness,

SKITTLE, skît'tl, *s.* A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.

SKITTLES, skît'tlîz, *s. pl.* A game similar to that of ninepins.

SKONCE, skônse, *s.*—See *Sconce*.

SKREEN, skrèen, *s.* Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written *Screen*.

To SKREEN, skrèen, *v. a.* To riddle, to sift, to shade from sun, or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

SKUE, skû, *a.* Oblique, sidelong.

To SKULK, skûlk, *v. n.* To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skûl, *s.* The bone that encloses the head; a shoal.

SKULLCAP, skûl'kâp, *s.* A headpiece.

SKY, skêl, *s.* The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEY, skêl'è, *a.* Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, skêl'kûl-ûr, *s.* An azure colour, the colour of the sky.

SKYCOLOURED, skêl'kûl-ûrd, *a.* Blue, azure, like the sky.

SKYDYED, skêl'dîde, *a.* Coloured like the sky.

SKYED, skêlde, *a.* Enveloped by the skies.

SKYISH, skêl'îsh, *a.* Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, skêl'lârk, *s.* A lark that mounts and sings.

tube, táb, búl.póund.thin, THIS.

SKYLIGHT, skél'líte, *s.* A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

SKYROCKET, skél'rók-ít, *s.* A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, sláb, *s.* A puddle; a plane of stone, as, a marble Slab.

SLAB, sláb, *a.* Thick, viscous, glutinous.

To SLABBER, sláb'búr, or slób'búr, *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour any thing.

SLABBERER, sláb'búr-úr, *s.* He who slabbers.

SLABBY, sláb'bè, *a.* Thick, viscous; wet, floody

SLACK, slák, *a.* Loose; remiss; relaxed.

To SLACK, slák, *v. a.*

To SLACKEN, slák'kn, *v. a.* To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate to languish, to flag.

To SLACK, slák, *v. n.*

To SLACKEN, slák'kn, *v. n.* To loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress; to make less quick and forcible.

SLACK, slák, *s.* Small coal, coal broken in small parts. [remissly.

SLACKLY, slák'lè, *ad.* Loosely, negligently,

SLACKNESS, slák'nès, *s.* Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

SLAG, slág, *s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, slá, *s.* A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, sláne. The *part. pass.* of *Slay*.

To SLAKE, sláke, *v. a.* To quench, to extinguish.

To SLAM, slám, *v. a.* To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist.

SLAM, slám, *s.* A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won. [falsely, to belie.

To SLANDER, slán'dúr, *v. a.* To censure

SLANDER, slán'dúr, *s.* False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, slán'dúr-úr, *s.* One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, slán'dér-ús, *a.* Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slán'dúr-ús-lè, *ad.* Calumniously, with false reproach.

SLANG, sláng. The *pret.* of *Sling*.

SLANK, slánk, *s.* An herb.

SLANT, slánt, *a.* Oblique, not direct,

SLANTING, slánt'ing, *s.* not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, slánt'lè, *ad.*

SLANTWISE, slánt'wlze, *ad.* Oblique, not perpendicularly, slope.

SLAP, sláp, *s.* A smart blow. [blow.

SLAP, sláp, *ad.* With a sudden and violent

To SLAP, sláp, *v. a.* To strike with a slap.

SLAPDASH, sláp-dásh', *interj.* All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, slásh, *v. a.* To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. Slash is improper.

To SLASH, slásh, *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword.

SLASH, slásh, *s.* Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, slátsh, *s.* The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

SLATE, sláte, *s.* A gray fossile stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

To SLATE, sláte, *v. a.* To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, slátúr, *s.* One who covers with slates or tiles. [not elegant or nice.

SLATTERN, slát'turn, *s.* A woman negligent,

SLATTERNLY, slát'turn-lè, *a.* Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.

To SLATTERN AWAY, slát'turn á-wá', *v. a.* To lose by negligence.

SLATY, slát'tè, *a.* Having the nature of slate.

SLAVE, sláve, *s.* One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependant. [toil.

To SLAVE, sláve, *v. n.* To drudge, to toil, to

SLAVER, sláv'úr, *s.* Spittle running from the mouth, drivel. [spittle; to emit spittle.

To SLAVER, sláv'úr, *v. n.* To be smeared with

To SLAVER, sláv'úr, *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

SLAVERER, sláv'úr-úr, *s.* One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, sláv'úr-è, *s.* Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, sláw'túr, *s.* Massacre, destruction by the sword.

To SLAUGHTER, sláw'túr, *v. a.* To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, sláw'túr-hóuse, *s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, sláw'túr-mán, *s.* One employed in killing. [murderous

SLAUGHTEROUS, sláw'túr-ús, *a.* Destructive,

SLAVISH, sláv'vish, *a.* Servile, mean, base, dependent.

SLAVISHLY, sláv'vish-lè, *ad.* Servilely, meanly. [ness.

SLAVISHNESS, sláv'vish-nès, *s.* Servility, mean-

To SLAY, slá, *v. a.* Pret. *Slew*. Part. pass.

Slain. To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, slá'úr, *s.* Killer, murderer, destroyer

SLEAZY, slè'zè, *a.* Weak, wanting substance.

SLED, sléd, *s.* A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDER, sléd'déd, *a.* Mounted on a sled.

SLEDGE, slédje, *s.* A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, slèèk, *a.* Smooth, glossy.

To SLEEK, slèèk, *v. a.* To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEKLY, slèèk'lè, *ad.* Smoothly, glossy.

To SLEEP, slèèp, *v. n.* To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will some time awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, slèèp, *s.* Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.

SLEEPER, slèèp'úr, *s.* One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.

SLEEPILY, slèèp'è-lè, *ad.* Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, slèèp'è-nès, *s.* Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slèèp'lès, *a.* Wanting sleep.

SLEEPY, slèèp'è, *a.* Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.

SLEET, slèèt, *s.* A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

To SLEET, slèèt, *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

SLEETY, slèet'è, *a.* Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, slèev, *s.* The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.

SLEEVED, slèevd, *a.* Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slèev'lès, *a.* Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, slite, *s.* Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, slèn'dûr, *a.* Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

SLENDERLY, slèn'dûr-lè, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESSE, slèn'dûr-nès, *s.* Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

SLEPT, slèpt. The *pret.* of *Sleep*.

SLEW, slû. The *pret.* of *Slay*.

To SLEY, slâ, *v. n.* To part or twist into threads.

To SLICE, slise, *v. a.* To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, slise, *s.* A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.

SLID, slîd. The *pret.* of *Slide*.

SLIDDEN, slîd'dn. The *part. pass.* of *Slide*.

To SLIDDER, slîd'dûr, *v. n.* To slide with interruption.

To SLIDE, slide, *v. n.* *Pret.* *Slid*. *Part. pass.* *Slidden*. To pass along smoothly, to glide;

to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE, slide, *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

SLIDE, slîde, *s.* Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.

SLIDER, slî'dûr, *s.* He who slides.

SLIGHT, slite, *a.* Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as, a slight silk. [cunning practice.

SLIGHT, slite, *s.* Neglect, contempt; artifice,

To SLIGHT, slite, *v. a.* To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; To slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLIGHTER, slî'tûr, *s.* One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, slî'tîng-lè, *ad.* Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slite'lè, *ad.* Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth

SLIGHTNESS, slite'nès, *s.* Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slîm, *a.* Slender, thin of shape.

SLIME, slîme, *s.* Viscous mire, any glutinous substance. [matter.

SLIMINESS, slî'mè-nès, *s.* Viscosity, glutinous

SLIMY, slî'mè, *a.* Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slî'nès, *s.* Designing artifice.

SLING, slîng, *s.* A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, slîng, *v. a.* To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope. [the sling.

SLINGER, slîng'ûr, *s.* One who slings, or uses

To SLINK, slîngk, *v. n.* *Pret.* *Slunk*. To sneak, to steal out of the way.

To SLINK, slîngk, *v. a.* To cast, to miscarry of.

To SLIP, slîp, *v. n.* To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, slîp, *v. a.* To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slîp, *s.* The act of slipping, a false step, error, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece. [grooves.

SLIPBOARD, slîp'bôrd, *s.* A board sliding in

SLIPKNOT, slîp'nôt, *s.* A bow knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slîp'pûr, *s.* A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slîp'pûr-è-nès, *s.* State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slîp'pûr-è, *a.* Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

SLIPPY, slîp'pè, *a.* Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, slîp'shòd, *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slîp'slòp, *s.* Weak liquor; affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

To SLIT, slît, *v. a.* *Pret.* and *part.* *Slit* and *Slitted*. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slît, *s.* A long cut or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slîve, } *v. a.* To split, to divide

To SLIVER, slî'vûr, } longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slî'vûr, *s.* A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slòts, *s.* Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slòb'bûr, *s.* Slaver.

SLOE, slò, *s.* The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slòòp, *s.* A small ship.

SLOP, slòp, *s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slòp, *s.* (Generally used in the plural.) Trowsers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slòpe, *a.* Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slòpe, *s.* An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity. [lariy.

SLOPE, slòpe, *ad.* Obliquely, not perpendicular.

To SLOPE, slòpe, *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slòpe, *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slòpe'nès, *s.* Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slòpe'wîze, *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slòp'pîng-lè, *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slòp'pè, *a.* Miry and wet.

SLOT, slòt, *s.* The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slòth, *s.* Laziness, sluggishness, idleness, an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slòth'fûl, *a.* Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slòth'fûl-è, *ad.* With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slòth'fûl-nès, *s.* Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

tube, túb, búll . . . oil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

SLOUCH, slóútsh, *s.* A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH, slóútsh, *v. n.* To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slúv'vén, *s.* A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slúv'vén-lè-nès, *s.* Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slúv'vén-lè, *a.* Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slúv'vén-lè, *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner. [neatness.]

SLOVENRY, slúv'vén-rè, *s.* Dirtiness, want of

SLOUGH, slóú, *s.* A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, slóú, *s.* The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slóú'è, *a.* Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slò, *a.* Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, slò. In Composition, is an adverb. Slowly. [Not in use.]

To SLOW, slò, *v. a.* To delay, to procrastinate.

SLOWLY, slò'lè, *ad.* Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, slò'nès, *s.* Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness, deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination. [viper.]

SLOWWORM, slò'wúrm, *s.* A blind worm, a small

To SLUBBER, slúb'búr, *v. a.* To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slúb-búr-dè-gúl'yún, *s.* A sorry wretch. A low word.

SLUDGE, slúdje, *s.* Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slúg, *s.* An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, slúg'gúrd, *s.* An inactive, lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDISE, slúg'gúr-díze, *v. a.* To make idle, to make dronish.

SLUGGISH, slúg'gísh, *a.* Lazy, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slúg'gísh-lè, *ad.* Lazily, idly, slowly. [ness, idleness.]

SLUGGISHNESS, slúg'gísh-nès, *s.* Sloth, laziness.

SLUICE, slú'sè, *s.* A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slú'sè, *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slú'sè, *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slúm'búr, *v. n.* To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLUMBER, slúm'búr, *s.* Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLUMBEROUS, slúm'búr-ús, } *a.* Soporiferous,

SLUMBERY, slúm'búr-è, } causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, slúng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Sling*.

SLUNK, slúngk. The *pret.* and *part.* *Slink*.

To SLUR, slúr, *v. a.* To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slúr, *s.* Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slút, *s.* A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slút'túr-è, *s.* The qualities or practice of a slut.

SLUTTISH, slút'tísh, *a.* Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, slút'tísh-lè, *ad.* In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slút'tísh-nès, *s.* The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, slí, *a.* Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, slí'lè, *ad.* With secret artifice, insidiously.

*To SMACK, smák, *v. n.* To be tintured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.*

*To SMACK, smák, *v. a.* To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.*

SMACK, smák, *s.* Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smáll, *a.* Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as, Small beer; not strong, weak.

SMALL, smáll, *s.* The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smáll'kòle, *s.* Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smáll'kráft, *s.* A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smáll-pòks', *s.* An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smáll'nès, *s.* Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smáll'lè, *ad.* In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smá-rág'dín, *a.* Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smárt, *s.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

To SMART, smárt, *v. n.* To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smárt, *a.* Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smárt, *s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. [sharply, briskly.]

SMARTLY, smárt'lè, *ad.* After a smart manner,

SMARTNESS, smárt'nès, *s.* The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour; liveliness, briskness, wittiness. [a bird.]

SMATCH, smatch, *s.* Taste, tincture, twang.

To SMATTER, smát'túr, *v. n.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly. [knowledge.]

SMATTER, smát'túr, *s.* Superficial or slight

SMATTERER, smát'túr-úr, *s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, smèer, *v. a.* To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mét. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

SMEARY, smēer'ē, *a.* Dauby, adhesive.
To SMELL, smēll, *v. a.* To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.
To SMELL, smēll, *v. n.* To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.
SMELL, smēll, *s.* Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.
SMELLER, smēl'lār, *s.* He who smells.
SMELLFEAST, smēll'fēste, *s.* A parasite, one who haunts good tables. [*Smell.*]
SMELT, smēlt, *The pret. and part. pass. of SMELT*, smēlt, *s.* A small sea fish.
To SMELT, smēlt, *v. a.* To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.
SMELTER, smēlt'ār, *s.* One who melts ore.
To SMERK, smēr'k, *v. a.* To smile wantonly.
SMERKY, or **SMIRKY**, smēr'k'ē, *a.* Nice, smart, jaunty.
SMERLIN, smēr'līn, *s.* A fish.
SMICKET, smīk'kīt, *s.* The under garment of a woman.
To SMILE, smīle, *v. n.* To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious. [*ness.*]
SMILE, smīle, *s.* A look of pleasure, or kindness.
SMILINGLY, smī'ling-lē, *ad.* With a look of pleasure. [*to soil.*]
To SMIRCH, smērtsh, *v. a.* To cloud, to dusk.
To SMIRK, smēr'k, *v. n.* To assume an affected vivacity of countenance.
SMIT, smīt. *The part. pass. of Smite.*
To SMITE, smīte, *v. a.* Pret. *Smote*. Part. pass. *Smit*, *Smitten*. To strike, to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten, to affect with any passion.
To SMITE, smīte, *v. n.* To strike, to collide.
SMITER, smī'tūr, *s.* He who smites.
SMITH, smīth, *s.* One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.
SMITHCRAFT, smīth'krāft, *s.* The art of a smith.
SMITHERY, smīth'ūr-ē, *s.* The shop of a smith.
SMITHY, smīth'ē, *s.* The workshop of a smith.
SMITTEN, smīt'tn. *The part. pass. of Smite.*
SMOCK, smōk, *s.* The under garment of a woman, a shift. [*enly.*]
SMOCKFACED, smōk'fāste, *a.* Palefaced, maid-
SMOKE, smōke, *s.* The visible effluvium or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.
To SMOKE, smōke, *v. n.* To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.
To SMOKE, smōke, *v. a.* To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.
SMOKER, smō'kūr, *s.* One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.
SMOKELESS, smōke'lēs, *a.* Having no smoke.
SMOKY, smō'kē, *a.* Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.
SMOOTH, smōōTH, *a.* Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft-mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smōōTH, *v. a.* To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruction; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments. [*having a soft air.*]
SMOOTHFACED, smōōTH'fāste, *a.* Mildlooking.
SMOOTHLY, smōōTH'lē, *ad.* Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.
SMOOTHNESS, smōōTH'nēs, *s.* Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.
SMOTE, smōte. *The pret. of Smite.*
To SMOTHER, smūTH'ūr, *v. a.* To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress. [*smoke, thick dust.*]
SMOTHER, smūTH'ūr, *s.* A state of suppression;
To SMOTHER, smūTH'ūr, *v. n.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.
SMOULDERING, smōl'dūr-ing, } *a.* Burning
SMOULDRY, smōl'drē, }
 and smoking without vent.
SMUG, smūg, *a.* Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.
To SMUGGLE, smūg'gl, *v. a.* To import or export goods without payment of the customs.
SMUGGLER, smūg'gl-ūr, *s.* A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
SMUGLY, smūg'lē, *ad.* Neatly, sprucely.
SMUGNESS, smūg'nēs, *s.* Spruceness, neatness.
SMUT, smūt, *s.* A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.
To SMUT, smūt, *v. a.* To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.
To SMUT, smūt, *v. n.* To gather must.
To SMUTCH, smūtsh, *v. a.* To black with smoke.
SMUTTILY, smūt'tē-lē, *ad.* Blackly, smokily; obscenely. [*obsceneness.*]
SMUTTINESS, smūt'tē-nēs, *s.* Soil from smoke;
SMUTTY, smūt'tē, *a.* Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.
SNACK, snāk, *s.* A share, a part taken by compact.
SNAFFLE, snāf'fl, *s.* A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.
To SNAFFLE, snāf'fl, *v. a.* To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.
SNAG, snāg, *s.* A jag, or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.
SNAGGED, snāg'gēd, } *a.* Full of snags, full
SNAGGY, snāg'gē, } of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
SNAIL, snāle, *s.* A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of the snail.
SNAKE, snāke, *s.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.
SNAKEROOT, snāke'īōōt, *s.* A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
SNAKESHEAD, snāks'hēd, } *s.* Plants.
SNAKEWEED, snāke'wēd, }
SNAKEWOOD, snāke'wūd, *s.* A kind of wood used in medicine.

tube, tub, tûll . . . ôll . . . pôund . . . thin. THIS.

SNAKY, snâ'kè, *a.* Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

To SNAP, snâp, *v. a.* To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

To SNAP, snâp, *v. n.* To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, snâp, *s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion, a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snâp'drag'ûn, *s.* A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snâp'pûr, *s.* One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snâp'pîsh, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply. [tartly.

SNAPPISHLY, snâp'pîsh-lè, *ad.* Peevishly,

SNAPPISHNESS, snâp'pîsh-nès, *s.* Peevishness, tartness. [See *Knapsack*.

SNAPSACK, snâp'sâk, *s.* A soldier's bag.—

SNARE, snâre, *s.* Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To SNARE, snâre, *v. a.* To entrap, to entangle.

To SNARL, snârl, *v. n.* To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, snâr'lûr, *s.* One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snâ're, *a.* Entangling, insidious.

To SNATCH, snâtsh, *v. a.* To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

SNATCH, snâtsh, *s.* A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

SNATCHER, snâtsh'ûr, *s.* One who snatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snâtsh'îng-lè, *ad.* Hastily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, snêke, *v. n.* To creep sily, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, snê'kûr, *s.* A small bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, snê'kîng, *part. a.* Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snê'kîng-lè, *ad.* Meanly, servilely.

SNEAKUP, snê'kûp, *s.* A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

To SNEAP, snêpe, *v. a.* To reprimand; to check; to nip. Not in use.

To SNEER, snêre, *v. a.* To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, snêre, *s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To SNEEZE, snêeze, *v. n.* To emit wind audibly by the nose. [by the nose.

SNEEZE, snêeze, *s.* Emission of wind audibly

SNEEZEWORD, snêez'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

SNET, snèt, *s.* The fat of a deer.

SNICK-AND-SNEE, snîk'ând-snêe', *s.* A combat with knives. [by the nose.

To SNIFF, snîf, *v. n.* To draw breath audibly

To SNIP, snîp, *v. a.* To cut at once with scissors. [small shred.

SNIP, snîp, *s.* A single cut with scissors; a

SNIFE, snîpe, *s.* A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, snîp'pûr, *s.* One who snips.

SNIPPET, snîp'pît, *s.* A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snîp'snâp, *s.* Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, snîv'vl, *s.* Snot, the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL, snîv'vl, *v. n.* To run at the nose; to cry as children. [lamerter

SNIVELLER, snîv'vl-ûr, *s.* A weeper, a weak

To SNORE, snôre, *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNORE, snôre, *s.* Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

To SNORT, snôrt, *v. n.* To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, snôt, *s.* The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snôt'tè, *a.* Full of snot.

SNOUT, snôût, *s.* The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nose or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snôût'éd, *a.* Having a snout.

SNOW, snô, *s.* The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, snô, *v. n.* To have snow fall.

To SNOW, snô, *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snô'bâll, *s.* A round lump of congealed snow. [ed; very cold liquor.

SNOWEROTH, snô'brôth, *s.* Snow half melt-

SNOWDROP, snô'drôp, *s.* An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snô'hwîte, *a.* White as snow.

SNOWY, snô'è, *a.* White like snow; abounding like snow. [mand; to nip.

To SNUB, snûb, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand.

SNUFF, snûf, *s.* The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To SNUFF, snûf, *v. a.* To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, snûf, *v. n.* To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snûf'bôks, *s.* The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snûf'fûrz, *s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, snûf'fl, *v. n.* To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

To SNUG, snûg, *v. n.* To lie close.

SNUG, snûg, *a.* Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; sily or insidiously close. [lie warm.

To SNUGGLE, snûg'gl, *v. n.* To lie close, to

SO, sô, *ad.* In like manner; it answers to *As* either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *As*; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; *So so*, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss or well; *So then*, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, sôke, *v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

To SOAK, sôke, *v. a.* To macerate in any

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pîne pîn . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt . . .

- moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.
- SOAP**, sôpe, *s.* A substance used in washing.
- SOAPBOILER**, sôpe'bôil-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make soap. [pion.]
- SOAPWORT**, sôpe'wûrt, *s.* A species of cam-
- To SOAR**, sôre, *v. n.* To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high
- SOAR**, sôre, *s.* Towering flight.
- To SOB**, sôb, *v. n.* To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.
- SOB**, sôb, *s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
- SOBER**, sô'bûr, *a.* Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular calm, free from inordinate passion; serious solemn, grave.
- To SOBER**, sô'bûr, *v. a.* To make sober.
- SOBERLY**, sô'bûr-lê, *ad.* Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.
- SOBERNESS**, sô'bûr-nês, *s.* Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.
- SOBRIETY**, sô-brl'ê-t', *s.* Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.
- SOCAGE**, sôk'kâdje, *s.* A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.
- SOCIABILITY**, sô-shê-â-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Natural tendency to be sociable.
- SOCIABLE**, sô'shê-â-bl, *a.* Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest friendly, familiar; inclined to company.
- SOCIABLE**, sô'shê-â-bl, *s.* A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.
- SOCIABLENESS**, sô'shê-â-bl-nês, *s.* Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship. [companion.]
- SOCIABLY**, sô'shê-â-blê, *ad.* Conversibly, as a
- SOCIAL**, sô'shâl, *a.* Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gayety; consisting in union or converse with another. [being social.]
- SOCIALNESS**, sô'shâl-nês, *s.* The quality of
- SOCIETY**, sô-sl'ê-tê, *s.* Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.
- SOCINIAN**, sô-sîn'ê-ân, *s.* One who adopts the tenets of Socinus.
- SOCK**, sôk, *s.* Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.
- SOCKET**, sôk'kît, *s.* Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.
- SOCLE**, sô'kl, *s.* With Architects, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.
- SOD**, sôd, *s.* A turf, a clod.
- SODALITY**, sô-dâl'ê-tê, *s.* A fellowship, a fraternity. [Boiled, seethed.]
- SODDEN** sôd'dn. The *part. pass.* of *Seethe*
- To SODER**, sôd'dûr, *v. a.* To cement with some metallick matter. [Solder.]
- SODER**, sôd'dûr, *s.* Metallick cement.—See
- SOEVER**, sô-êv'ûr, *ad.* A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever* *howsoever*. [and ends.]
- SOFA**, sô'fâ, *s.* A long stuffed seat with back
- SOFT**, sôft, *a.* Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.
- SOFT**, sôft, *interj.* Hold, stop, not so fast!
- To SOFTEN**, sôft'n, *v. a.* To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.
- To SOFTEN**, sôft'n, *v. n.* To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
- SOFTLY**, sôft'lê, *ad.* Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.
- SOFTENER**, sôft'n-ûr, *s.* That which makes soft; one who palliates.
- SOFTNESS**, sôft'nês, *s.* Quality contrary to hardness; mildness, gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.
- SOHO**, sô-hô', *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.
- To SOIL**, sôil, *v. a.* To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.
- SOIL**, sôil, *s.* Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.
- SOILINESS**, sôil'ê-nês, *s.* Stain, foulness.
- SOILURE**, sôil'yûre, *s.* Stain, pollution. Not in use.
- To SOJOURN**, sô'jûrn, *v. n.* To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.
- SOJOURN**, sô'jûrn, *s.* A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.
- SOJOURNER**, sô'jûrn-ûr, *s.* A temporary dweller. [to amuse.]
- To SOLACE**, sôl'lâs, *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer
- To SOLACE**, sôl'lâs, *v. n.* To take comfort.
- SOLACE**, sôl'lâs, *s.* Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.
- SOLAR**, sô'lâr, } *a.* Being of the sun; be-
- SOLARY**, sô'lâr-ê, } long to the sun; measured by the sun.
- SOLD**, sôld. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Sell*.
- SOLD**, sôld, *s.* Military pay, warlike entertainment.
- SOLDAN**, sôl'dân, *s.* The emperor of the Turks.
- To SOLDER**, sôl'dûr, *v. a.* To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.
- SOLDER**, sôl'dûr, *s.* Metallick cement.
- SOLDERER**, sôl'dûr-ûr, *s.* One who solders or mends.
- SOLDIER**, sôl'jûr, *s.* A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
- SOLDIERLIKE**, sôl'jûr-lîke, } *a.* Martial, mi-
- SOLDIERLY**, sôl'jûr-lê, } litary, becoming a soldier.
- SOLDIERSHIP**, sôl'jûr-shîp, *s.* Military cha-

tàbe, tǎb, bǎll . . . ðǎll . . . pǎund . . . thín, THís.

racter, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sǒl'júr-é, *s.* Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiery, martial skill

SOLE, sǒle, *s.* The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of seafish.

To SOLE, sǒle, *v. a.* To furnish with soles, as, to Sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, sǒle, *a.* Single, only; in Law, not married. [word to another.

SOLECISM, sǒl'è-sǐzm, *s.* Unfitness of one SOLELY, sǒl'è-lé, *ad.* Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sǒl'ém, *a.* Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, sǒl'lém-nés, *s.* Ceremony or SOLEMNITY, sǒ-lém'né-té, *s.* Ceremony or

rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sǒl-lém-né-zǎ'shǔn, *s.* The act of solemnizing.

To SOLEMNIZE, sǒl'lém-nlze, *v. a.* To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sǒl'lém-lé, *ad.* With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, sǒ-lís'sít, *v. a.* To importune, to entreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb to disquiet.

SOLICITATION, sǒ-lís-é-tǎ'shǔn, *s.* Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement

SOLICITOR, sǒ-lís'ít-úr, *s.* One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. [ful, concerned.

SOLICITOUS, sǒ-lís'sít-ús, *a.* Anxious, care-SOLICITOUSLY, sǒ-lís'sít-ús-lé, *ad.* Anxiously; carefully. [fulness.

SOLICITUDE, sǒ-lís'sé-tǎde, *s.* Anxiety, care-SOLICITRESS, sǒ-lís'ít-trés, *s.* A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sǒl'id, *a.* Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial; grave, profound.

SOLID, sǒl'id, *s.* In Physick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sǒ-líd'è-té, *s.* Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sǒl'id-lé, *ad.* Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sǒl'id-nés, *s.* Firmness, density.

SOLILOQUY, sǒ-líl'lò-kwè, *s.* A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLITAIRE, sǒl-lé-tǎre', *s.* A recluse, a hermit, an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sǒl'lé-tǎ-ré-lé, *ad.* In solitude, without company.

SOLITARINESS, sǒl'lé-tǎ-ré-nés, *s.* Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sǒl'lé-tǎ-ré, *a.* Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITARY, sǒl'lé-tǎ-ré, *s.* One that lives alone, a hermit.

SOLITUDE, sǒl'lé-tǎde, *s.* Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.

SOLO, sǒ'lò, *s.* A tune played on a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, sǒl'stís, *s.* The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL, sǒl-stísh'ál, *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLUBLE, sǒl'ù-bl, *a.* Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sǒl'ù-bl'è-té, *s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

To SOLVE, sǒlv, *v. a.* To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sǒl'ven-sé, *s.* Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sǒl'vent, *a.* Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted

SOLVIBLE, sǒl've-bl, *a.* Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sǒ-lünd-gǒose', *s.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

SOLUTION, sǒ-lù'shǔn, *s.* Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sǒl'ù-tív, *a.* Laxative, causing relaxation.

SOME, sǔm, *a.* More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sǔm'bǒd-é, *s.* One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMERSET, sǔm'mǎr-sét, *s.* (Corrupted from *somersault*; from *sommer*, a beam; and *sault*, French, a leap.) A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sǔm'hǒu, *ad.* One way or other.

SOMETHING, sǔm'thǐng, *s.* A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great

SOMETHING, sǔm'thǐng, *ad.* In some degree.

SOMETIME, sǔm'tlme, *ad.* Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sǔm'tlmz, *ad.* Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sǔm'hwót, *s.* Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less, part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sǔm'hwót, *ad.* In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sǔm'hwǎre, *ad.* In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sǔm'hwlle, *s.* Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sǒm-ní'fèr-ús, *a.* Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, sǒm-ní'fík, *a.* Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sǒm'nó-lén-sé, *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sǔn, *s.* A male child correlative to

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . pîne, pîn . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

father or mother; descendant, however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sùn'în-lâw, *s.* One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sùn'shîp, *s.* Filiation, the state of being a son.

SONATA, sô-nâ'tâ, *s.* A musical composition for instruments only.

SONG, sông, *s.* Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sông'îsh, *a.* Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sông'stûr, *s.* A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sông'strês, *s.* A female singer.

SONNET, sôn'nêt, *s.* A small poem.

SONNETTEER, sôn-nêt-teèr', *s.* A small poet, in contempt. [bringing sound.

SONIFEROUS, sô-nîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* Giving or

SONORIFICK, sôn-ô-rîf'fîk, *a.* Producing sound

SONOROUS, sô-nô'rûs, *a.* Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, of magnificent sound.

SONOROUSLY, sô-nô'rûs-lê, *ad.* With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sô-nô'rûs-nês, *s.* The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sôôn, *ad.* Before long time be past, shortly after any thing assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sôöp'bêr-rê, *s.* A plant.

SOOT, sôôt, *s.* Condensed or imbodied smoke.

SOOTED, sôôt'êd, *a.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sôôt'têr-kîn, *s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sôôth, *s.* Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sôôth, *a.* Pleasing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sôôth, *v. a.* To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sôôth'ûr, *s.* A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments. [foretell.

To SOOTHSAY, sôôth'sâ, *v. n.* To predict, to

SOOTHSAYER, sôôth'sâ-ûr, *s.* A foreteller, a prognosticator. [sooty.

SOOTINESS, sôôt'ê-nês, *s.* The quality of being

SOOTY, sôôt'tê, *a.* Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.

SOP, sôp, *s.* Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sôp, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sôpe. — See Soap.

SOPH, sôf, *s.* A young man who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, sô'fê, *s.* The emperor of Persia.

SOPHISM, sôf'fîzm, *s.* A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sôf'fîst, *s.* A professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER, sôf'fîs-tûr, *s.* A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sô-fîs'tê-kâl, *a.* Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sô-fîs'tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* With fallacious subtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sô-fîs'tê-kâte, *v. a.* To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sô-fîs'tê-kâte, *part. a.* Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sô-fîs-tê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Adulteration, not genuineness.

SOPHISTICATOR, sô-fîs'tê-kâ-tûr, *s.* Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sôf'fîs-trê, *s.* Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sôp-ô-rîf'ûr-ûs, *a.* Productive of sleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sôp-ô-rîf'ûr-ûs-nês, *s.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sôp-ô-rîf'fîk, *a.* Causing sleep, opiate. [servicetree.

SORBS, sôrbz, *s.* The berries of the sort or

SORCERER, sôr'sêr-ûr, *s.* A conjuror, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sôr'sêr-ês, *s.* A female magician, an enchantress.

SORCERY, sôr'sêr-ê, *s.* Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sôrd, *s.* Turf, grassy ground. — See Sod.

SORDID, sôr'dîd, *a.* Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sôr'dîd-lê, *ad.* Meanly, poorly, covetously.

SORDIDNESS, sôr'dîd-nês, *s.* Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

SORDINE, sôr-dê'n', *s.* A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SORE, sôre, *s.* A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sôre, *a.* Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement. [vehemence.

SORE, sôre, *ad.* With painful or dangerous

SOREL, sô'rîl, *s.* The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sôre'lê, *ad.* With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sôre'nês, *s.* Tenderness of a hurt.

SORITES, sô-rl'tez, *s.* An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, sô-rôr-rê-sîde, *s.* The murder of a sister.

SORREL, sôr'rîl, *s.* A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORRILY, sôr'rê-lê, *ad.* Meanly, despicably, wretchedly. [cableness.

SORRINESS, sôr'rê-nês, *s.* Meanness, despi-

SORROW, sôr'rô, *s.* Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

To SORROW, sôr'rô, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sôr'ôde, *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.

SORROWFUL, sôr'rô-fûl, *a.* Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sôr'rê, *a.* Grieved for something past, vile, worthless, vexatious.

SORT, sôrt, *s.* A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of and quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In the last sense out of use.

tube, tûb, bûll . . . ôil . . . pûnd . . . thin, THIS.

To SORT, sôrt, *v. a.* To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion: to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select.

To SORT, sôrt, *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sôr'tânse, *s.* Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

SORTILEGE, sôr'tè-lédje, *s.* The act of drawing lots. [lots.

SORTITION, sôr-tîsh'ân, *s.* The act of casting

SORTMENT, sôrt'mént, *s.* The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, sôs, *v. n.* To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sôt, *s.* A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

To SOT, sôt, *v. a.* To stupify, to besot.

To SOT, sôt, *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SOTTISH, sôt'tîsh, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sôt'tîsh-lè, *ad.* Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sôt'tîsh-nès, *s.* Dulness, stupidity, insensibility. [Bohea tea.

SOUCHONG, sôû-tshông', *s.* The finest sort of

SOVEREIGN, sôv'êr-în, *a.* Supreme in power, having no superiour; supremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sôv'êr-în, *s.* Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sôv'êr-în-lè, *ad.* Supremely, in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sôv'êr-în-tè, *s.* Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sâwt. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Seek*.

SOUL, sôle, *s.* The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sôld, *a.* Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sôle'lès, *a.* Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, sôund, *a.* Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty, valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sôund, *ad.* Soundly, heartily, completely, fast. [be sounded.

SOUND, sôund, *s.* A shallow sea, such as may

SOUND, sôund, *s.* A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To SOUND, sôund, *v. a.* To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To SOUND, sôund, *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.

SOUND, sôund, *s.* Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

To SOUND, sôund, *v. n.* To make a noise, to emit a noise, to exhibit by likeness of sound.

To SOUND, sôund, *v. a.* To cause to make a noise, to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, sôund'bôrd, *s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs.

SOUNDING, sôund'îng, *a.* Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, sôund'îng-bôrd *s.* The

canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, sôund'lè, *ad.* Healthily, heartily; lustily; stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, sôund'nès, *s.* Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity. [the table.

SOUP, sôop, *s.* Strong decoction of flesh for

SOUR, sôûr, *a.* Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful-expressing discontent.

SOUR, sôûr, *s.* Acid substance.

To SOUR, sôûr, *v. a.* To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To SOUR, sôûr, *v. n.* To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

SOURCE, sôrse, *s.* Spring, fountainhead; original, first producer.

SOURISH, sôûr'îsh, *a.* Somewhat sour.

SOURLY, sôûr'lè, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, sôûr'nès, *s.* Acidity, austereness of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

SOUS, sôûse, or sôô, *s.* A small denomination of French money.

SOUSE, sôûse, *s.* Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

To SOUSE, sôûse, *v. n.* To fall as a bird on its prey.

To SOUSE, sôûse, *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

SOUSE, sôûse, *ad.* With sudden violence. A low word. [cavern in the ground.

SOUTERRAIN, sôô-têr-râne', *s.* A grotto or

SOUTH, sôûth, *s.* The part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.

SOUTH, sôûth, *a.* Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, sôûth, *ad.* Towards the south, from the south. [south.

SOUTHING, sôûth'îng, *a.* Going towards the

SOUTHEAST, sôûth-êést', *s.* The point between the east and south.

SOUTHERLY, sôûth'ûr-lè, or sôûth'ûr-lè, *a.*

Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

SOUTHERN, sôûth'ûrn, or sôûth'ûrn, *a.* Be-

longing to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, sôûth'ûrn-wûd, *s.* A plant.

SOUTHMOST, sôûth'môst, *a.* Farthest towards the south.

SOUTHSAY, sôûth'sâ, *s.* Prediction; properly *Soothsay*.

To SOUTHSAY, sôûth'sâ, *v. n.* To predict.— See *Soothsay*.

SOUTHSAYER, sôûth'sâ-ûr, *s.* A predictor; properly *Soothsayer*.

SOUTHWARD, sôûth'wârd, or sôûth'ûrd, *ad.* Towards the south.

SOUTHWEST, sôûth-wêst', *s.* Point between the south and west.

SOW, sôû, *s.* A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede

To SOW, sô, *v. n.* To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

- To SOW**, sô, *v. a.* Part. pass. *Sown.* To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.
- To SOW**, sô, *v. a.* (From *suo*, Latin.) Part. pass. *Sowed.* To join by needlework.
- To SOWCE**, sôuse, *v. a.* To throw into the water.
- SOWER**, sô'ûr, *s.* He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.
- SOWINS**, sôû'inz, *s.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. [Obsolete.]
- To SOWL**, sôûl, *v. a.* To pull by the ears.
- SOWN**, sône, *s.* The part. of *To Sow*.
- SOWTHISTLE**, sôû'this-sl, *s.* A weed.
- SPACE**, spâse, *s.* Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.
- SPACIOUS**, spâ'shûs, *a.* Wide, extensive, roomy. [wide extension.]
- SPACIOUSNESS**, spâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Roominess.
- SPADDLE**, spâd'dl, *s.* A little spade.
- SPADE**, spâde, *s.* The instrument of digging; a suit of cards. [ombre and quadrille.]
- SPADILLE**, spâ-dîl', *s.* The ace of spades at
- SPAKE**, spâke, *s.* The old pret. of *Speak*.
- SPALT**, spâlt, *s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.
- SPAN**, spân, *s.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.
- To SPAN**, spân, *v. a.* To measure by the hand extended; to measure.
- SPANCOUNTER**, spân'kôûn-tûr, } *s.* A play
- SPANFARTHING**, spân'fâr-THING, } at which money is thrown within a span or mark.
- SPANGLE**, spâng'gl, *s.* A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.
- To SPANGLE**, spâng'gl, *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.
- SPANIEL**, spân'yêl, *s.* A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.
- To SPANK**, spângk, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand.
- SPANKER**, spângk'ûr, *s.* A small coin.
- SPAR**, spâr, *s.* Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.
- To SPAR**, spâr, *v. n.* To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes. [Obsolete.]
- To SPAR**, spâr, *v. a.* To shut, to close, to bar.
- To SPARE**, spâre, *v. a.* To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without; to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.
- To SPARE**, spâre, *v. n.* To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.
- SPARE**, spâre, *a.* Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.
- SPARER**, spâr'ûr, *s.* One who avoids expense.
- SPARERIB**, spâre'rîb, *s.* Some part cut off from the ribs.
- SPARGEFACTION**, spâr-jê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of sprinkling. [monious.]
- SPARING**, spâ'ring, *a.* Scarce; scanty; parsi-
- SPARINGLY**, spâ'ring-lê, *ad.* Frugally; parsimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.
- SPARK**, spârk, *s.* A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man. [fire, to sparkle.]
- To SPARK**, spârk, *v. n.* To emit particles of
- SPARKFUL**, spârk'fûl, *a.* Lively, brisk, airy.
- SPARKISH**, spârk'îsh, *a.* Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.
- SPARKLE**, spâr'kl, *s.* A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.
- To SPARKLE**, spâr'kl, *v. n.* To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.
- SPARKLINGLY**, spârk'ling-lê, *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre. [and twinkling lustre.]
- SPARKLINGNESS**, spârk'ling-nês, *s.* Vivid
- SPARROW**, spâr'rô, *s.* A small bird.
- SPARROWHAWK**, spâr'rô-hâwk, *s.* A small species of hawk, the falco nisus.
- SPARROWGRASS**, spâr'rô-grâs, *s.* Corrupted from *Asparagus*, which see.
- SPARRY**, spâr'rê, *a.* Consisting of spar.
- SPASM**, spâzm, *s.* Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.
- SPASMODICK**, spâz-môd'îk, *a.* Convulsive.
- SPAT**, spât, *s.* The pret. of *Spit*. Obsolete.
- To SPATiate**, spâ'shê-âte, *v. n.* To rove, to range, to ramble at large.
- To SPATTER**, spât'tûr, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.
- To SPATTER**, spât'tûr, *v. n.* To spit, to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.
- SPATTERDASHES**, spât'tûr-dâsh-îz, *s.* Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
- SPATTLING-POPPY**, spât'ling-pôp'pê, *s.* White behen, a plant.
- SPATULA**, spât'tsh-lâ, *s.* A spatula, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or in stirring medicines.
- SPAVIN**, spâv'în, *s.* This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.
- SPAW**, spâw, *s.* A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.
- To SPAWL**, spâwl, *v. n.* To throw moisture out of the mouth. [from the mouth.]
- SPAWL**, spâwl, *s.* Spittle, moisture ejected
- SPAWN**, spâwn, *s.* The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.
- To SPAWN**, spâwn, *v. a.* To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.
- To SPAWN**, spâwn, *v. n.* To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.
- SPAWNER**, spâwn'ûr, *s.* The female fish.
- To SPAY**, spâ, *v. a.* To castrate female animals
- To SPEAK**, spêke, *v. n.* Pret. *Spake* or *Spoke*; part. pass. *Spoken.* To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words, to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To speak with, to address, to converse with.
- To SPEAK**, spêke, *v. a.* To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.
- SPEAKABLE**, spê'kâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

tàbe, táb, búll . . . òil . . . pòund . . . t/hín, THIs.

SPEAKER, spék'kúr, *s.* One who speaks; one who speaks in any particular manner; one who celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spék'king-trúmp'ít, *s.* Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spère, *s.* A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To SPEAR, spère, *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spère, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spère'grás, *s.* Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spère'mán, *s.* One who uses a lance in fight. [of mint.

SPEARMINT, spère'mínt, *s.* A plant, a species

SPEARWORT, spère'wúrt, *s.* An herb.

SPECIAL, spësh'ál, *a.* Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spësh'ál-è, *ad.* Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spësh'ál-tè, *s.*

SPECIALITY, spësh-è-ál-è-tè, *s.* Particularity

SPECIES, spè'shèz, *s.* A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spè-síff'ík, *s.* A specific medicine.

SPECIFICAL, spè-síff'è-kál, *a.* That which

SPECIFICK, spè-síff'ík, *s.* makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spè-síff'è-kál-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFICATE, spè-síff'è-káte, *v. a.* To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spès-sè-fè-ká'shún, *s.* Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, spès'sè-fl, *v. a.* To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spès'sè-mén, *s.* A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spè'shús, *a.* Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right. [pearance.

SPECIOUSLY, spè'shús-lè, *ad.* With fair ap-

SPECK, spék, *s.* A small discoloration, a spot.

To SPECK, spék, *v. a.* To spot, to stain in drops. [spot.

SPECKLE, spék'kl, *s.* Small speck, little

To SPECKLE, spék'kl, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spék'tá-kl, *s.* A show, a gazing-stock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight. [spectacles.

SPECTACLED, spék'tá-kld, *a.* Furnished with

SPECTATOR, spék-tá'túr, *s.* A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, spék-tá'túr-shíp, *s.* Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spék'túr, *s.* Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spék'trúm, *s.* An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spék'kú-lár, *a.* Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECULATE, spék'kú-láte, *v. n.* To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, spék'kú-láte, *v. a.* To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spék-ù-lá'shún, *s.* Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spék'kú-lá-tív, *a.* Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, spék'kú-lá-tív-lè, *ad.* Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spék'kú-lá-túr, *s.* One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher. [speculation.

SPECULATORY, spék'kú-lá-túr-è, *a.* Exercising

SPECULUM, spék'kú-lúm, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass. [Speed.

SPED, spéd, *s.* The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

SPEECH, spèetsh, *s.* The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spèetsh'lès, *a.* Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spèéd, *v. n.* *Pret.* and *part. pass.* *Speed* and *Speeded.* To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spèéd, *v. a.* To despatch in haste; to despatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPEED, spèéd, *s.* Quickness, celerity, haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, spèéd'è-lè, *ad.* With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spèéd'è-nès, *s.* The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spèéd'wèll, *s.* A plant.

SPEEDY, spèéd'è, *a.* Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

SPELL, spèll, *s.* A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, spèll, *v. a.* To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm. [ters; to read.

To SPELL, spèll, *v. n.* To form words of let-

SPELTER, spèlt'úr, *s.* The semimetal zinc.

To SPEND, spénd, *v. a.* To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expense, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

To SPEND, spénd, *v. n.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, spénd'úr, *s.* One who spends; a prodigal, a lavisher.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē mēt. . . . plne, pin. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

SPENDTHRIFT, spēnd'thrift, *s.* A prodigal, a lavish. [species is continued.]
SPERM, spērm, *s.* Seed, that by which the
SPERMACEI, spēr-mā-sē'tē, *s.* (Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity.) A kind of suet made by melting and purifying the brain of the spermaceti whale.
SPERMATICAL, spēr-māt'tē-kāi, } *a.* Seminal,
SPERMATICK, spēr-māt'tik, } consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm. [seed.]
SPERMATIZE, spēr'mā-tize, *v. n.* To yield
SPERMATOCELE, spēr-māt'tō-sēle, *s.* A rupture, occasioned by the contraction of the seminal vessels.
To SPERSE, spērse, *v. a.* To disperse, to scatter
To SPET, spēt, *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.
To SPEW, spū, *v. a.* To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing. [stomach.]
To SPEW, spū, *v. n.* To vomit, to ease the
To SPHACELATE, sfās-sē-lāte, *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. [tification.]
SPHACELUS, sfās'sē-lūs, *s.* A gangrene, a mor-
SPHERE, sfēre, *s.* A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.
To SPHERE, sfēre, *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.
SPHERICAL, sfēr'rē-kāl, } *a.* Round, orbicu-
SPHERICK, sfēr'rik, } lar, globular; pla-
 netary, relating to the orbs of the planets.
SPHERICALLY, sfēr'rē-kāl-ē, *ad.* In form of a sphere.
SPHERICALNESS, sfēr'rē-kāl-nēs, } *s.* Round-
SPHERICITY, sfē-ris'ē-tē, } ness, rotundity.
SPHEROID, sfēr'roid, *s.* A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
SPHEROIDAL, sfē-rōē'dāl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.
SPHEROIDICAL, sfē-rōē'dē-kāl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.
SPHERULE, sfēr'ule, *s.* A little globe.
SPHINX, sfingks, *s.* The sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.
SPICE, spise, *s.* A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick substance used in sauces; a small quantity.
To SPICE, spise, *v. a.* To reason with spice.
SPICER, spl'sūr, *s.* One who deals in spice.
SPICERY, spl'sūr-ē, *s.* The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.
SPICK-AND-SPAN, spik'and-spān', *a.* Quite new, now first used. [bearwort.]
SPICKNEL, spik'nēl, *s.* The herb baldmony or
SPICY, spl'sē, *a.* Producing spice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of spice. [web for flies.]
SPIDER, spl'dūr, *s.* The animal that spins a
SPIDERWORT, spl'dūr-wūrt, *s.* A plant with a lily-flower composed of six petals.
SPIGNEL, spig'nēl, *s.* A plant.
SPIGOT, spig'ūt, *s.* A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, splke, *s.* An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.
To SPIKE, splke, *v. a.* To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.
SPIKENARD, spike'nārd, *s.* The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.
SPILL, spill, *s.* A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.
To SPILL, spill, *v. a.* To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.
To SPILL, spill, *v. n.* To waste, to be lavish, to be shed, to be lost by being shed.
SPILTH, spilth, *s.* Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.
To SPIN, spīn, *v. a.* Pret. *Spun* or *Span*. Part. *Spun*. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.
To SPIN, spīn, *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.
SPINAGE, spīn'nidje, *s.* A plant.
SPINAL, spl'nāl, *a.* Belonging to the back bone
SPINDLE, spīn'dl, *s.* The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.
SPINDLESHANKED, spīn'dl-shāngkt, *a.* Having small legs. [plant.]
SPINDLETREE, spīn'dl-trēē, *s.* Prickwood, a
SPINE, spine, *s.* The back bone.
SPINEL, spl'nēl, *s.* A precious stone of the corundum species.
SPINET, spīn'nēt, *s.* A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.
SPINIFEROUS, spl-nī'fēr-ūs, *a.* Bearing thorns
SPINNER, spīn'nūr, *s.* One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.
SPINNING-WHEEL, spīn'ning-hwēēl, *s.* The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
SPINOSITY, spl-nōs'sē-tē, *s.* Crabbedness, thorny or briery perplexity.
SPINOUS, spl'nūs, *a.* Thorny, full of thorns.
SPINSTER, spīns'tūr, *s.* A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.
SPINSTRY, spīns'trē, *s.* The work of spinning.
SPINY, spl'nē, *a.* Thorny, briery, perplexed.
SPIRACLE, spīr'ā-kl, *s.* A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.
SPIRAL, spl'rāl, *a.* Curve, winding, circularly involved.
SPIRALLY, spl'rāl-ē, *ad.* In a spiral form.
SPIRE, spīre, *s.* A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost joint. [dically]
To SPIRE, spīre, *v. n.* To shoot up pyrami-
SPIRIT, spl'rīt, *s.* Breath, wind in motion, an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power or energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

tôbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôll . . . pôund . . . thîn, THIS.

To SPIRIT, spîr'îl, *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spîr'îl-êd, *a.* Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spîr'îl-êd-nês, *s.* Disposition or make of mind. [ness, liveliness.

SPIRITFULNESS, spîr'îl-fûl-nês, *s.* Sprightli-

SPIRITLESS, spîr'îl-lêss, *a.* Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITOUS, spîr'îl-ûs, *a.* Refined, advanced near to spirit. [and activity of parts.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spîr'îl-ûs-nês, *s.* Fineness

SPIRITUAL, spîr'îl-tshû-âl, *a.* Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal, mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spîr'îl-tshû-âl-ê-tê, *s.* Immateriality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. [astical body.

SPIRITUALTY, spîr'îl-tshû-âl-tê, *s.* Ecclesi-

SPIRITUALIZATION, spîr'îl-tshû-âl-ê-zâ-shûn, *s.* Act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spîr'îl-tshû-âl-lze, *v. a.* To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, spîr'îl-tshû-âl-lê, *ad.* Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spîr'îl-tshû-ûs, *a.* Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spîr'îl-tshû-ûs-sê-tê, } *s.*

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spîr'îl-tshû-ûs-nês, } The quality of being spirituous.

To SPIRT, spûrt, *v. n.* To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, spûrt, *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRTLE, spûrt'îl, *v. a.* To dissipate.

SPIRY, spl'rê, *a.* Pyramidal, wreathed, curled. [ness.

SPISSITUDE, spîs'sê-tûde, *s.* Grossness, thick-

SPIT, spît, *s.* A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

To SPIT, spît, *v. a.* Pret. *Spat.* Part. pass.

Spit or *Spitted.* To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, spît, *v. n.* To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

SPITAL, spît'tâl, *s.* Corrupted from *Hospital*, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as a *Spital sermon*; or in the proverbial phrase, *Rob not the spital*; or in the name of that district of London called *Spitalfields*.

To SPITCHCOCK, spîtsh'kôk, *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and broil it.

SPITE, splte, *s.* Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, splte, *v. a.* To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, splte'fûl, *a.* Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, splte'fûl-ê, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, splte'fûl-nês, *s.* Malignity, desire of vexing. [put on a spit.

SPITTED, spît têd, *a.* Shot out into length,

SPITTER, spît'tûr, *s.* One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer. [pital.) Not in use.

SPITTLE, spît'tl, *s.* (Corrupted from *Hos-*

SPITTLE, spît'tl, *s.* Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, spît'ven-ûm, *s.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, splâsh, *v. a.* To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splâsh'ê, *a.* Full of dirty water, apt to daub. [ed inward.

SPLAYFOOT, splâ'fûl, *a.* Having the foot turn-

SPLAYMOUTH, splâ'môûth, *s.* Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, splêen, *s.* The milt, one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, splêend, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. [fretful.

SPLEENFUL, splêen'fûl, *a.* Angry, peevish,

SPLEENLESS, splêen'lêss, *a.* Kind, gentle, mild. [plant.

SPLEENWORT, splêen'wûrt, *s.* Miltwaste, a

SPLEENY, splêen'ê, *a.* Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENT, splên'dênt, *a.* Shining, glossy.

SPLendid, splên'dîd, *a.* Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLendidly, splên'dîd-lê, *ad.* Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLendour, splên'dûr, *s.* Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, splên-ê-tîk, *a.* Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLENICK, splên'îk, *a.* Belonging to the spleen. [properly *Spleenish*

SPLENISH, splên'îsh, *a.* Fretful, peevish;

SPLENITIVE, splên-ê-tîv, *a.* Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLent, splênt, *s.* Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICE, splîse, *v. a.* To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splînt, *s.* A thin piece of wood or other matter used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To SPLINTER, splînt'tûr, *v. a.* To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splînt'ûr, *s.* A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splînt'ûr, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, splît, *v. n.* Pret. *Split.* To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, splît, *v. n.* To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, splît'tûr, *s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splût'tûr, *s.* Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

To SPOIL, spôil, *v. a.* To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To SPOIL, spôil, *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mè, mét . . . pine, pîr . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

SPOIL, spôil, *s.* That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.
SPOILER, spôil'ûr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.
SPOILFUL, spôil'fûl, *a.* Wasteful, rapacious.
SPOKE, spôke, *s.* The bar of the wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe.
SPOKE, spôke. The *pret.* of *Speak*.
SPOKEN, *Part. pass.* of *Speak*.
SPOKESMAN, spôks'mân, *s.* One who speaks for another. [plunder.
To **SPOILATE**, spôl'ê-âte, *v. a.* To rob, to
SPOILIATION, spô-lê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of robbery or privation.
SPONDEE, spôn'dê, *s.* A foot in poetry of two long syllables. [of the spine.
SPONDYLE, spôn'dîl, *s.* A vertebre; a joint
SPONGE, spûnje, *s.* A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.
To **SPONGE**, spûnje, *v. a.* To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.
To **SPONGE**, spûnje, *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain a maintenance by mean arts.
SPONGER, spûn'jûr, *s.* One who hangs for a maintenance on others.
SPONGINESS, spûn'jê-nês, *s.* Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.
SPONGIOUS, spûn'jê-ûs, *a.* Full of cavities like a sponge.
SPONGY, spûn'jê, *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.
SPONK, spûngk, *s.* In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.—See *Spunk*.
SPONSAL, spôn'sâl, *a.* Relating to marriage.
SPENSION, spôn'shûn, *s.* The act of becoming surety for another.
SPONSOR, spôn'sûr, *s.* A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another. [ness, accord un-compelled.
SPONTANEITY, spôn-tâ-nê'ê-tê, *s.* Voluntari-
SPONTANEOUS, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs, *a.* Voluntary, acting without compulsion.
SPONTANEOUSLY, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Voluntarily, of its own accord.
SPONTANEOUSNESS, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs-nês, *s.* Voluntariness, accord unforced.
SPOOL, spôol, *s.* A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill. [in use.
To **SPOOM**, spôom, *v. n.* To pass swiftly. Not
SPOON, spôon, *s.* A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.
SPOONBILL, spôon'bîl, *s.* A bird; the end of its bill is broad.
SPOONFUL, spôon'fûl, *s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.
SPOONMEAT, spôon'mête, *s.* Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.
SPOONWORT, spôon'wûrt, *s.* Scurvygrass.
SPORT, spôrt, *s.* Play, diversion, game, frolic, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.
To **SPORT**, spôrt, *v. a.* To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.
To **SPORT**, spôrt, *v. n.* To play, to frolic, to game; to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spôrt'fûl, *a.* Merry, frolicsome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.
SPORTFULLY, spôrt'fûl-ê, *ad.* Wantonly, merrily.
SPORTFULNESS, spôrt'fûl-nês, *s.* Wantonness, play, merriment, frolic.
SPORTIVE, spôr'tîv, *a.* Gay, merry, frolicsome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.
SPORTIVENESS, spôr'tîv-nês, *s.* Gayety, play.
SPORTSMAN, spôrts'mân, *s.* One who pursues the recreation of the field.
SPORTULE, spôr'tshûle, *s.* An alms, a dole.
SPOT, spôt, *s.* A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; small extent of place; any particular place.
To **SPOT**, spôt, *v. a.* To mark with discoloration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.
SPOTLESS, spôt'lês, *a.* Free from spots; immaculate, pure.
SPOTTER, spôt'tûr, *s.* One who spots.
SPOTTY, spôt'tê, *a.* Full of spots.
SPOUSAL, spôu'zâl, *a.* Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.
SPOUSAL, spôu'zâl, *s.* Marriage, nuptials.
SPOUSE, spôuze, *s.* One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.
SPOUSED, spôuzd, *a.* Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.
SPOUSELESS, spôuz'lês, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.
SPOUT, spôût, *s.* A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured; a cataract.
To **SPOUT**, spôût, *v. a.* To pour with violence or in a collected body as from a spout; to speak speeches out of plays in imitation of an actor. A low word.
To **SPOUT**, spôût, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.
To **SPRAIN**, sprâne, *v. a.* To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.
SPRAIN, sprâne, *s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.
SPRANG, sprâng, *s.* The *pret.* of *Spring*.
SPRAT, sprât, *s.* A small sea fish.
To **SPRAWL**, sprâwl, *v. n.* To struggle as in the convulsions of death, to tumble with agitation. [the foam of the sea.
SPRAY, sprâ, *s.* The extremity of a branch;
To **SPREAD**, sprêd, *v. a.* To extend, to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend, to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.
To **SPREAD**, sprêd, *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. [sion of parts.
SPREAD, sprêd, *s.* Extent, compass; expansion.
SPREADER, sprêd'ûr, *s.* One who spreads, publisher, divulger.
SPRENT, sprênt, *part.* Sprinkled.
SPRIG, sprîg, *s.* A small branch.
SPRIGGY, sprîg'gê, *a.* Full of small branches.
SPRIGHT, sprîte, *s.* Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.
SPRIGHTFUL, sprîte'fûl, *a.* Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous. [vigorously.
SPRIGHTFULLY, sprîte'fûl-ê, *ad.* Briskly,
SPRIGHTLINESS, sprîte'lê-nês, *s.* Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.
SPRIGHTLY, sprîte'lê, *a.* Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

thbe, táb, báll . . . ðíl . . . dðúnd . . . thin, THIS.

- To SPRING**, spring, *v. n.* Pret. *Sprung*, or *Sprang*; anciently *Sprong*. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump, to fly with elastick power; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.
- To SPRING**, spring, *v. a.* To start, to rouse game; to produce light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.
- SPRING**, spring, *s.* The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastick body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastick force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; cause, original.
- SPRINGE**, springe, *s.* (Rhymes, *Fringe*.) A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.
- SPRINGER**, spring'úr, *s.* One who springs or rouses game.
- SPRINGHALT**, spring'hált, *s.* A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.
- SPRINGINESS**, spring'è-nès, or spring'jè-nès, *s.* Elasticity, power of restoring itself.
- SPRINGLE**, spring'gl, *s.* A springe, an elastick noose.
- SPRINGTIDE**, spring'tide, *s.* Tide at the new moon, high tide.
- SPRINGY**, spring'è, or spring'jè, *a.* Elastick, having the power of restoring itself.
- SPRINGY**, spring'è, *a.* Full of springs or fountains.
- To SPRINKLE**, spring'kl, *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.
- To SPRINKLE**, spring'kl, *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.
- To SPRIT**, sprít, *v. a.* To throw out, to eject with force.
- To SPRIT**, sprít, *v. n.* To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.
- SPRIT**, sprít, *s.* Shoot, sprout.
- SPRITSAIL**, sprít'sáile, *s.* The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. [agent.]
- SPRITE**, spríte, *s.* A spirit, an incorporeal
- SPRITEFULLY**, spríte'fúl-è, *ad.* Vigorously, with life and ardour.
- To SPROUT**, spròút, *v. n.* To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow
- SPROUT**, spròút, *s.* A shoot of a vegetable.
- SPRUCE**, spròöse, *a.* Nice, trim, neat.
- To SPRUCE**, spròöse, *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness.
- SPRUCEBEER**, spròöse-beér', *s.* Beer tinctured with branches of fir. [sian leather.]
- SPRUCELEATHER**, spròöse-lèth'úr, *s.* Prus-
- SPRUCENESS**, spròöse'nès, *s.* Neatness with out elegance.
- SPRUNG**, sprúng. The pret. and part. pass. of *Spring*
- SPUD**, spúd, *s.* A short knife
- SPUME**, spúme, *s.* Foam, froth.
- To SPUME**, spúme, *v. n.* To foam, to froth.
- SPUMOUS**, spú'mús, { *a.* Frothy, foamy.
- SPUMY**, spú'mè, }
- SPUN**, spún. The pret. and part. pass. of *Spin*.
- SPUNGE**, spúnje, *s.* More properly *Sponge*. A sponge. [for maintenance.]
- To SPUNGE**, spúnje, *v. n.* To hang on others
- SPUNGING-HOUSE**, spún'jìng-hòuse, *s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
- SPUNGY**, spún'jè, *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.
- SPUNK**, spúngk, *s.* Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.
- SPUR**, spúr, *s.* A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teases; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.
- To SPUR**, spúr, *v. a.* To prick with the spur to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite to urge forward; to drive by force.
- To SPUR**, spúr, *v. n.* To travel with great expedition; to press forward.
- SPURGALLED**, spúr'gálld, *a.* Hurt with the spur. [gative.]
- SPURGE**, spúrje, *s.* A plant violently pur-
- SPURIOUS**, spúr'è-ús, *a.* Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.
- SPURLING**, spúr'lìng, *s.* A small sea fish.
- To SPURN**, spúr'n, *v. a.* To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.
- To SPURN**, spúr'n, *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle. [temptuous treatment.]
- SPURN**, spúr'n, *s.* Kick, insolent and con-
- SPURNEY**, spúr'nè, *s.* A plant.
- SPURRER**, spúr'rúr, *s.* One who uses spurs.
- SPURRIER**, spúr'è-úr, *s.* One who makes spurs.
- SPURRY**, spúr'rè, *s.* A plant.
- To SPURT**, spúrt, *v. n.* To fly out with a quick stream.—See *To Spirt*. [ting.]
- SPUTATION**, spú-tà'shún, *s.* The act of spit-
- To SPUTTER**, spút'túr, *v. n.* To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely. [with noise.]
- To SPUTTER**, spút'túr, *v. a.* To throw out
- SPUTTERER**, spút'túr-úr, *s.* One that sputters. [or motions of others.]
- SPY**, spl, *s.* One sent to watch the conduct
- To SPY**, spl, *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.
- To SPY**, spl, *v. n.* To search narrowly.
- SPYBOAT**, spl'bòte, *s.* A boat sent out for intelligence.
- SQUAB**, skwób, *a.* Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

Fát, fár, fáll, fát... mè, mèt... pine, pín... nõ, mõe, nõr, nõt...

SQUAB, skwób, *s.* A kind of sofa, or couch, a stuffed cushion. [fall.
SQUAB, skwób, *ad.* With a heavy sudden
SQUABPIE, skwób-pl, *s.* A pie made of many ingredients. [fleshy.
SQUABBISH, skwób'bish, *a.* Thick, heavy,
To SQUABBLE, skwób'bl, *v. n.* To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.
SQUABBLE, skwób'bl, *s.* A low brawl, a petty quarrel.
SQUABBLER, skwób'bl-úr, *s.* A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler
SQUADRON, skwá'drôn, *s.* A body of men drawn up in square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships. [squadrons.
SQUADRONED, skwá'drônd, *a.* Formed into
SQUALID, skwól'líd, *a.* Foul, nasty, filthy.
To SQUALL, skwáll, *v. n.* To scream out as a child or woman frightened.
SQUALL, skwáll, *s.* Loud scream; sudden gust of wind. [that screams.
SQUALLER, skwáll'úr, *s.* Screamer, one
SQUALLY, skwáll'lè, *a.* Windy, gusty.
SQUAMOUS, skwá'mús, *a.* Scaly, covered with scales.
To SQUANDER, skwón'dúr, *v. a.* To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.
SQUANDERER, skwón'dúr-úr, *s.* A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.
SQUARE, skwáre, *a.* Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in Geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as four is the square root of sixteen.
SQUARE, skwáre, *s.* A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality; quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.
To SQUARE, skwáre, *v. a.* To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.
To SQUARE, skwáre, *v. n.* To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.
SQUARENESS, skwáre'nès, *s.* The state of being square.
SQUASH, skwósh, *s.* Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies. [pulp.
To SQUASH, skwósh, *v. a.* To crush into
To SQUAT, skwót, *v. n.* To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.
SQUAT, skwót, *a.* Cowering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.
SQUAT, skwót, *s.* The posture of cowering or lying close, a sudden fall.

To SQUEAK, skwéke, *v. n.* To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy through fear or pain.
SQUEAK, skwéke, *s.* A shrill quick cry.
To SQUEAL, skwéle, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.
SQUEAMISH, skwé'mish, *a.* Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned. [ness, delicacy, fastidiousness.
SQUEAMISHNESS, skwé'mish-nès, *s.* Nice-
To SQUEEZE, skwéze, *v. a.* To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.
To SQUEEZE, skwéze, *v. n.* To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force a way through close bodies.
SQUEEZE, skwéze, *s.* Compression, pressure.
SQUELCH, skwélsh, *s.* Heavy fall.
SQUIB, skwib, *s.* A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.
SQUILL, skwíl, *s.* A plant; a fish; an insect.
SQUINT, skwint, *a.* Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.
To SQUINT, skwint, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.
To SQUINT, skwint, *v. a.* To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.
SQUINT-EYED, skwint'ide, *a.* Having the sight directed obliquely; indirect, oblique, malignant. [Obsolete cant word.
To SQUINY, skwín'nè, *v. n.* To look askint.
SQUIRE, skwíre, *s.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior
SQUIRREL, skwér'ríl, *s.* A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.
To SQUIRT, skwúrt, *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream.
To SQUIRT, skwúrt, *v. n.* To prate, to let fly.
SQUIRT, skwúrt, *s.* An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream. [squirt.
SQUIRTER, skwúrt'úr, *s.* One who plies a
To STAB, stáb, *v. a.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.
STAB, stáb, *s.* A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.
STABBER, stáb'búr, *s.* One who stabs, a private murderer.
STABILIMENT, stá-bl'lè-mènt, *s.* Support, firmness, act of making firm.
STABILITY, stá-bl'lè-tè, *s.* Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.
STABLE, stá'bl, *a.* Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.
STABLE, stá'bl, *s.* A house for beasts.
To STABLE, stá bl, *v. n.* To kennel, to dwell as beasts.
STABLEBOY, stá'bl-bòé, } *s.* One who at-
STABLEMAN, stá'bl-mán, } tends in the stable
STABLENESS, stá'bl-nès, *s.* Power to stand, steadiness, constancy, stability.
To STABLISH, stáb'lísh, *v. a.* To establish, to fix, to settle.
STACK, sták, *s.* A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

tābe, tūb, būll ōll pōund /thin, THIS.

To STACK, stāk, *v. a.* To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, stākt, *s.* An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, stāt'hōld'ūr, *s.* The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, stāf, *s.* Plural *Staves*. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

STAFFTREE, stāf'tree, *s.* A sort of evergreen privet. [of the hind.

STAG, stāg, *s.* The male red deer; the male

STAGE, stādje, *s.* A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, stādje, *v. a.* To exhibit publickly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, stādje-kōtsh', *s.* A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and re-passes on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, stādje'plā, *s.* Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, stā'jūr, *s.* A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner

STAGGARD, stāg'gārd, *s.* A four-year-old stag.

To STAGGER, stāg'gūr, *v. n.* To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, stāg'gūr, *v. a.* To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, stāg'gūrz, *s.* A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, stāg'nān-sē, *s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stāg'nānt, *a.* Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, stāg'nāte, *v. n.* To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, stāg-nā'shūn, *s.* Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STALACTITÆ, stāl-āk-tl'tē, *s.* Spars in the

STALACTITES, stāl-āk-tl'tēz, *s.* form of icicles.

STAD, stāde, *part. adj.* Sober, grave, regular.

STADNESS, stāde'nēs, *s.* Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, stāne, *v. a.* To blot, to spot; to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stāne, *s.* Blot, spot, discoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stā'nūr, *s.* One who stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stāne'lēs, *a.* Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stāre, *s.* Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stāre'kāse, *s.* The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, stāke, *s.* A post or strong stick fixed

in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, stāke, *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STAGIRITE, stād'jē-rīte, *s.* An inhabitant of Stagira; Aristotle, so called because born at Stagira.

STALE, stāle, *a.* Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, stāle, *s.* Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used: in Shakspeare it seems to signify a prostitute. [old. Not in use.

To STALE, stāle, *v. a.* To wear out, to make

To STALE, stāle, *v. n.* To make water.

STALELY, stāle'lē, *ad.* Of old, of long time.

STALENESS, stāle'nēs, *s.* Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, stāwk, *v. n.* To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, stāwk, *s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKING-HORSE, stāwk'īng-hōrse, *s.* A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, stāwk'ē, *a.* Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stāll, *s.* A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stāll, *v. a.* To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

STALL-FED, stāll'fēd, *a.* Fed not with grass but dry feed.

STALLION, stāl'yūn, *s.* A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, stām'in-ā, *s.* The first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flower of plants.

STAMINEOUS, stā-mīn'ē-ūs, *a.* Consisting of threads.

To STAMMER, stām'mūr, *v. n.* To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty. [with hesitation.

STAMMERER, stām'mūr-ūr, *s.* One who speaks

To STAMP, stāmp, *v. a.* To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stāmp, *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stāmp, *s.* Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stāmp'ūr, *s.* An instrument of pounding.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . me, mêt. . . . plne pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

To STANCH, stânsh, *v. a.* To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stânsh, *v. n.* To stop.

STANCH, stânsh, *a.* Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stân'shûn, *s.* A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stânsh'lès, *a.* Not to be stopped,

To STAND, stând, *v. n.* Pret. *I Stood; I have Stood.* To be upon the feet, not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To stand by, to support; to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; To stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to secede; to be prominent or protuberant; To stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; To stand upon, to concern, to interest; to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stând, *v. a.* To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stând, *s.* A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop; a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which glasses are placed.

STANDARD, stân'dârd, *s.* An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stân'dârd-bâ rûr *s.* One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stând'ûr, *s.* One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stând'ing, *part. a.* Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stând'ing, *s.* Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition, competition, candidateship. [ink.

STANDISH, stân'dîsh, *s.* A case for pen and STANG, stâng, *s.* A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stângk. The pret. of Stink.

STANNARY, stân'nâr-ê, *a.* Relating to the tin works.

STANZA, stân'zâ, *s.* A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *s.* A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *a.* Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *s.* A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends

STAR, stâr, *s.* One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STAR-APPLE, stâr'âp'pl, *s.* A plant.

STARBOARD, stâr-bôrd, *s.* Is the right-hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stârtsh, *s.* A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. [starch.

To STARCH, stârtsh, *v. a.* To stiffen with STARCHAMBER, stâr'tshâm-bûr, *s.* A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stârtsht, *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal. [to starch.

STARCHER, stârtsh'ûr, *s.* One whose trade is

STARCHLY, stârtsh'lê, *ad.* Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stârtsh'nês, *s.* Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stâre, *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror; To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out prominent.

STARE, stâre, *s.* Fixed look; staring.

STARER, stâ'rûr, *s.* One who looks with fixed eyes [into several points.

STAR-FISH, stâr-fîsh, *s.* A fish branching out

STAR-GAZER, stâr'gâ-zûr, *s.* An astronomer, an astrologer.

STAR-HAWK, stâr'hâwk, *s.* A sort of hawk.

STARK, stârk, *a.* Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stârk, *ad.* Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as, Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stârk'lê, *ad.* Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stâr'lès, *a.* Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lîte, *s.* Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lîte, *a.* Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stâr'lîke *a.* Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

tàbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THís.

STARLING, stár'líng, *s.* A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle, and articulate words.

STARPAVED, stár'pávd, *a.* Studded with stars.

STARPROOF, stár'próof, *a.* Impervious to starlight.

STARRED, stárrd, *a.* Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stár'rè, *a.* Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stár'ring, *a.* Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stár'shóót, *s.* A supposed emission from a star.

To START, stárt, *v. n.* To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to winch; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out upon any pursuit.

To START, stárt, *v. a.* To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stárt, *s.* A motion of terroure, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stárt'úr, *s.* One who shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stárt'íng-lè, *ad.* By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

To STARTLE, stár'tl, *v. n.* To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, stár'tl, *v. a.* To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terroure.

STARTLE, stár'tl, *s.* Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terroure.

STARTUP, stárt'úp, *s.* One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stárv, *v. n.* To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

STARVE, stárv, *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVLING, stárv'líng, *s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stár'wúrt, *s.* Elecampane.

STATARY, stá'tá-rè, *a.* Fixed, settled.

STATE, státe, *s.* Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

To STATE, státe, *v. a.* To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, státe'lè-nès, *s.* Grandeur, majestic appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, státe'lè, *ad.* August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, státe'lè, *a.* Majestically.

STATESMAN, státs'mán, *s.* A politician, or eversed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, státs'wúm-ún, *s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stát'tè-kál, } *a.* Relating to the
STATICK, stát'tík, } science of weighing.

STATICKS, stát'tíks, *s.* The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stá'shún, *s.* The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned; office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

To STATION, stá'shún, *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stá'shún-á-rè, *a.* Fixed, not progressive.

STATIONER, stá'shún-úr, *s.* A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stá'tíst, *s.* A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATISTICAL, stá-tís'tè-kál, } *a.* Political.
STATISTICK, stá-tís-tík, }

STATUARY, stát'tshù-á-rè, *s.* The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stát'tshù, *s.* An image, a solid representation of any living being.

To STATUE, stát'tshù, *v. a.* To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stát'tshùre, *s.* The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stát'tshù-tá-bl, *a.* According to statute.

STATUTE, stát'tshùte, *s.* A law, an edict of the legislature.

To STAVE, stáve, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stávoz, *s.* The plural of *Staff*.

To STAY, stá, *v. n.* To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to rest confidently.

To STAY, stá, *v. a.* To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stá, *s.* Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; a tackling.

STAYED, stád, *part. a.* Fixed, settled; serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stáde'lè, *ad.* Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stáde'nès, *s.* Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stá'úr, *s.* One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, stá'láse, *s.* A lace with which women fasten their bodice.

STAYS, stáze, *s.* (Without a singular.) Bodice a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies;

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pîne, pîn . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

- ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.
- STEAD**, stêd, *s.* Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.
- To STEAD*, stêd, *v. a.* To help, to support, to assist. Little used.
- STEADFAST**, stêd'fâst, *a.* Fast in a place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute. [stantly.
- STEADFASTLY**, stêd'fâst-lê, *ad.* Firmly, constantly.
- STEADFASTNESS**, stêd'fâst-nês, *s.* Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.
- STEADILY**, stêd'ê-lê, *ad.* Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.
- STEADINESS**, stêd'ê-nês, *s.* State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.
- STEADY**, stêd'ê, *a.* Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.
- STEAK**, stâke, *s.* A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.
- To STEAL*, stêle, *v. a.* Pret. *I Stole.* Part. pass. *Stolen.* To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.
- STEALER**, stê'lûr, *s.* One who steals, a thief.
- STEALINGLY**, stê'ling-lê, *ad.* Silly, by invisible motion.
- STEALTH**, stêlth, *s.* The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.
- STEALTHY**, stêlth'ê, *a.* Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.
- STEAM**, stême, *s.* The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.
- To STEAM*, stême, *v. n.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.
- STEED**, stêed, *s.* A horse for state or war.
- STEEL**, stêel, *s.* Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as, heads of steel.
- To STEEL*, stêel, *v. a.* To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.
- STEELY**, stêel'ê, *a.* Made of steel; hard, firm.
- STEELYARD**, stêel'yârd, *s.* A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.
- STEEP**, stêep, *a.* Rising or descending with great inclination.
- STEEP**, stêep, *s.* Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.
- To STEEP*, stêep, *v. a.* To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.
- STEEPLE**, stêep'pl, *s.* A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.
- STEEPLY**, stêep'plê, *ad.* With precipitous declivity. [vity.
- STEEPNESS**, stêep'nês, *s.* Precipitous declivity.
- STEEPLY**, stêep'ê, *a.* Having a precipitous declivity.
- STEER**, stêer, *s.* A young bullock.
- To STEER*, stêer, *v. a.* To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.
- To STEER*, stêer, *v. n.* To direct a course.
- STEERAGE**, stêer-îdje, *s.* The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of a ship.
- STEERSMATE**, stêerz'mâte, } *s.* A pilot, one who steers a ship.
- STEERSMAN**, stêerz'mân, }
- STEGANOGRAPHY**, stêg-â-nôg'grâf-fê, *s.* The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers.
- STEGNOTICK**, stêg-nôt'tîk, *a.* Binding, rendering costive.
- STELLAR**, stêl'lâr, *a.* Astral, relating to the stars.
- STELLATE**, stêl'lâte, *a.* Pointed in the manner of a painted star.
- STELLATION**, stêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* Emission of light as from a star.
- STELLIFEROUS**, stêl-lîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* Having stars.
- STEM**, stêm, *s.* The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.
- To STEM*, stêm, *v. a.* To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.
- STENCH**, stêns, *s.* A violent stink.
- STENOGRAPHY**, stê-nôg'grâf-fê, *s.* Shorthand.
- STENTOROPHONICK**, stên-tò-rò-fôn'îk, *a.* Speaking loudly.
- To STEP*, stêp, *v. n.* To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.
- STEP**, stêp, *s.* Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space, walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.
- STEP**, stêp, *a.* In Composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.
- STEPPINGSTONE**, stêp'ping-stòne, *s.* Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.
- STERCORACEOUS**, stêr-kò-râ'shûs, *a.* Belonging to dung. [dunging.
- STERCORATION**, stêr-kò-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of
- STEREOGRAPHY**, stêr-rê-ôg'grâf-fê, *s.* The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.
- STEREOGRAPHIC**, stê-rê-ô-grâf'îk, *a.* Delineated on a plane.
- STEREOMETRY**, stêr-rê-ôm'mê-trê, *s.* The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.
- STEREOTYPE**, stê-rê-ô-tîpe, *s.* The art of printing from solid plates cast from moveable types, instead of printing from the types themselves.
- STERIL**, stêr'rîl, *a.* Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.
- STERILITY**, stê-rîl'ê-tê, *s.* Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.
- To STERILIZE*, stêr'rîl-îze, *v. a.* To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.
- STERLING**, stêr'ling, *a.* An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having passed the test.

tube, tub, bull. pñnd. thin. This.

STERLING, stér'ling, *s.* English coin, money; standard rate.

STERN, stèrn, *a.* Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stèrn, *s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stèrn'idje, *s.* The steerage or stern. [severely.

STERNLY, stèrn'lè, *ad.* In a stern manner.

STERNNESS, stèrn'nès, *s.* Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stér'nòn, *s.* The breast bone.

STERNUTATION, stér-nù-tà'shùn, *s.* The act of sneezing. [quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stér-nù-tà-tív, *a.* Having the

STERNUTATORY, stér-nù-tà-túr-è, *s.* Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

To STEW, stù, *v. a.* To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat. [moist heat.

To STEW, stù, *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow

STEW, stù, *s.* A bagnio, a hothouse; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stù'ùrd, *s.* One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stù'ùrd-shíp, *s.* The office of a steward.

STICK, stík, *s.* A piece of wood small and long. [it may adhere.

To STICK, stík, *v. a.* To fasten on so as that

To STICK, stík, *v. n.* To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed; to be puzzled; To stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, stík, *v. a.* To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stík'ké-nès, *s.* Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

To STICKLE, stík'kl, *v. n.* To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBACK, stík'kl-bäck, *s.* The smallest of fresh water fish.

STICKLER, stík'kl-är, *s.* A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing. [tinous.

STICKY, stík'ké, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, glu-

STIFF, stíf, *a.* Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained, formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, stíf'fn, *v. a.* To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

To STIFFEN, stíf'fn, *v. n.* To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stíf-hárt'éd, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stíf'lè, *ad.* Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stíf'nékt, *a.* Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stíf'nès, *s.* Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness; unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained.

To STIFLE, stí'fl, *v. a.* To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stíg'mâ, *s.* A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stíg-mât'tè-kâl, } *a.* Branded
STIGMATICK, stíg-mât'tík, } or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stíg'mâ-tíze, *v. a.* To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stíle, *s.* A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sundial.

STILETTO, stíl-lét'tò, *s.* A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, stíl, *v. a.* To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, stíl, *a.* Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, stíl, *s.* Calm, silence.

STILL, stíl, *ad.* To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance. [alembick.

STILL, stíl, *s.* A vessel for distillation, an
To STILL, stíl, *v. a.* To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stíl-lâ-tísh'ús, *a.* Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stíl'lâ-túr-è, *s.* An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, a laboratory [in the birth.

STILLBORN, stíl'börn, *a.* Born lifeless, dead

STILL LIFE, stíl'lífe, *s.* Things that have only vegetable life. [taciturnity.

STILLNESS, stíl'nès, *s.* Calm, quiet silence,

STILLY, stíl'lè, *ad.* Silently, not loudly calmly, not tumultuously.

STILTS, stílt, *s.* Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stím'mù-lâte, *v. a.* To prick, to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stím-mù-lâ'shùn, *s.* Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stíng, *v. a.* Pret. *I Stung* or *Stang* Part. pass. *Stang*, and *Stung*. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

fall, fát. . . . mè, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nòt. . . .

- STING**, stìng, *s.* A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.
- STINGILY**, stìn'jé-lé, *ad.* Covetously.
- STINGINESS**, stìn'jé-nēs, *s.* Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.
- STINGLESS**, stìng'lēs, *a.* Having no sting.
- STINCO**, stìng'gò, *s.* Old strong beer.
- STINGY**, stìn'jé, *a.* Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.
- To STINK**, stìngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Stunk* or *Stank*. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.
- STINK**, stìngk, *s.* Offensive smell.
- STINKARD**, stìngk'ùrd, *s.* A mean stinking paltry fellow. [to offend by the smell.
- STINKER**, stìngk'ùr, *s.* Something intended
- STINKINGLY**, stìngk'ìng-lé, *ad.* With a stink.
- STINKPOT**, stìngk'pòt, *s.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.
- To STINT**, stìnt, *v. a.* To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.
- STINT**, stìnt, *s.* Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.
- STIPEND**, stìp'pènd, *s.* Wages, settled pay.
- STIPENDIARY**, stì-pèn'dé-à-ré, or stì-pèn'-jé-à-ré, *a.* Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.
- STIPENDIARY**, stì-pèn'dé-à-ré, *s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment.
- STIPTICAL**, stìp'tè-kál, } *a.* Having the power to stanch blood, astringent.
- STIPTICK**, stìp'tík, }
- To STIPULATE**, stìp'pù-làte, *v. n.* To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.
- STIPULATION**, stìp-ù-là'shàn, *s.* Bargain.
- To STIR**, stùr, *v. a.* To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To stir up, to incite, to put into action.
- To STIR**, stùr, *v. n.* To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.
- STIR**, stùr, *s.* Tumult, bustle, commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.
- STIRP**, stèrp, *s.* Race, family, generation.
- STIRRER**, stùr'rùr, *s.* One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning; Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.
- STIRRUP**, stùr'rùp, *s.* An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.
- To STITCH**, stìtsh, *v. a.* To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent. [work.
- To STITCH**, stìtsh, *v. u.* To practise needle-
- STITCH**, stìtsh, *s.* A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.
- STITCHERY**, stìtsh'ùr-é, *s.* Needlework.
- STITCHWORT**, stìtsh'wùrt, *s.* Camomile.
- STITHY**, stìth'è, *s.* An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.
- STOCCADO**, stòk-ká'dò, *s.* A thrust with the rapier.
- STOCK**, stòk, *s.* The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.
- To STOCK**, stòk, *v. a.* To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks. To stock up, to extirpate.
- STOCKDOVE**, stòk'dùv, *s.* Ringdove.
- STOCKFISH**, stòk'fish, *s.* Dried cod, so called from its hardness. [plant.
- STOCKGILLYFLOWER**, stòk-jìl'è-flòù-ùr, *s.* A
- STOCKING**, stòk'ìng, *s.* The covering of the leg.
- STOCKJOBBER**, stòk'jòb-bùr, *s.* One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.
- STOCKISH**, stòk'ish, *a.* Hard, blockish.
- STOCKLOCK**, stòk'lòk, *s.* Lock fixed in wood.
- STOCKS**, stòks, *s.* Prison for the legs.
- STOCKSTILL**, stòk'stìl, *a.* Motionless.
- STOICK**, stò'ik, *s.* A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.
- STOLE**, stòle, *s.* A long vest.
- STOLE**, stòle, *The pret. of Steal.*
- STOLEN**, stò'ln. *Part. pass. of Steal.* [sense.
- STOLIDITY**, stò-lìd'è-té, *s.* Stupidity, want of
- STOMACH**, stùm'mùk, *s.* The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, violence of temper; sullenness, resentment; pride, haughtiness.
- To STOMACH**, stùm'mùk, *v. a.* To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.
- To STOMACH**, stùm'mùk, *v. n.* To be angry.
- STOMACHED**, stùm'mùkt, *a.* Filled with passions of resentment.
- STOMACHER**, stùm'mà-tshùr, *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
- STOMACHFUL**, stùm'mùk-fùl, *a.* Sullen, stubborn, perverse.
- STOMACHFULNESS**, stùm'mùk-fùl-nēs, *s.* Stubbornness, sullenness.
- STOMACHICAL**, stò-màk'è-kál, } *a.* Relating
- STOMACHICK**, stò-màk'ik, }
- to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.
- STOMACHICK**, stò-màk'ik, *s.* A medicine for the stomach.
- STONE**, stòne, *s.* Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water: piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone used by way of exaggeration, as, Stonestill, Stone-dead; To leave no stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.
- STONE**, stòne, *a.* Made of stone.
- To STONE**, stòne, *v. a.* To pelt, to beat, or kill with stones; to harden.
- STONEBREAK**, stòne'bràke, *s.* An herb.
- STONECHATTER**, stòne'tshát-tùr, *s.* A bird.
- STONECROP**, stòne'kròp, *s.* A sort of tree.
- STONECUTTER**, stòne'kùt'tùr, *s.* One whose trade is to hew stones.
- STONEFERN**, stòne'fèrn, *s.* A plant.
- STONEFLY**, stòne'fl, *s.* An insect.
- STONEFRUIT**, stòne'fròòt, *s.* Fruit of which

tube, tub, bull ðill pðand ðim, THis.

the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stòne'hawk, *s.* A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stòne'horse, *s.* A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, stòne'pìt, *s.* A quarry, a pit where stones are dug. [ed pitch.

STONEPITCH, stòne'pìtsh, *s.* Hard inspissat-

STONEPLOVER, stòne'pluv-ùr, *s.* A bird.

STONework, stòne'wùrk, *s.* Building of stone. [ing many stones.

STONINESS, stò'nè-nès, *s.* The quality of hav-

STONY, stò'nè, *a.* Made of stone, abounding with stones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stùd. The *pret.* of *To Stand.*

STOOL, stòol, *s.* A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stòol'bàll, *s.* A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

To STOOP, stòop, *v. n.* To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferiour; to sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

STOOP, stòop, *s.* Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor. [tion downwards.

STOOPINGLY, stòop'ing-lè, *ad.* With inclina-

To STOP, stòp, *v. a.* To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct; to encumber.

To STOP, stòp, *v. n.* To cease to go forward.

STOP, stòp, *s.* Cessation of progressive motion, hinderance of progress, obstruction; hinderance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, stòp'kòk, *s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stòp'pìdje, *s.* The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

STOPPLE, stòp'pl, *s.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAX, stò'ràks, *s.* A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stòre, *s.* Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard, storehouse, magazine.

STORE, stòre, *a.* Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, stòre, *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish; to stock against a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stòre'hòuse, *s.* Magazine, treasury.

STORER, stò'rùr, *s.* One who lays up.

STORIED, stò'rìd, *a.* Adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, stòrk, *s.* A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stòrks'bìl, *s.* An herb.

STORM, stòrm, *s.* A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

To STORM, stòrm, *v. a.* To attack by open force.

To STORM, stòrm, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, stòrm'è, *a.* Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

STORY, stò'rè, *s.* History; account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

To STORY, stò'rè, *v. a.* To tell in history, to relate. [lates tales.

STORYTELLER, stò'rè-tèl'lùr, *s.* One who re-

STOVE, stòve, *s.* A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, stòve, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUT, stòut, *a.* Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud, strong, firm.

STOUT, stòut, *s.* A name for the strongest beer.

STOUTLY, stòut'lè, *ad.* Lustily, boldly, obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stòut'nès, *s.* Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.

To STOW, stò, *v. a.* To lay up, to reposit in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, stò'ldje, *s.* Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, stràd'dl, *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, stràg'gl, *v. n.* To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, stràg'gl-ùr, *s.* A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. [narrow, close.

STRAIGHT, stràte, *a.* Not crooked, right;

STRAIGHT, stràte, *ad.* Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, strà'tn, *v. a.* To make straight.

STRAIGHTNESS, stràte'nès, *s.* Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

STRAIGHTWAYS, stràte'wàze, *ad.* Immediately, straight.

To STRAIN, stràne, *v. a.* To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, stràne, *v. n.* To make violent efforts; to be filtred by compression.

STRAIN, stràne, *s.* An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; here;

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . mè, mèt. . . pìne, pìn. . . nò, mòve, nòr nòt. . .

ditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character; turn, tendency. [tration.

STRAINER, strá'núr, *s.* An instrument of fil-

STRAIT, stráte, *a.* Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, stráte, *s.* A narrow pass or frith; distress, difficulty.

To STRAIT, stráte, *v. a.* To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, strá'tn, *v. a.* To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to extend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAITLACED, stráte'láste, *a.* Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAITLY, stráte'lè, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, stráte'nès, *s.* Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty, want, scarcity. [of any water.

STRAND, stránd, *s.* The verge of the sea or

To STRAND, stránd, *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, stránje, *a.* Foreign, of another country, not domestick; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, stránje, *interj.* An expression of wonder.

STRANGELY, stránjè'lè, *ad.* With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, stránjè'nès, *s.* Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strán'júr, *s.* A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGER, strán'júr, *v. a.* To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, stráng'gl, *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance. [strangles.

STRANGLER, stráng'gl-úr, *s.* One who

STRANGLES, stráng'glz, *s.* Swellings in a horse's throat

STRANGULATION, stráng-gù-lá'shún, *s.* The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, stráng'gù-rè, *s.* A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, stráp, *s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, stráp-pá'dó, *s.* Chastisement by blows.

STRAPPING, stráp'píng, *a.* Vast, large, bulky.

STRATA, strá'tá, *s.* Plural of *Stratum*. Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, strát'tá-jém, *s.* An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice; a trick.

STRATOCRACY, strá-tók'rá-sè, *s.* A military government.

STRATUM, strá'túm, *s.* A bed, a layer.

STRAW, stráw, *s.* The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, stráw'bèr-rè, *s.* A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, stráw'bílt, *a.* Made up of straw.

STRAWCOLOURED, stráw'kùl-úrd, *a.* Of a light yellow. [in straw.

STRAWWORM, stráw'wúrm, *s.* A worm bred

STRAWY, stráw'é, *a.* Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strá, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strá, *s.* Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, stréke, *s.* A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, stréke, *v. a.* To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple. [hues.

STREAKY, stré'kè, *a.* Striped, variegated by

STREAM, stréme, *s.* A running water; the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, stréme, *v. n.* To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance. [pennon.

STREAMER, stré'múr, *s.* An ensign, a flag, a

STREAMY, stré'mè, *a.* Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, stréet, *s.* A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, stréet'wá-kúr, *s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH, stréngth, *s.* Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

To STRENGTHEN, stréng'thn, *v. a.* To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security. [strong.

To STRENGTHEN, stréng'thn, *v. n.* To grow

STRENGTHENER, stréng'thn-úr, *s.* That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, stréngth'lès, *a.* Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strén'ú-ús, *a.* Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strén'ú-ús-lè, *ad.* Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strép'ér-ús, *a.* Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strés, *s.* Importance, important part, violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strétsh, *v. a.* To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, strétsh, *v. n.* To be extended, to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . óll . . . pòund . . . th.n, THIS.

STRETCH, strétsh, *s.* Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strétsh'úr, *s.* Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, strò, *v. a.* To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely. [tered in decoration.

STREWMENT, strò'mént, *s.* Any thing scat-

STRICKEN, strík'kn. The ancient *part.* of *Strike*

STRICKLE, strík'kl, *s.* That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, stríkt, *a.* Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, light; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, stríkt'lè, *ad.* Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, stríkt'nès, *s.* Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strík'tshùre, *s.* A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, stríde, *s.* A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, stríde, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strode*, or *Strid*. Part. pass. *Stridden*. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, stríde, *v. a.* To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, stríd'jù-lùs, *a.* Making a small noise.

STRIFE, strífe, *s.* Contention, contest, discord; contrariety. [cordant.

STRIFEFUL, strífe'fùl, *a.* Contentious, dis-

To STRIKE, strike, *v. a.* Pret. *I Struck*, or *Strook*. Part. pass. *Struck*, *Strucken*, *Stricken*.

To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vail, as to Strike sail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; To strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow; To strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

o STRIKE, strike, *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; to strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, strí'kár, *s.* One who strikes.

STRIKING, strí'king, *part. a.* Affecting, surprising.

STRING, stríng, *s.* A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a String of propositions; To have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, stríng, *v. a.* Pret. *I Strang*. Part. pass. *Strang*. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, stríngd, *a.* Having strings, produced by strings. [ing.

STRINGENT, strín'jènt, *a.* Binding, contract-

STRINGHALT, stríng'hált, *s.* A sudden twitch. ing and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, stríng'lès, *a.* Having no strings.

STRINGY, stríng'è, *a.* Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, stríp, *v. a.* To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

STRIP, stríp, *s.* A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, strípe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, strípe, *s.* A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRIPLING, stríp'líng, *s.* A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

To STRIVE, stríve, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strove*, anciently *I strived*. Part. pass. *Striven*. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another, to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, strí'vúr, *s.* One who labours, one who contends. [commonly *Struck*.

STROKE, stròke. Old pret. of *Strike*, now

STROKE, stròke, *s.* A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, stròke, *v. a.* To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, stròle, *v. n.* To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, stròl'lúr, *s.* A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond. [Obsolete.

STROND, strònd, *s.* The beach, the bank.

STRONG, stròng, *a.* Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting on the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm,

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mè, mèt. . . . pîne, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . . .

compact, not soon or easily broken; forcibly written. [handed.

STRONGFISTED, strông-fist'êd, *a.* Strong-

STRONGLY, strông'lê, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly. [spirits.

STRONGWATER, strông'wă-tûr, *s.* Distilled

STROOK, strôók. The old *pret.* of *Strike*, used in Poetry for *Struck*.

STROPHE, strô'fê, *s.* A stanza.

STROVE, strôve. The *pret.* of *Strive*.

To STROW, strô, *v. a.* To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, strôle, *v. n.* To range, to wander. Now written *Stroll*.

STRUCK, strúk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Strike*.

STRUCTURE, strúk'tshûre, *s.* Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, strûg'gl, *v. n.* To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

STRUGGLE, strûg'gl, *s.* Labour, effort; contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

STRUMA, strôô'mă, *s.* A glandular swelling, the king's evil. [the glands.

STRUMOUS, strôô'mûs, *a.* Having swellings in

STRUMPET, strûm'pît, *s.* A whore, a prostitute

STRUNG, strûng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *String*.

To STRUT, strût, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, strût, *s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, stûb, *s.* A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, stûb, *v. a.* To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, stûb'bêd, *a.* Truncated, short and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, stûb'bêd-nês, *s.* The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stûb'bl, *s.* The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, stûb'bûrn, *a.* Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, stûb'bûrn-lê, *ad.* Obstinately, contumaciously, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stûb'bûrn-nês, *s.* Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, stûb'bê, *a.* Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, stûb'năle, *s.* A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stûk'kô, *s.* A kind of fine plaster for walls. [Stick.

STUCK, stûk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

STUD, stûd, *s.* A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, stûd, *v. a.* To adorn with studs or knots.

STUDENT, stû'dênt, *s.* A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, stûd'id, *a.* Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, stûd'ê-ûr, *s.* One who studies.

STUDIOUS, stû'dê-ûs, or stû'jê-ûs, *a.* Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, stû'dê-ûs-lê, or stû'jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stû'dê-ûs-nês, or stû'jê-ûs-nês, *s.* Addiction to study.

STUDY, stûd'ê, *s.* Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.

To STUDY, stûd'ê, *v. n.* To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stûd'ê, *v. a.* To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stûff, *s.* Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; texture of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing held in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stûff, *v. a.* To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stûff, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stûff'ing, *s.* That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stûl'tîl'ô-kwênsê, } *s.*

STULTILOQUY, stûl-tîl'ô-kwê, } *s.*

Foolish talk. [understanding.

To STULTIFY, stûl'tê-sî, *v. a.* To prove void of

STUM, stûm, *s.* Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stûm, *v. a.* To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl, *v. n.* To trip in walking; to stop, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders, to strike against by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl, *v. a.* To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make to boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stûm'bl, *s.* A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stûm'bl-ûr, *s.* One that stumbles,

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stûm'blîng-blôk, } *s.*

STUMBLINGSTONE, stûm'blîng-stône, } *s.*

Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stûmp, *s.* The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stûmp'ê, *a.* Full of stumps, hard, stiff

To STUN, stûn, *v. a.* To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow. [Sting

STUNG, stûng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

STUNK, stûngk. The *pret.* of *Stink*.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To STUNT, stúnt, *v. a.* To hinder from growth.
 STUPE, stúpe, *c.* Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, applied to a hurt or sore.
 To STUPE, stúpe, *v. a.* To foment, to dress with stupes.
 STUPEFACTION, stú-pè-fák'shún, *s.* Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.
 STUPEFACTIVE, stú-pè-fák'tív, *a.* Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.
 STUPENDOUS, stú-pén'dús, *a.* Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.
 STUPID, stú'píd, *a.* Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.
 STUPIDITY, stú-píd'è-tè, *s.* Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.
 STUPIDLY, stú'píd-lè, *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension. [stupidity.
 STUPIFIER, stú'pè-fl-úr, *s.* That which causes
 To STUPIFY, stú'pè-fl, *v. a.* To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.
 STUFOR, stú'pór, *s.* Suspension, or diminution of sensibility. [violate.
 To STUPRATE, stú'práte, *v. a.* To ravish, to
 STUPRATION, stú-prá'shún, *s.* Rape, violation
 STURDILY, stúr'dè-lè, *ad.* Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.
 STURDINESS, stúr'dè-nès, *s.* Stoutness, hardness; brutal strength.
 STURDY, stúr'dè, *a.* Hardy, stout; brutal; obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.
 STURGEON, stúr'jún, *s.* A seafish.
 STURK, stürk, *s.* A young ox or heifer.
 To STUTTER, stút'túr, *v. n.* To speak with hesitation, to stammer.
 STUTTER, stút'túr, *s.* A stammer.
 STUTTERER, stút'túr-úr, *s.* A stammerer.
 STY, stl, *s.* A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.
 To STY, stl, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty.
 STYGIAN, stíd'jè-án, *a.* Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers.
 STYLE, stlle, *s.* Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower: Style of court is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. [name.
 To STYLE, stlle, *v. a.* To call, to term, to
 STYPTICK, stíp'tík, *a.* The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.
 STYPTICITY, stíp-tís'è-tè, *s.* The power of stanching blood.
 SUASIVE, swá'sív, *a.* Having power to persuade. Little used. [persuade.
 SUASORY, swá'súr-è, *a.* Having tendency to
 SUAVITY, swáv'è-tè, *s.* Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.
 SUB, súb. In composition, signifies a subordinate degree.
 SUBACID, súb-ás'síd, *a.* Sour in a small degree
 SUBACRID, súb-ák'kríd, *a.* Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To SUBACT, súb-ákt', *v. a.* To reduce, to subdue.
 SUBACTION, súb-ák'shún, *s.* The act of reducing to any state. [dinate.
 SUBALTERN, súb'al-tèrn, *a.* Inferior, subordinate.
 SUBALTERN, súb'al-tèrn, *s.* An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army to all officers below a captain.
 SUBASTRINGENT, súb-ás-strín'jént, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.
 SUBBRADLE, súb-bé'dl, *s.* An under beadle.
 SUBCELESTIAL, súb-sé-lès'tshál, *a.* Placed beneath the heavens.
 SUBCHANTER, súb'tshán'túr, *s.* The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.
 SUBCLAVIAN, súb-klá've-án, *a.* Under the armpit or shoulder.
 SUBCONSTELLATION, súb-kón-stêl-lá'shún, *s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.
 SUBCONTRARY, súb-kón'trá-rè, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.
 SUBCONTRACTED, súb-kón-trák'téd, *part. a.* Contracted after a former contract.
 SUBCUTANEOUS, súb-kù-tá'nè-ús, *a.* Lying under the skin.
 SUBDEACON, súb-dè'kn, *s.* In the Roman Church, is the deacon's servant. [dean.
 SUBDEAN, súb-dèné', *s.* The vicegerent of a
 SUBDECUPLE, súb-dèk'kù-pl, *a.* Containing one part of ten.
 SUBDITITIOUS, súb-dè-tísh'ús, *a.* Put secretly in the place of something else.
 To SUBDIVERSIFY, súb-dè-vèr'sè-fl, *v. a.* To diversify again what is already diversified.
 To SUBDIVIDE, súb-dè-víde', *v. a.* To divide a part into yet more parts.
 SUBDIVISION, súb-dè-vízh'ún, *s.* The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.
 SUBDOLOUS, súb'dò-lús, *a.* Cunning, subtle, sly
 To SUBDUCE, súb-dúse', *v. a.* To withdraw,
 To SUBDUCT, súb-dúkt', *v. a.* To take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.
 SUBDUCTION, súb-dúk'shún, *s.* The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.
 To SUBDUE, súb-dú', *v. a.* To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.
 SUBDUE, súb-dú'úr, *s.* Conqueror, tamer.
 SUBDUMENT, súb-dú'mént, *s.* Conquest. Not used.
 SUBDUPE, súb'dú-pl, *a.* Containing one part of two.
 SUBDUPLICATE, súb-dú'plè-káte, *a.* Containing one part of two.
 SUBJACENT, súb-já'sént, *a.* Lying under.
 To SUBJECT, súb-jékt', *v. a.* To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.
 SUBJECTED, súb-jékt'téd, *part. adj.* Put under; reduced to submission; exposed, made liable to.
 SUBJECT, súb'jékt, *a.* Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.
 SUBJECT, súb'jékt, *s.* One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres

Fàtē, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

or exists; in Grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called, by grammarians, the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sủb-jẻk'shủn, *s.* The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sủb-jẻk'tủv, *a.* Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, sủb-lủn-grẻsh'ủn, *s.* Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, sủb-jỏin', *v. a.* To add at the end, to add afterwards. [hasty.

SUBITANEOUS, sủb-ẻ-tẻ-nẻ-ủs, *a.* Sudden,

To SUBJUGATE, sủb'jủ-gẻtẻ, *v. a.* To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. [subduing.

SUBJUGATION, sủb-jủ-gẻ-shủn, *s.* The act of

SUBJUNCTION, sủb-jủngk'shủn, *s.* The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sủb-jủngk'tủv, *a.* Subjoined to something else.

SUBLAPSARIAN, sủb-lấp-sẻ-rẻ-ủn, *s.* One who holds that the Divine Being, in the choice which he made of his people, considered them as fallen.

SUBLAPSARY, sủb-lấp'sẻ-rẻ, *a.* Done after the fall of man. [away.

SUBLATION, sủb-lẻ-shủn, *s.* The act of taking

SUBLEVATION, sủb-lẻ-vẻ-shủn, *s.* The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sủb-lủmẻ-bl, *a.* Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sủb-lủmẻ-bl-nẻs, *s.* Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sủb'lẻ-mẻt, *s.* Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, sủb'lẻ-mẻtẻ, *v. a.* To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sủb-lẻ-mẻ-shủn, *s.* A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sủb-blủme', *a.* High in place, exalted, aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sủb-blủme', *s.* The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, sủb-blủme', *v. a.* To raise by a chymical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, sủb-blủme', *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sủb-blủme'lẻ, *ad.* Loftily, grandly

SUBLIMITY, sủb-blủmẻ'ẻ. tẻ, *s.* Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sủb-lủng'gwẻl, *a.* Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sủb-lủnẻ, } *a.* Situated be-

SUBLUNARY, sủb'lủ-nẻ-ẻ, } neath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

SUBMARINE, sủb-mẻ-rẻnẻ', *a.* Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, sủb-mẻrẻje', *v. a.* To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sủb-mẻrẻ-shủn, *s.* The act of drowning, state of being drowned; the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, sủb-mủn'ẻs-tẻr, } *v. c.*
To SUBMINISTRATE, sủb-mủn'ẻs-trẻtẻ, }
To supply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, sủb-mủn'ẻs-tẻr, *v. n.* To subserve. [obsequious.

SUBMISS, sủb-mủs, *a.* Humble, submissive,

SUBMISSION, sủb-mủsh'ủn, *s.* Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sủb-mủs'sủv, *a.* Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sủb-mủs'sủv-lẻ, *ad.* Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sủb-mủs'sủv-nẻs, *s.* Humility, confession of fault or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, sủb-mủs'lẻ, *ad.* Humbly with submission.

To SUBMIT, sủb-mủt', *v. a.* To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, sủb-mủt', *v. n.* To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sủb-mủl'tẻ-pl, *s.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus three is a Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sủb-ỏk'tẻve, } *a.* Containing
SUBOCTUPLE, sủb-ỏk'tẻ-pl, } one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sủb-ỏr'ẻdẻ-nẻ-sẻ, } *s.* The
SUBORDINANCY, sủb-ỏr'ẻdẻ-nẻn-sẻ, } state of
being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, sủb-ỏr'ẻdẻ-nẻt, *a.* Inferiour in order; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATELY, sủb-ỏr'ẻdẻ-nẻt-lẻ, *ad.* In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, sủb-ỏr'ẻdẻ-nẻ-shủn, *s.* The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending.

To SUBORN, sủb-ỏrn', *v. a.* To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sủb-ỏr-nẻ-shủn, *s.* The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sủb-ỏr'nẻr, *s.* One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPENA, sủb-pe'ẻnẻ, *s.* A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sủb-kwỏd'dẻ-pl, *a.* Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sủb-kwỏn'tẻ-pl, *a.* Containing one part of five. [gerent.

SUBRECTOR, sủb-rẻk'tẻr, *s.* The rector's vice-

SUBREPTION, sủb-rẻp'shủn, *s.* The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sủb-rẻp-tẻsh'ủs, *a.* Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sủb-skủrủbe', *v. a.* To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not used in this last sense.

SUBSCRIBER, sủb-skủrủ'bủr, *s.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sủb-skủrủp'shủn, *s.* Any thing

tùbe, túb, búll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, súb-sék'shún, *s.* A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, súb'sè-kwénse, *s.* The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, súb-sék'kù-tív, *a.* Following in train. [one of seven parts.

SUBSEPTUPLE, súb-sép'tà-pl, *a.* Containing

SUBSEQUENT, súb'sè-kwént, *a.* Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, súb'sè-kwént-lè, *ad.* Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, súb'sèrv', *v. a.* To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, súb-sèrv'vè-énse, } *s.* In-

SUBSERVIENCY, súb-sèrv'vè-én-sé, } strumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, súb-sèrv'vè-ént, *a.* Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, súb-sèks'tà-pl, *a.* Containing one part of six. [downwards.

To SUBSIDE, súb-slde', *v. n.* To sink, to tend

SUBSIDENCE, súb-sl'dénse, } *s.* The act of

SUBSIDENCY, súb-sl'dén-sé, } sinking, tendency downwards.

SUBSIDIARY, súb-síd'è-à-rè, or súb-síd'jè-à-rè, *a.* Assistant, brought in aid.

To SUBSIDIZE, súb'sè-díze, *v. a.* To give money to receive aid or assistance.

SUBSIDY, súb'sè-dé, *s.* Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, súb-síne', *v. a.* To sign under.

To SUBSIST, súb-síst', *v. n.* To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, súb-sís'ténse, *s.* Real being; competence, means of support. [ing.

SUBSISTENT, súb-sís'tént, *a.* Having real be-

SUBSTANCE, súb'stânse, *s.* Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, súb-stân'shál, *a.* Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, súb-stân'shálz, *s.* (Without singular.) Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, súb-stân-shè-ál'è-té, *s.* Real existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALLY, súb-stân'shál-è, *ad.* In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, súb-stân'shál-nés, *s.* The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of lasting.

To SUBSTANTIATE, súb-stân'shè-àte, *v. a.* To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, súb'stân-tív, *s.* A noun be-tokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE, súb'stè-tùte, *v. a.* To put in the place of another. [the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, súb'stè-tùte, *s.* One put to act in

SUBSTITUTION, súb-stè-tù'shún, *s.* The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To SUBTRACT, súb-strákt', *v. a.* To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.—See *Subtract*.

SUBTRACTION, súb-strák'shún, *s.* The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a less number out of a greater of the like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRUCTION, súb-strúk'shún, *s.* Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, súb-stl'lár, *a.* Substylar line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, súb-súl'tív, } *a.* Bounding,

SUBSULTORY, súb-súl-túr-è, } moving by starts. [bounding manner.

SUBSULTORILY, súb-súl-túr-è-lè, *ad.* In a

SUBTANGENT, súb-tân'jént, *s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, súb-ténd', *v. a.* To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, súb-ténse', *s.* The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, súb-tér'flú-ent, } *a.* Run-

SUBTERFLUOUS, súb-tér'flú-ús, } ning under. [evasion, a trick.

SUBTERFUGE, súb'tér-fúdjé, *s.* A shaft, an

SUBTERRANEAL, súb-tér-rá'nè-ál, } *a.* Ly-

SUBTERRANEAN, súb-tér-rá'nè-án, } SUBTERRANEOUS, súb-tér-rá'nè-ús, } ing under the earth, placed below the surface. The last two words only are in use.

SUBTERRANITY, súb-tér-ràn'è-té, *s.* A place underground. Not in use.

SUBTILE, súb'tíl, *a.* Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdulous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.

SUBTILELY, súb'tíl-lè, *ad.* Finely, not grossly, artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, súb'tíl-nés, *s.* Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, súb-tíl'yáte, *v. a.* To make thin. [making thin.

SUBTILIATION, súb-tíl-yá'shún, *s.* The act of

SUBTILTY, súb'tíl-té, *s.* Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, súb-tíl-è-zá'shún, *s.* Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, súb'tíl-lze, *v. a.* To make thin, to make less gross, or coarse; to refine; to spin into useless niceties.

SUBTLE, súb'tíl, *a.* Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, súb'tíl-té, *s.* Artfulness, cunning

SUBTLY, súb'tíl-è, *ad.* Slyly, artfully, cunningly, nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, súb-trákt', *v. a.*—See *Sub-*

straction. [straction,

SUBTRACTION, súb-trák'shún, *s.*—See *Sub-*

SUBTRAHEND, súb-trá-hénd', *s.* The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, súb-vèr'shún, *s.* Overthrow ruin, destruction. [to overturn.

SUBVERSIVE, súb-vèr'sív, *a.* Having tendency

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mē. mēt . . . pine, pîn . . . nò, mōve, nōr, nôt . . .

To SUBVERT, sũb-věrt', *v. a.* To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sũb-věrt'ũr, *s.* Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, sũb'ũrb, *s.* Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sũb-ũrb'ãn, *a.* Inhabiting the suburb. [subordinate helper.

SUBWORKER, sũb-wũrk'ũr, *s.* Underworker,

SUCCEDANEOUS, sũk-sẻd'ỏnẻ-ũs, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, sũk-sẻd'ỏnẻ-ũm, *s.* That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED, sũk-sẻẻd', *v. n.* To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

To SUCCEED, sũk-sẻẻd', *v. a.* To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sũk-sẻẻd'ũr, *s.* One who follows, one who comes into the place of another. [affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESS, sũk-sẻẻs', *s.* The termination of any

SUCCESSFUL, sũk-sẻẻs'fũl, *a.* Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sũk-sẻẻs'fũl-ẻ, *ad.* Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sũk-sẻẻs'fũl-nẻẻs, *s.* Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sũk-sẻẻsh'ũn, *s.* Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, sũk-sẻẻs'sẻẻv, *a.* Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, sũk-sẻẻs'sẻẻv-lẻẻ, *ad.* In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sũk-sẻẻs'sẻẻv-nẻẻs, *s.* The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, sũk-sẻẻs'lẻẻs, *a.* Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sũk'sẻẻs-sẻẻũr, or sũk-sẻẻs'ũr, *s.* One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

SUCCINCT, sũk-sẻẻngkt', *a.* Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief. [cisely.

SUCCINCTLY, sũk-sẻẻngkt'lẻẻ, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

SUCCORY, sũk'kũr-ỏ, *s.* A plant.

To SUCCOUR, sũk'kũr, *v. a.* To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sũk'kũr, *s.* Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help. [reliever.

SUCCOURER, sũk'kũr-ũr, *s.* Helper, assistant,

SUCCOURLESS, sũk'kũr-lẻẻs, *a.* Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sũk'kũ-lẻẻn-sẻẻ, *s.* Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sũk'kũ-lẻẻnt, *a.* Juicy, moist.

To SUCCUMB, sũk-kũmb', *v. a.* To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sũk-kũsh'ũn, *s.* The act of shaking; in Physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sũtsh, *pron.* Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To SUCK, sũk, *v. a.* To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sũk, *v. n.* To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe. [by females.

SUCK, sũk, *s.* The act of sucking; milk given

SUCKER, sũk'kũr, *s.* Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

SUCKET, sũk'kũt, *s.* A sweatmeat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sũk'kũng-bỏt-tẻẻl, *s.* A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, sũk'kl, *v. a.* To nurse at the breast. [fed by the pap.

SUCKLING, sũk'lıng, *s.* A young creature yet

SUCTION, sũk'sẻẻn, *s.* The act of sucking.

SUDATION, sũ-dỏỏ'sẻẻn, *s.* Sweat.

SUDATORY, sũ-dỏỏ-tẻẻũr-ẻ, *s.* Hot-house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sũd'ỏỏn, *a.* Happening without previous notice, coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sũd'ỏỏn, *s.* Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a Sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sũd'ỏỏn-lẻẻ, *ad.* In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sũd'ỏỏn-nẻẻs, *s.* State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, sũ-dỏỏ-rẻẻf'fẻẻk, *a.* Provoking or causing sweat. [voking sweat.

SUDORIFICK, sũ-dỏỏ-rẻẻf'fẻẻk, *s.* A medicine pro-

SUDOROUS, sũ'dỏỏ-rũs, *a.* Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sũdz, *s.* A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sũ, *v. a.* To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, sũ, *v. n.* To beg, to entreat, to petition. [about the kidneys.

SUET, sũ'ẻẻt, *s.* A hard fat, particularly that

SUETY, sũ'ẻẻt-ẻ, *a.* Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, sũf'fũr, *v. a.* To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sũf'fũr, *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured. [such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLE, sũf'fũr-ỏ-bl, *a.* Tolerable,

SUFFERABLY, sũf'fũr-ỏ-blẻẻ, *ad.* Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sũf'fũr-ỏnẻẻs, *s.* Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sũf'fũr-ũr, *s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sũf'fũr-ẻẻng, *s.* Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, sũf'fẻẻze', *v. n.* To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . òil. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THís.

To SUFFICE, sũf-fíze', *v. a.* To afford, to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sũf-físh'én-sè, *s.* State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want: it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sũf-físh'ént, *a.* Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sũf-físh'ént-lè, *ad.* To a sufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sũf'fò-káte, *v. a.* To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sũf'fò-ká'shũn, *s.* The act of choking, the state of being choked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sũf'fò-ká-tív, *a.* Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN, sũf'frá-gũn, *s.* A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sũf'frá gáte, *v. n.* To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sũf'frídje, *s.* Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sũf'frád'jĩn-ũs, *a.* Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sũf-fũ-mè-gá'shũn, *s.* Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sũf-fũse', *v. a.* To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sũf-fũ'zhũn, *s.* The act of over-spreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shũg'ũr, *s.* The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juices; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry crystallization.

To SUGAR, shũg'ũr, *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten

SUGARY, shũg'ũr-è, *a.* Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To SUGGEST, sũg-jèst', or sũd-jèst, *v. a.* To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUGGESTION, sũg-jès'tshũn, *s.* Private hint, intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

SUICIDE, sũ'è-side, *s.* Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, sũte, *s.* A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in Law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

SUIT, sũte, *v. a.* To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, sũte, *v. n.* To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sũ'tá-bl, *a.* Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sũ'tá-bl-nès, *s.* Fitness, agreeableness. [ing to.

SUITABLY, sũ'tá-blè, *ad.* Agreeably, accord-

SUITE, swète, *s.* French. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } sũ'tũr, *s.* One who sues, a petitioner, a supplicant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, sũ'très, *s.* A female supplicant.

SULCATED, sũl'ká-téd, *a.* Furrowed.

SULKY, sũl'kè, *a.* Silently sullen; sour, morose, obstinate. [moroseness, obstinacy.

SULKINESS, sũl'kè-nès, *s.* Silent sullenness,

SULLEN, sũl'lin, *a.* Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sũl'lin-lè, *ad.* Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sũl'lin-nès, *s.* Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sũl'linz, *s.* Morose temper, gloominess of mind. [dirt, to spot.

To SULLY, sũl'lè, *v. a.* To soil, to tarnish, to

SULLY, sũl'lè, *s.* Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sũl'fũr, *s.* Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sũl-fũ'rè-ũs, } *a.* Made of

SULPHUROUS, sũl'fũr-ũs, } brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sũl-fũ'rè-ũs nès, *s.* The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sũl'fũr-wũrt, *s.* The same with *Hogsfennel*.

SULPHURY, sũl'fũr-è, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sũl'tãn, *s.* The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sũl-tá'ná, } *s.* The queen of an

SULTANESS, sũl-tá-nès, } eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sũl'trè-nès, *s.* The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sũl'trè, *a.* Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sũm, *s.* The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, sũm, *v. a.* To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sũm'lès, *a.* Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sũm'má-rè-lè, *ad.* Briefly, the shortest way. [pendious.

SUMMARY, sũm'má-rè, *a.* Short, brief, com-

SUMMARY, sũm'má-rè, *s.* Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, sũm'mũr, *s.* The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sũm'mũr-hòũse, *s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } sũm'mũr-sèt, *s.* A high

SUMMERSET, } leap, in which the heels

are thrown over the head. [height.

SUMMIT, sũm'mĩt, *s.* The top, the utmost

To SUMMON, sũm'mũn, *v. a.* To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, sũm'mũn-ũr, *s.* One who cites.

SUMMONS, sũm'mũnz, *s.* A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sũm'tũr, *s.* A horse that carries clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sũm'shũn, *s.* The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sũm'tshũ-á rè, *a.* Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, sũm-tshũ-òs-è-tè, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

Fàtè, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....pìne, pìn....nò, mòve, nòr, nòt....

SUMPTUOUS, sùm'tshù-ús, *a.* Costly, expensive, splendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sùm'tshù-ús-lè, *ad.* Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sùm'tshù-ús-nès, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sùn, *s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the sun, in this world, a proverbial expression.

To SUN, sùn, *v. a.* To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sùn'bème, *s.* Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sùn'bète, *part. a.* Shone upon by the sun. [sun in brightness.

SUNBRIGHT, sùn'brite, *a.* Resembling the

SUNBURNING, sùn'bùrn-ing, *s.* The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sùn-bùrnt, *part. a.* Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sùn'klád, *part. a.* Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sùn'dè, *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To SUNDER, sùn'dùr, *v. a.* To part, to separate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sùn-dì-ál, *s.* A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sùn'drè, *a.* Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sùn'flòù-ùr, *s.* A plant.

SUNG, sùng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of Sing.

SUNK, sùngk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of Sink. [warmth.

SUNLESS, sùn'lès, *a.* Wanting sun, wanting

SUNLIKE, sùn'lìke, *a.* Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sùn'nè, *a.* Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sùn'rìze, } *s.* Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNRISING, sùn'rìz-ing, }

SUNSET, sùn'sèt, *s.* Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sùn'shìne, *s.* Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sùn'shì-nè, *a.* Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sùp, *v. a.* To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sùp, *v. n.* To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sùp, *s.* A small draught, a mouthful of liquor. [as may be overcome.

SUPERABLE, sù'pèr-á-bl, *a.* Conquerable, such

SUPERABLENESS, sù'pèr-á-bl-nès, *s.* Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, sù'pèr-á-bòund', *v. n.* To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sù'pèr-á-bùnd'ânse, *s.* More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sù'pèr-á-bùnd'ânt, *a.* Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sù'pèr-á-bùnd'ânt-lè, *ad.* More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sù'pèr-ád', *v. a.* To add over and above, to join to any thing so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sù'pèr-á-dìsh'ân, *s.* The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, sù'pèr-ád-vè'nè-ènt, *a.*

Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sù'pèr-ân-nù-áte, *v. n.* To impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERANNUATION, sù'pèr-ân-nù-á'shùn, *s.* The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sù'pèrb', *a.* Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sù'pèr-kár'gò, *s.* An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. [ed above the firmament.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sù'pèr-sè-lès'tshál, *a.* Plac-

SUPERCILIOUS, sù'pèr-sìl'yús, *a.* Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sù'pèr-sìl'yús-lè, *ad.* Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sù'pèr-sìl'yús-nès, *s.* Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sù'pèr-kòn-sèp'shùn, *s.* A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sù'pèr-kòn'sè-kwènsè, *s.* Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sù'pèr-krès'sènsè, *s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sù'pèr-èm'mè-nènsè, { *s.*

SUPEREMINENCY, sù'pèr-èm'mè-nèn-sè, } Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sù'pèr-èm'mè-nènt, *a.* Eminent in a high degree.

To SUPEREROGATE, sù'pèr-èr'rò gáte, *v. n.* To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sù'pèr-èr-rò-gá'shùn, *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sù'pèr-èr'rò-gá-túr-è, *a.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sù'pèr-èk'sèl'lènt, *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, sù'pèr-èks-krès'sènsè, *s.* Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sù'pèr-fè'táte, *v. n.* To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sù'pèr-fè-tá'shùn, *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sù'pèr-fìs, *s.* Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, sù'pèr-fìsh'ál, *a.* Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sù'pèr-fìsh-è-ál'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sù'pèr-fìsh'ál-è, *ad.* On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sù'pèr-fìsh'ál-nès, *s.* Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sù'pèr-fìsh'èz, *s.* Outside, surface, superfluous.

SUPERFINE, sù'pèr-fìne', *a.* Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, sù'pèr-flù'è-tânse, *s.* The act of floating above. [ing above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sù'pèr-flù'è-tánt, *a.* Float-

SUPERFLUITY, sù'pèr-flù'è-tè, *s.* More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, sù'pèr-flù-ús, *a.* Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

tàbe, túb, búll ðl pòund thín, THIS.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sù-pêr'flú-ús-nês, *s.* The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sù-pêr-flúks, *s.* That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sù-pêr-ìm-prêg-nâ'-shún, *s.* Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sù-pêr-ìn-kúm'bênt, *s.* Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, sù-pêr-ìn-dúse', *v. a.* To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sù-pêr-ìn-dúk'shún, *s.* The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sù-pêr-ìn-jêk'shún, *s.* An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sù-pêr-ìn-stê-tú'shún, *s.* In Law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sù-pêr-ìn-tend', *v. a.* To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, sù-pêr-ìn-tênd'ênse, }
SUPERINTENDENCY, sù-pêr-ìn-tênd'ên-sê, }

s. Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sù-pêr-ìn-tên'dênt, *s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sù-pê-rê-ôr'ê-tê, *s.* Preeminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, sù-pê-rê-úr, *a.* Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sù-pê-rê-úr, *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sù-pêr'lâ-tív, *a.* Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sù-pêr'lâ-tív-lê, *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sù-pêr'lâ-tív-nês, *s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sù-pêr-lú'nâr, *a.* Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, sù-pêr'nâl, *a.* Having a higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, sù-pêr-nâ'tânt, *a.* Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, sù-pêr-nâ-tâ'shún, *s.* The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, sù-pêr-nât'tshù-râl, *a.* Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sù-pêr-nât'tshù-râ-lê, *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, sù-pêr nú'mêr-âr-ê, *a.* Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round, number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, sù-pêr-pôn'dêr-âte, *v. a.* To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, sù-pêr-prò-pòr'shún, *s.* Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURATION, sù-pêr-pûr-gâ'shún, *s.* More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sù-pêr-rê-flêk'shún, *s.* Reflection of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIENCY, sù-pêr-sâ'lê-ên-sê, *s.* The act of leaping upon any thing.

To SUPERSCRIBE, sù-pêr-skribe', *v. a.* To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERScription, sù-pêr-skrip'shún, *s.* The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, sù-pêr-sêde', *v. a.* To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, sù-pêr-sê'dê-âs, *s.* In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sù-pêr-sêr've-sâ-bl, *a.* Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûn, *s.* Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over nicety, exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûs, *a.* Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sù-pêr-strâne', *v. a.* To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, sù-pêr-strûkt', *v. a.* To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, sù-pêr-strûk'shún, *s.* An edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sù-pêr-strûk'tív, *a.* Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sù-pêr-strûk'tshùre, *s.* That which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sù-pêr-súb-stân'shâl, *a.* More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ús, *a.* Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose. [*ad.* Needlessly.]

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ús-lê, *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ús-nês, *s.* Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE, sù-pêr-vêne', *v. n.* To come as an ex vacaneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, sù-pêr-vê'nê-ênt, *a.* Added, additional. [*of supervening.*]

SUPERVENTION, sù-pêr-vên'shún, *s.* The act

To SUPERVISE, sù-pêr-vîze', *v. a.* To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, sù-pêr-vî'zûr, *s.* An overseer, an inspector. [*live, to outlive.*]

To SUPERVIVE, sù-pêr-vîve', *v. n.* To over-

SUPINATION, sù-pê-nâ'shún, *s.* The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, sù-plne', *a.* Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, sù-plne, *s.* In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sù-plne'lê, *ad.* With the face upwards; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, sù-plne'nês, *s.* Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, sù-pln'ê-tê, *s.* Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness. [*under the feet*]

SUPPEDANEUS, sùp-pê-dâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Placed

SUPPER, sùp'pûr, *s.* The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt . . . mē, met . . . plne, pln . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt . . .

- SUPPERLESS**, sūp'pār-lēs, *a.* Wanting supper, fasting at night.
- To SUPPLANT**, sūp-plānt', *v. a.* To trip up the heels: to displace by stratagem, to turn out; to displace, to overpower, to force away.
- SUPPLANTER**, sūp-plānt'ūr, *s.* One who supplants, one who displaces.
- SUPPLE**, sūp'pl, *a.* Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that makes supple.
- To SUPPLE**, sūp'pl, *v. a.* To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.
- To SUPPLE**, sūp-pl', *v. n.* To grow soft, to grow pliant.
- SUPPLEMENT**, sūp'plē-mēnt, *s.* Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.
- SUPPLEMENTAL**, sūp-plē-mēnt'āl, } *a.*
- SUPPLEMENTARY**, sūp-plē-mēnt'ā-rē, } Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.
- SUPPLENESS**, sūp'pl-nēs, *s.* Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.
- SUPPLETORY**, sūp'plē-tūr-ē, *s.* That which is to fill up deficiencies.
- SUPPLIANT**, sūp'plē-ānt, *a.* Entreating, beseeching, precatory. [tioner.
- SUPPLIANT**, sūp'plē-ānt, *s.* An humble petitioner.
- SUPPLICANT**, sūp'plē-kānt, *s.* One who entreats or implores with great submission.
- To SUPPLICATE**, sūp'plē-kāte, *v. a.* To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.
- SUPPLICATION**, sūp'plē-kā'shūn, *s.* Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.
- To SUPPLY**, sūp-plī', *v. a.* To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish. [deficiencies.
- SUPPLY**, sūp-plī', *s.* Relief of want, cure of
- To SUPPORT**, sūp-pōrt', *v. a.* To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.
- SUPPORT**, sūp-pōrt', *s.* Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.
- SUPPORTABLE**, sūp-pōrt'ā-bl, *a.* Tolerable to be endured.
- SUPPORTABLENESS**, sūp-pōrt'ā-bl-nēs, *s.* The state of being tolerable. [support.
- SUPPORTANCE**, sūp-pōrt'ānse, *s.* Maintenance,
- SUPPORTER**, sūp-pōrt'ūr, *s.* One who supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender. [supposed.
- SUPPOSABLE**, sūp-pō'zā-bl, *a.* That may be
- SUPPOSAL**, sūp-pō'zāl, *s.* Position without proof, imagination, belief.
- To SUPPOSE**, sūp-pōze, *v. a.* To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itself.
- SUPPOSE**, sūp-pōze', *s.* Supposition, position without proof, unevidenced conceit.
- SUPPOSER**, sūp-pō'zūr, *s.* One who supposes.
- SUPPOSITION**, sūp-pō-zīsh'ūn, *s.* Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.
- SUPPOSITIOUS**, sūp-pōz-ē-tīsh'ūs, *a.* Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.
- SUPPOSITIOUSNESS**, sūp-pōz-ē-tīsh'ūs-nēs, *s.* State of being counterfeit.
- SUPPOSITIVELY**, sūp-pōz'zē-tīv-lē, *ad.* Upon supposition. [solid clyster.
- SUPPOSITORY**, sūp-pōz'zē-tūr-ē, *s.* A kind of
- To SUPPRESS**, sūp-prēs', *v. a.* To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.
- SUPPRESSION**, sūp-prēsh'ūn, *s.* The act of suppressing; not publication.
- SUPPRESSOR**, sūp-prēs'sūr, *s.* One who suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
- To SUPPURATE**, sūp'pū-rāte, *v. a.* To generate pus or matter. [to pus.
- To SUPPURATE**, sūp'pū-rāte, *v. n.* To grow
- SUPPURATION**, sūp'pū-rā'shūn, *s.* The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.
- SUPPURATIVE**, sūp'pū-rā-tīv, *a.* Digestive, generating matter.
- SUPPUTATION**, sūp'pū-tā'shūn, *s.* Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.
- To SUPPUTE**, sūp-pūte', *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate.
- SUPRALAPSARIAN**, sū-prā-lāp-sā'rē-ān, *s.* One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass, or without any respect to the fall.
- SUPRALAPSARY**, sū-prā-lāp'sā-rē, *a.* Antecedent to the fall of man. [vulgar.
- SUPRAVULGAR**, sū-prā-vūl'gūr, *a.* Above the
- SUPREMACY**, sū-prēm'ā-sē, *s.* Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.
- SUPREME**, sū-prēmē', *a.* Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent. [degree.
- SUPREMELY**, sū-prēmē'lē, *ad.* In the highest
- SURADDITION**, sūr-ād-dīsh'ūn, *s.* Something added to the name.
- SURAL**, sūr'rāl, *a.* Being in the calf of the leg.
- SURANCE**, shūr'rānse, *s.* Warrant, security.
- To SURBATE**, sūr-bāte', *v. a.* To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.
- To SURCEASE**, sūr-sēsē', *v. n.* To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.
- To SURCEASE**, sūr-sēsē', *v. a.* To stop, to put to an end.
- SURCEASE**, sūr-sēsē', *s.* Cessation, stop.
- SURCHARGE**, sūr-tshārje', *s.* Overburden, more than can be well borne.
- To SURCHARGE**, sūr-tshārje', *v. a.* To overload, to overburden. [burdens.
- SURCHARGER**, sūr-tshār'jūr, *s.* One who over-
- SURCINGLE**, sūr'sīng-gl, *s.* A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.
- SURCLE**, sūr'k'kl, *s.* A shoot, a twig, a sucker.
- SURCOAT**, sūr'kōte, *s.* A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.
- SURD**, sūrd, *a.* Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear, not expressed by any term.

tàbe, táb, báll... òl... pòund... thin, THIS.

SURE, shùre, *a.* Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain; past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be sure, certainly. [doubtless.

SURE, shùre, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt, **SUREFOOTED**, shùre-fút'éd, *a.* Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shùre'lè, *ad.* Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shùre'nès, *s.* Certainty.

SURETISHIP, shùre'tè-shíp, *s.* The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shùre'tè, *s.* Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SURF, sùrf, *s.* The swell of the sea that beats against the shore or a rock.

SURFACE, sùr'fàs, *s.* Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, sùr'fít, *v. a.* To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, sùr'fít, *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sùr'fít, *s.* Sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness. [glutton.

SURFEITER, sùr'fít-úr, *s.* One who riots, a

SURFEITWATER, sùr'fít-wà-túr, *s.* Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sùrje, *s.* A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sùrje, *v. n.* To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sùr'jân, *s.* One who cures by manual operations.

SURGEONRY, sùr'jân-rè, } *s.* The act of curing by manual operations.

SURGERY, sùr'jèr-è, }

SURGY, sùr'jè, *a.* Rising in billows.

SURLILY, sùr'lè-lè, *ad.* In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sùr'lè-nès, *s.* Gloomy moroseness, sour anger. [uncivil, sour.

SURLY, sùr'lè, *a.* Gloomy, morose, rough, **To SURMISE**, sùr-míze', *v. a.* To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. [suspicion.

SURMISE, sùr-míze', *s.* Imperfect notion, **To SURMOUNT**, sùr-mòunt', *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed. [querable, superable.

SURMOUNTABLE, sùr-mòunt'à-bl, *a.* **SURNAME**, sùr'nàme, *s.* The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sùr'nàme', *v. a.* To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sùr-pàs', *v. a.* To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sùr-pàs'sing, *part. a.* Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sùr'plís, *s.* The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sùr'plús, } *s.* A supernu-

SURPLUSAGE, sùr'plús-ldje, } merary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sùr-prl'zài, } *s.* The act of tak-

SURPRISE, sùr-príze', } ing unawares, the state of being taken un-

To SURPRISE, sùr-príze', *v. a.* To take un- awares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sùr-prl'zing, *part.* Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sùr prl'zing-lè, *ad.* To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRENDER, sùr-rèn'dûr, *v. a.* To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sùr-rèn'dûr, *v. n.* To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sùr-rèn'dûr, } *s.* The act of

SURRENDRY, sùr-rèn'drè, } yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sùr-rèp'shûn, *s.* Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sùr-rèp-tish'ûs, *a.* Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sùr-rèp-tish'ûs-lè, *ad.* By stealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sùr-rò-gâte, *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sùr-rò-gâte, *s.* A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROUND, sùr-ròund', *v. a.* To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, sùr-sòl'id, *s.* In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sùr-tòot', *s.* A large coat worn over all the rest. [to come as an addition.

To SURVENE, sùr-vène', *v. a.* To supervene;

To SURVEY, sùr-và', *v. a.* To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sùr-và', or sùr'vâ, *s.* View, prospect.

SURVEYOR, sùr-và'úr, *s.* An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land. [of a surveyor.

SURVEYORSHIP, sùr-và'úr-shíp, *s.* The office

To SURVIVE, sùr-vlve', *v. n.* To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sùr-vlve', *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVIVER, sùr-vl'vûr, *s.* One who outlives another.

SURVIVORSHIP, sùr-vl'vûr-shíp, *s.* The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sùs-sèp-tè-bl'l'è-tè, *s.* Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sùs-sèp'tè-bl, *a.* Capable of admitting.

SUSCEPTION, sùs-sèp'shûn, *s.* Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sùs-sèp'tiv, *a.* Capable to admit.

SUSCIPENCY, sùs-síp'pè-èn-sè, *s.* Reception, admission.

SUSCIPIENT, sùs-síp'pè-ènt, *s.* One who takes, one who admits or receives. [excite.

To SUSCITATE, sùs'sè-tâte, *v. n.* To rouse, to

SUSCITATION, sùs-sè-tà'shûn, *s.* The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, sùs-pèkt', *v. a.* To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy, what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, sùs-pèkt', *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sùs-pèkt', *part. a.* Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, sùs-pènd', *v. a.* To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, môte, nôr, nôt. . . .

a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēnsē', *s.* Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment, privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēnsē', *a.* Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sūs-pēn'shūn, *s.* Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSORY, sūs-pēn'sūr-ē, *a.* Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

SUSPICION, sūs-pīsh'ūn, *s.* The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sūs-pīsh'ūs, *a.* Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sūs-pīsh'ūs-lē, *ad.* With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sūs-pīsh'ūs-nēs, *s.* Tending to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, sūs-spē-rā'shūn, *s.* Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, sūs-plrē', *v. a.* To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakspeare to mean only to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, sūs-tānē', *v. a.* To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted. [sustained.

SUSTAINABLE, sūs-tā'nā-bl, *a.* That may be

SUSTAINER, sūs-tā'nūr, *s.* One who props, one who supports; one who suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sūs'tē-nānsē, *s.* Support, maintenance; necessities of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sūs-tēn-tā'shūn, *s.* Support, preservation from falling; maintenance; support of life; use of victuals. [murmur.

SUSURRATION, sūs-sūr-rā'shūn, *s.* Whisper, soft

SUTLER, sūt'lūr, *s.* A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, sūt'shūrē, *s.* A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swōb, *s.* A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swōb, *v. a.* To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swōb'būr, *s.* A sweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swōd'dl, *v. a.* To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swōd'dl, *s.* Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swōd'ling-bānd, } *s.*

SWADDLINGCLOUT, swōd'ling-klōūt, }

SWADDLINGCLOTH, swōd'ling-clōth, }

Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, swāg, *v. n.* To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

To SWAGGER, swāg'gūr, *v. n.* To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swāg'gūr-ūr, *s.* A blusterer; a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swāg'gē, *a.* Dependent by its weight,

SWAIN, swāne, *s.* A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry, a pastoral youth.

To SWALE, swāle, } *v. n.* To waste or blaze

To SWEAL, swēle, } away; to melt.

SWALLOW, swōl'lō, *s.* A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

To SWALLOW, swōl'lō, *v. a.* To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to ingulf; to devour, to destroy; to engross, to engage completely.

SWALLOW, swōl'lō, *s.* The throat, voracity.

SWAM, swām. The *pret.* of *Swim*.

SWAMP, swōmp, *s.* A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swōm'pē, *a.* Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, swōn, *s.* A large waterfowl.

SWANSKIN, swōn'skīn, *s.* A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swōp, *ad.* Hastily, with hasty violence, as, he did it Swap.

SWARD, swārd, *s.* The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

SWARE, swāre. The *pret.* of *Swear*.

SWARM, swārm, *s.* A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, swārm, *v. n.* To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be overrun, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, swārt, } *a.* Black, darkly brown,

SWARTH, swārth, } tawny. In Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, swār'thē-lē, *ad.* Black, duskily, tawnily. [complexion, tawiness.

SWARTHINESS, swār'thē-nēs, *s.* Darkness of

SWARTHY, swār'thē, *a.* Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny. [clatter or noise.

To SWASH, swōsh, *v. n.* To make a great

SWASH-BUCKLER, swōsh-būk'lēr, *s.* A furious combatant.

SWASHER, swōsh'ūr, *s.* One who makes a show of valour or force.

To SWATHE, swāthe, *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, swā, *v. a.* To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, swā, *v. n.* To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, swā, *s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk or power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, swāre, *v. n.* Pret. *Swore*, or *Sware*.

Part. pass. *Sworn*. To obtest some superiour power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

To SWEAR, swāre, *v. a.* To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWEARER, swā'rūr, *s.* A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swēt, *s.* The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To SWEAT, swēt, *v. n.* Pret. *Sweet*, *Sweated*.

Part. pass. *Sweaten*. To be moist on the

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, swét, *v. a.* To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, swét'úr, *s.* One who sweats.

SWEATY, swét'té, *a.* Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To SWEEP, swéep, *v. a.* To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To SWEEP, swéep, *v. n.* To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, swéep, *s.* The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear. [swept away.]

SWEEPINGS, swéep'ingz, *s.* That which is

SWEEPNET, swéep'nét, *s.* A net that takes in a great compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, swéep'stáke, *s.* A man that wins all; a prize at a race. [and violence.]

SWEOPY, swéep'é, *a.* Passing with great speed

SWEET, swéet, *a.* Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as, that meat is Sweet.

SWEET, swéet, *s.* Sweetness, something pleasing, a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, swéet'bréd, *s.* The pancreas of the calf. [shrub.]

SWEETBRIAR, swéet'brí-úr, *s.* A fragrant

SWEETBROOM, swéet'bróòm, *s.* An herb.

To SWEETEN, swéet'tn, *v. a.* To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swéet'tn-úr, *s.* One who palliates, one who represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swéet'hárt, *s.* A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, swéet'ing, *s.* A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swéet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swéet'lé, *ad.* In a sweet manner, with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, swéet'méte, *s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, swéet'nés, *s.* The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swéet-wíl'yúm, *s.* A plant. It is a species of gilliflower [myrtle.]

SWEETWILLOW, swéet-wíl'ló, *s.* Gale or Dutch

To SWELL, swéll, *v. n.* Part. pass. *Swollen.* To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumefy by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, swéll, *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

To SWELL, swéll, *s.* Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, swéll'ing, *s.* Morbid tumour; protuberance; prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, swél'túr, *v. n.* To be pained with heat. [up with heat.]

To SWELTER, swél'túr, *v. a.* To parch or dry

SWELTRY, swél'trè, *a.* Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swépt. The part. and pret. of Sweep.

To SWERVE, swérv, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swíft, *a.* Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, swíft, *s.* A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swíft'lé, *ad.* Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly

SWIFTNESS, swíft'nés, *s.* Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swíg, *v. n.* To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swíll, *v. a.* To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench, to inebriate.

SWILL, swíll, *s.* Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swíll'úr, *s.* A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swím, *v. n.* Pret. *Swam, Swom,* or *Swum.* To float on the water, not to sink;

to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality; to flow.

To SWIM, swím, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swím, *s.* The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swím'múr, *s.* One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swím'ming-lé, *ad.* Smoothly, without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, swín'dl, *v. a.* To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

SWINE, swíne, *s.* A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swíne'bréd, *s.* A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swíne'hérd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, swíne'plpe, *s.* A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING, swíng, *v. n.* To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, swíng, *v. a.* Pret. *Swang, Swung.*

To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air, to wave loosely.

SWING, swíng, *s.* Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swínje, *v. a.* To whip, to bastinate, to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swínje-búk'lúr, *s.* A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word. [hurler.]

SWINGER, swíng'úr, *s.* He who swings, a

SWINGING, swín'jng, *a.* Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swín'jng-lé, *ad.* Vastly, greatly

SWINISH, swí'nish, *a.* Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

To SWINK, swíngk, *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

SWITCH, swítsh, *s.* A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swítsh, *v. a.* To lash, to jerk.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fât. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plue, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt. . .

- SWIVEL**, swiv'vl, *s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon.
- SWOBER**, swòb'bùr, *s.* A sweeper of the deck. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.—See *Swabber*.
- SWOLLEN**, { swòln. The *part. pass.* of
SWOLN, { Swell.
- SWOM**, swòm. The *pret.* of *Swim*. Not in use, *Swam* supplying its place.
- To SWOON**, swòon, *v. n.* To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.
- SWOON**, swòon, *s.* A lipothymy, a fainting fit.
- To SWOOP**, swòop, *v. a.* To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.
- SWOOP**, swòop, *s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
- To SWOP**, swòp, *v. a.* To change, to exchange one thing for another.
- SWORD**, sòrd, *s.* A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.
- SWORDED**, sòrd'éd, *a.* Girt with a sword.
- SWORDER**, sòrd'ùr, *s.* A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.
- SWORDFISH**, sòrd'fìsh, *s.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
- SWORDGRASS**, sòrd'gràs, *s.* A kind of sedge, glader. [hilt of a sword.]
- SWORDKNOT**, sòrd'nòt, *s.* Riband tied to the sword.
- SWORDLAW**, sòrd'làw, *s.* Violence.
- SWORDMAN**, sòrd'màn, *s.* Soldier, fighting man.
- SWORDPLAYER**, sòrd'plà-ùr, *s.* Gladiator, fencer.
- SWORE**, swòre. The *pret.* of *Swear*.
- SWORN**, swòrn. The *part. pass.* of *Swear*.
- SWUM**, swùm. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Swim*.
- SWUNG**, swúng. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Swing*.
- SYBARITE**, sîb'â-rite, *s.* An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom is said to have been unable to sleep all night, because the bed of roses on which he lay had one of its leaves doubled under him.
- SYCAMORE**, sîk'â-mòre, *s.* A tree.
- SYCOPHANT**, sîk'ò-fânt, *s.* A flatterer, a parasite.
- SYCOPHANTICK**, sîk'ò-fân'tîk, *a.* Flattering, parasitical.
- SYLLABICAL**, sîl-lâb'è-kâl, *a.* Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.
- SYLLABICALLY**, sîl-lâb'è-kâl-è, *ad.* In a Syllabical manner.
- SYLLABICK**, sîl-lâb'îk, *a.* Relating to syllables.
- SYLLABLE**, sîl'lâ-bl, *a.* As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.
- To SYLLABLE**, sîl'lâ-bl, *v. a.* To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.
- SYLLABUB**, sîl'lâ-bùb, *s.* Milk and acid. Rightly *Sillabub*, which see.
- SYLLABUS**, sîl'lâ-bùs, *s.* An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
- SYLLOGISM**, sîl'lò-jîzm, *s.* An argument composed of three propositions.
- SYLLOGISTICAL**, sîl-lò-jîs'tè-kâl, { *a.* Relat-
SYLLOGISTICK, sîl-lò-jîs'tîk, { ing to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.
- SYLLOGISTICALLY**, sîl-lò-jîs'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* In the form of a syllogism. [syllogism.]
- To SYLLOGIZE**, sîl'lò-jîze, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.
- SYLVAN**, sîl'vân, *a.* Woody, shady.
- SYLVAN**, sîl'vân, *s.* A wood god, a satyr.
- SYMBOL**, sîm'bùl, *s.* An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representative of something else.
- SYMBOLICAL**, sîm-bòl'è-kâl, *a.* Representative, typical, expressing by signs.
- SYMBOLICALLY**, sîm-bòl'è-kâl-è, *ad.* Typically, by representation.
- SYMBOLIZATION**, sîm-bòl-lè-zâ'shùn, *s.* The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.
- To SYMBOLIZE**, sîm'bò-lîze, *v. n.* To have something in common with another by representative qualities.
- To SYMBOLIZE**, sîm'bò-lîze, *v. a.* To make representative of something.
- SYMMETRICAL**, sîm-mèt'trè-kâl, *a.* Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.
- SYMMETRIST**, sîm'mè-trîst, *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion.
- To SYMMETRIZE**, sîm'mè-trîze, *v. a.* To bring to symmetry.
- SYMMETRY**, sîm'mè-trè, *s.* Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.
- SYMPATHETICAL**, sîm-pâ-thèt'è-kâl, { *a.*
SYMPATHETICK, sîm-pâ-thèt'îk, { Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.
- SYMPATHETICALLY**, sîm-pâ-thèt'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.
- To SYMPATHIZE**, sîm'pâ-thîze, *v. n.* To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.
- SYMPATHY**, sîm'pâ-thè, *s.* Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.
- SYMPHONIOUS**, sîm-fò'nè-ùs, *a.* Harmonious, agreeing in sound.
- SYMPHONY**, sîm'fò-nè, *s.* Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.
- SYMPOSIACK**, sîm-pò'zhè-âk, *a.* Relating to merrymaking.
- SYMPTOM**, sîm'tùm, *s.* Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.
- SYMPTOMATICAL**, sîm-tò-mât'tè-kâl, { *a.*
SYMPTOMATICK, sîm-tò-mât'tîk, { Happening concurrently, or occasionally.
- SYMPTOMATICALLY**, sîm-tò-mât'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* In the nature of a symptom.
- SYNAGOGUE**, sîn'â-góg, *s.* An assembly of the Jews to worship.
- SYNALEPHA**, sîn-â-lè'fâ, *s.* A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.
- SYNCHRONICAL**, sîn-kròn'è-kâl, *a.* Happening together at the same time.
- SYNCHRONISM**, sîng'krò-nîzm, *s.* Concur-

tube, túb, búll ðíll pòund thín. **THIS.**

rence of events, happening at the same time.
SYNCHRONOUS, sîng'krò-nús, *a.* Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sîng'kò-pè, *s.* Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sîng'kò-píst, *s.* Contractor of words. [two against a third power.

SYNCRATISM, sîng'krá-tîzm, *s.* A junction of

SYNDROME, sîn'drò-mè, *s.* Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sè-nèk'dò-kè, *s.* A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNECPHONESIS, sîn-èk-fò-nè'sîs, *s.* A contraction of two syllables.

SYNOD, sîn'núd, *s.* An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; a conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, sîn'nò-dál, }

SYNODICAL, sè-nòd'è-kál, } *a.* Relating to a

SYNODICK, sè-nòd'ík, }
 synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sè-nòd'è-kál-è, *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, sè-nòn'nè-má, *s.* Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYME, sîn'ò-nîm, *s.* A word of the same meaning as some other word.

To **SYNONYMISE**, sè-nòn'nè-mîze, *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sè-nòn'nè-mús, *a.* Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sè-nòn'nè-mè, *s.* The quality of expressing by different woras the same thing.

SYNOPSIS, sè-nóp'sîs, *s.* A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sè-nóp'tè-kál, *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sîn-ták'tè-kál, *a.* Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sîn'táks, }

SYNTAXIS, sîn-táks'îs, } *s.* A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sîn'thè-sîs, *s.* The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sîn-thèt'tîk, *a.* Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sî'fún, *s.* A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sîr'înje, *s.* A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To **SYRINGE**, sîr'înje, *v. a.* To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sîr-îng-gòt'tò-mè, *s.* The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sêr'tîs, *s.* A quicksand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sîs'tèm, *s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sîs-tè-mát'tè-kál, *a.* Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sîs-tè-mát'tè-kál-è, *ad.* In form of a system.

To **SYSTEMATIZE**, sîs-tèm'á-tîze, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.

SYSTOLE, sîs'tò-lè, *s.* In Anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T

TABBY, táb'bè, *s.* A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, táb'bè, *a.* Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, táb-è-fák'shún, *s.* The act of wasting away.

To **TABEFY**, táb'è-fl, *v. n.* To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, táb'èr-ná-kl, *s.* A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, táb'íd, *a.* Wasted by disease, consumptive.

TABIDNESS, táb'íd-nès, *s.* Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, táb'lá-tùre, *s.* Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tá'bl, *s.* Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as, he keeps a good Table; a table, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To **TABLE**, tá'bl, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

TABLE-BEER, tá-bl-bèèr', *s.* Beer used at victuals, small beer.

TABLE-BOOK, tá-bl-bòòk, *s.* A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLE-CLOTH, tá-bl-klòth, *s.* Linen spread on a table.

TABLER, tá'bl-úr, *s.* One who boards.

TABLETALK, tá'bl-táwk, *s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, táb'lèt, *s.* A small level surface; a surface written or painted.

TABOUR, tá'búr, *s.* A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tá'búr-úr, *s.* One who beats the tabour. [tabour.

TABOURET, táb'úr-èt, *s.* A small drum or

TABOURINE, táb'úr-èèn, *s.* A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, táb'rèt, *s.* A tabour.

TABULAR, táb'ù-lár, *s.* Set down in the form of tables or synopses, formed in laminæ; set in squares.

To **TABULATE**, táb'ù-láte, *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses. [surface.

TABULATED, táb'ù-lá-tèd, *a.* Having a flat

TACHE, tátsh, *s.* Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tás'ít, *a.* Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tás'ít-iè, *ad.* Silently, without oral expression. [silence.

TACITURNITY, tás-è-túr'nè-tè, *s.* Habitual

To **TACK**, ták, *v. a.* To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt... mè, mèt... pine, pîn... nô, môte, nôr nôt...

To TACK, ták, *v. n.* To turn a ship.
 TACK, ták, *s.* A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold tack, to last, to hold out.
 TACKLE, ták'kl, *s.* Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.
 TACKLED, ták'kld, *a.* Made of ropes tacked together.
 TACKLING, ták'ling, *s.* Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.
 TACTICAL, ták'tè-kál, } *a.* Relating to the
 TACTICK, ták'tik, } art of ranging a battle.
 TACTICKS, ták'tiks, *s.* The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
 TACTILE, ták'tíl, *a.* Susceptible of touch.
 TACTILITY, ták-tíl'è-tè, *s.* Perceptibility by the touch.
 TACTION, ták'shûn, *s.* The act of touching.
 TADPOLE, tád'pòle, *s.* A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.
 TA'EN, tâne. The poetical contraction of *Taken*.
 TAFFETA, táf'fè-tà, *s.* A thin silk.
 TAG, tág, *s.* A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.
 TAG-RAG, tág'rág, *s.* Composed of *tag* and *rag*, people of the lowest degree.
 To TAG, tág, *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to tack.
 TAGTAIL, tág'tàle, *s.* A worm which has the tail of another colour.
 TAIL, tàle, *s.* That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a catkin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.
 TAILED, tàld, *a.* Furnished with a tail.
 TAILLE, tàle, *s.* A limited estate, an entail.
 TAILOR, tà'lûr, *s.* One whose business is to make clothes.
 To TAINT, tànt, *v. n.* To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of *Attaint*. [touched].
 To TAINT, tànt, *v. n.* To be infected, to be
 TAINT, tànt, *s.* A tincture, a stain; an insect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.
 TAINTLESS, tànt'lès, *a.* Free from infection.
 TAINTURE, tàne'tshûre, *s.* Taint, tinge, defilement.
 To TAKE, tåke, *v. a.* Pret. *Took*. Part. pass. *Taken*, sometimes *Took*. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize, to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in

thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To take course, to have recourse to measures; To take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To take heed to, to attend; To take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To take oath, to swear; To take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow, to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To take order with, to check, to take course with; To take out, to remove from within any place; To take part, to share; To take place, to prevail, to have effect; To take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; To take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority; to catch, to fix; To take in, to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To take in hand, to undertake.
 To TAKE, tåke, *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; To take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To take in with, to resort to; To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To take to, to apply to, to be fond of, to betake to, to have recourse; To take up, to stop; to reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To take with, to please.
 TAKEN, tå'kn. The *part. pass.* of *Take*.
 TAKER, tå'kûr, *s.* He who takes.
 TAKING, tå'king, *s.* Seizure, distress of mind.
 TALE, tàle, *s.* A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.
 TALEBEARER, tàle'bà-rûr, *s.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.
 TALEBEARING, tàle'bà-rîng, *s.* The act of informing.
 TALENT, tål'ènt, *s.* A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.
 TALISMAN, tål'iz-mân, *s.* A magical character.
 TALISMANICK, tål'iz-mân'ik, *a.* Magical.
 To TALK, tåwk, *v. n.* To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.
 TALK, tåwk, *s.* Oral conversation, fluent and

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pound . . . thin, THIS.

familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, or TALC, tálk, *s.* Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.

TALKATIVE, táwk'á-tív, *a.* Full of prate, loquacious. [city, garrulity.

TALKATIVENESS, táwk'á-tív-nés, *s.* Loqua-

TALKER, táwk'úr, *s.* One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tál'kè, *a.* Consisting of talk.

TALL, táll, *a.* High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, táll'dje, *s.* Impost, excise.

TALLOW, táll'ò, *s.* The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, táll'ò-tshánd-lúr, *s.* One who makes tallow candles.

TALLY, táll'è, *s.* A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another. [out for any thing.

To TALLY, táll'è, *v. a.* To fit, to suit, to cut

To TALLY, táll'è, *v. n.* To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, } táll'múd, *s.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TALNESS, táll'nés, *s.* Height of stature, procerity.

TALON, táll'un, *s.* The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tám'má-rínd, *s.* A tree; the fruit.

TAMARISK, tám'má-rísk, *s.* A tree.

TAMBARINE, tám-bá-réen', *s.* A tabour, a small drum.

TAME, támè, *a.* Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, támè, *v. n.* To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tám'má-bl, *a.* Susceptive of taming. [spiritlessly.

TAMELY, tám'èlè, *ad.* Not wildly, meanly,

TAMENESS, tám'nés, *s.* The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tám'múr, *s.* Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, tám'púr, *v. n.* To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, tán, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, táng, *s.* A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth: relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tone.

To TANG, táng, *v. n.* To ring with.

TANGENT, tán'jént, *s.* Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tán-jè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tán'jè-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, táng'gl, *v. a.* To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

To TANGLE, táng'gl, *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE, táng'gl, *s.* A knot of things mingled one in another.

TANK, tángk, *s.* A large cistern or basin. Not much in use.

TANKARD, tángk'úrd, *s.* A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. [tan leather.

TANNER, tán'núr, *s.* One whose trade is to

TANSY, tán'zè, *s.* A plant.

TANTALISM, tán'tá-lízm, *s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tán'tá-líze, *v. a.* To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tánt'líng, *s.* One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tánt'á-móunt, *a.* Equivalent.

To TAP, táp, *v. a.* To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, táp, *s.* A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tápe, *s.* A narrow fillet.

TAPER, tá'púr, *s.* A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tá'púr, *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tá'púr, *v. n.* To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, táps'trè, or táp'ès-trè, *s.* Cloth woven in regular figures. [the root.

TAPROOT, táp'róót, *s.* The principal stem of

TAPSTER, táp'stúr, *s.* One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

TAR, tárr, *s.* Liquid pitch.

TAR, tárr, *s.* A sailor, a ludicrous term for a seaman. [to tease, to provoke.

To TAR, tárr, *v. a.* To smear over with tar:

TARANTULA, tá-rán'tshù-lá, *s.* An insect whose bite is cured only by musick.

TARDATION, tárr-dá'shún, *s.* The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, tárr'dè-lè, *ad.* Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, tárr'dè-nés, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, tárr'dè-tè, *s.* Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, tárr'dè, *a.* Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tárr'dè, *v. a.* To delay, to hinder.

TARE, támè, *s.* A weed that grows among corn; a vetch.

TARE, támè, *s.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, támè. *Pret.* of Tear.

TARGE, tárrje, *s.* A poetical word for Target.

TARGET, tárr'gèt, *s.* A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, tárr'íf, *s.* A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tárr'nísh, *v. n.* To sully, to soil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tárr'nísh, *v. n.* To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, tárr-páwl'íng, *s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tárr'rá-gón, *s.* A plant called herbdragon.

TARRIANCE, tárr'rè-ánse, *s.* Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, tárr'rè-úr, *s.* A sort of small dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written and

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pine, pîn....nò, mòve, nòr, nôt....

pronounced *Terrier*, which see. One that tarries or stays.

TARRY, târ'è, *a.* Besmeared with tar.

To TARRY, târ'rè, *v. n.* To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, târ'sîl, *s.* A kind of hawk.

TART, târt, *a.* Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, târt, *s.* A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, târ'tân, *s.* A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, târ'târ, *s.* Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, târ-tâ'rè-ân, *a.* Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, târ-tâ'rè-ûs, *a.* Consisting of tartar; hellish. [nate with tartar.

To TARTARIZE, târ'târ-lze, *v. a.* To impreg-

TARTAROUS, târ'târ-ûs, *a.* Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, târt'lè, *ad.* Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, târt'nès, *s.* Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tâsk, *s.* Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tâsk, *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tâsk'ûr,

TASKMASTER, tâsk'mâs-tûr, } *s.* One who imposes tasks.

TASSEL, tâs'sél, *s.* An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tâs'sèld, *a.* Adorned with tassels

TASTABLE, tâst'â-bl, *a.* That may be tasted, savoury.

To TASTE, tâste, *v. a.* To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of; to relish intellectually, to approve.

To TASTE, tâste, *v. n.* To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, tâste, *s.* The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tâst'èd, *a.* Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tâst'ûr, *s.* One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tâst'fûl, *a.* High relished, savoury.

TASTELESS, tâst'lès, *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tâst'lès-nès, *s.* Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tât'târ, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tât'târ, *s.* A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tât-târ-dè-mâl'yûn, *s.* A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tât'tl, *v. n.* To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tât'tl, *s.* Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tât'tl-ûr, *s.* An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tât-tôô, *s.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. [sold, and drinkers are entertained

TAVERN, tâv'ûrn, *s.* A house where wine is

TAVERNKEEPER, tâv'ûrn-keèp-ûr, } *s.* One

TAVERNMAN, tâv'ûrn-mân, } who keeps a tavern. [Teach.

TAUGHT, tâwt. *Pret. and part. pass. of*

To TAUNT, tânt, or tâwnt, *v. a.* To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tânt, *s.* Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tânt'ûr, *s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tânt'îng-lè, *ad.* With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tâw-tô-lôd'jè-kâl, *a.* Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tâw-tô-lô-jîst, *s.* One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tâw-tô-lô-jè, *s.* Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, tâw-tôf'ô-nè, *s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

To TAW, tâw, *v. a.* To dress white leather, commonly called Alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tâw, *s.* A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tâw'drè-nès, *s.* Tinsel, finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, tâw'drè, *a.* Meanly, showy, splendid without cost. [tanned.

TAWNY, tâw'nè, *a.* Yellow, like things

TAX, tâks, *s.* An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tâks, *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tâks'â-bl, *a.* That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tâks-â'shûn, *s.* The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tâks'ûr, *s.* He who taxes.

TEA, tè, *s.* A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tètsh, *v. a.* *Pret. and part. pass.*

Taught, sometimes *Teached*, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tètsh, *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tètsh'â-bl, *a.* Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tètsh'â-bl-nès, *s.* Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tètsh'ûr, *s.* One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, tède, *s.* A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ðll . . . pûnd . . . thîn, THIS.

TEAGUE, tèeg, *s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tèle, *s.* A wild fowl.

TEAM, tème, *s.* A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, tère, *s.* The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tære, *s.* A rent, a fissure.

To TEAR, tære, *v. a.* Pret. *Tore*; anciently *Tare*; part. pass. *Torn*. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to scatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, tære, *v. n.* To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tà'rûr, *s.* He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tère'fâl-lîng, *a.* Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tère'fûl, *a.* Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tèze, *v. a.* To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tè'zûr, *s.* Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tête, *s.* The dug of a beast.

TECHNICAL, tèk'nè-kâl, *a.* Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tètsh'è, *a.* Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tèk-tôn'îk, *a.* Pertaining to building. [in rows.

To TED, têt, *v. a.* To lay grass newly mown

TEDDER, têt'dûr, *s.* A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.—See *Tether*.

TE DEUM, tè-dè'ûm, *s.* A hymn of the Church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tè'dè-ûs, or tè'jè-ûs, *a.* Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tè'dè-ûs-lè, or tè'jè-ûs-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tè'dè-ûs-nès, or tè'jè-ûs-nès, *s.* Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tèem, *v. n.* To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tèem, *v. a.* To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tèem'ûr, *s.* One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tèem'fûl, *a.* Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tèem'lès, *a.* Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tèèn, *s.* Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, tèenz, *s.* The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as, Thirteen, Fourteen.

TEETH, tèèth, *s.* The plural of *Tooth*.

TEGUMENT, tèg'û-mènt, *s.* Cover, the outward part.

TEIL-TREE, tèle'trèè, *s.* Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint, *s.* Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELEGRAPH, tèl'è-gráf, *s.* An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

TELESCOPE, tèl'lè-skòpe, *s.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tèl-lè-skòp'è-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To TELL, tèll, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Told*. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To TELL, tèll, *v. n.* To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tèl'lûr, *s.* One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TELLTALE, tèl'tâle, *s.* One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tèm-èr-â'rè-ûs, *a.* Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tè-mèr'è-tè, *s.* Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tèm'pûr, *v. a.* To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tèm'pûr, *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tèm'pèr-â-mènt, *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tèm-pèr-â-mènt'âl, *a.* Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tèm'pèr-ânse, *s.* Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tèm'pèr-âte, *a.* Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tèm'pèr-âte-lè, *ad.* Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tèm'pèr-âte-nès, *s.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tèm'pèr-â tûre, *s.* Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tèm'pûrd, *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tèm'pèst, *s.* The utmost violence of the winds; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tèm'pèst, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tèm'pèst-bè-tn, *a.* Shattered with storms. [by storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tèm'pèst-tôst, *a.* Driven about

TEMPESTIVITY, tèm-pès-tîv'è-tè, *s.* Seasonableness. [turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUS, tèm-pès'tshû-ûs, *a.* Stormy.

TEMPLAR, tèm'plâr, *s.* A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tèm'pl, *s.* A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . plne, pin. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

the study of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tēm'pò-râl, *a.* Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tēm-pò-râl'è-tè, } *s.* Secular

TEMPORALS, tēm'pò-râlz, } possessions, not ecclesiastick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tēm'pò-râl-è, *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tēm'pò-râl-tè, *s.* The laity, secular people; secular possessions. [*rare.*]

TEMPORANEOUS, tēm-pò-râ'nè-ûs, *a.* Tempo-

TEMPORARINESS, tēm'pò-râ-rè-nès, *s.* The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tēm'pò-râ-rè, *a.* Lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tēm'pò-rîze, *v. n.* To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tēm'pò-rî-zûr, *s.* One who complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tēmt, *v. a.* To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tēm'tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tēm'târ, *s.* One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tēm-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMULENT, tēm'û-lēnt, *a.* Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

TEN, tēn, *a.* The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tēn'â-bl, *a.* Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

TENACIOUS, tē-nâ'shûs, *a.* Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

TENANCY, tēn'ân-sè, *s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tēn'ânt, *s.* One who holds of another, one who on certain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.—See *Tenable*.

To TENANT, tēn'ânt, *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tēn'ânt-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant. [*possessed.*]

TENANTLESS, tēn'ânt-lès, *a.* Unoccupied, untenant.

TENCH, tēnsh, *s.* A pond fish.

To TEND, tēnd, *v. a.* To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender, to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tēnd, *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

TENDANCE, tēn'dânse, *s.* Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tēn'dēnse, } *s.* Direction or

TENDENCY, tēn'dēn-sè, } course towards any place or object, direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tēn'dûr, *a.* Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as, Tender age.

To TENDER, tēn'dûr, *v. a.* To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tēn'dûr, *s.* Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not used.

TENDER-HEARTED, tēn-dûr-hârt'êd, *a.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tēn'dûr-lîng, *s.* The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tēn'dûr-lè, *ad.* In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tēn'dûr-nès, *s.* The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tēn'dè-nûs, *a.* Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tēn'dûn, *s.* A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tēn'drîl, *s.* The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tē-nèb-rè-kòse', } *a.* Dark

TENEBRIOUS, tē-nè'brè-ûs, } gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tēn-è-bròs'è-tè, *s.* Darkness, gloom. [*a tenant.*]

TENEMENT, tēn'è-mènt, *s.* Any thing held by

TENERITY, tē-nèr'è-tè, *s.* Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tē-nèz'mûs, *s.* A desire to go to stool without a real want.

TENET, tēn'nît, *s.* It is sometimes written *Tenent*; position, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tēn'nîs, *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, or TENOR, tēn'nûr, *s.* Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift, a sound in musick.

TENSE, tēnse, *a.* Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tēnse, *s.* A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tēnse'nès, *s.* Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity. [*extended.*]

TENSIBLE, tēn'sè-bl, *a.* Capable of being

TENSILE, tēn'sîl, *a.* Capable of extension.

TENSION, tēn'shûn, *s.* The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tēn'sîv, *a.* Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tēn'shûre, *s.* The act of stretching or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tēnt, *s.* A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Andalusia in Spain.

To TENT, tēnt, *v. n.* To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

tube, túb, búil . . . ðil. . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To TENT, tẽnt, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tẽnt-tá'shũn, *s.* Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tẽnt-tá-tiv, *a.* Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tẽnt'ẽd, *a.* Covered with tents.

TENTER, tẽnt'ũr, *s.* A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tẽnt'ũr, *v. a.* To stretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tẽnt'ũr, *v. n.* To admit extension.

TENTH, tẽnth, *a.* First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tẽnth, *s.* The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tẽnth'lẽ, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tẽnt'wũrt, *s.* A plant.

TENUITY, tẽ-nũ'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tẽn'nũ-ũs, *a.* Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tẽ'nũre, *s.* Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tẽp-ẽ-fák'shũn, *s.* The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tẽp'ĩd, *a.* Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tẽ-pĩd'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, tẽ'pũr, *s.* Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tẽrse, *s.* Properly *Tierce*. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tẽr-rẽ-bĩn'the nate, } *a.*
TEREBINTHINE, tẽr-rẽ-bĩn'thĩn, }

Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. [to perforate, to pierce.

To TEREBRATE, tẽr-rẽ-bráte, *v. a.* To bore,

TEREBRATION, tẽr-rẽ-brá'shũn, *s.* The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tẽr-jẽm'ẽ-nũs, *a.* Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tẽr-jẽ-vẽr-sá'shũn, *s.* Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

TERM, tẽrm, *s.* Limit. boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in Law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

To TERM, tẽrm, *v. a.* To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tẽr'má-gán-sẽ, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tẽr'má-gánt, *a.* Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tẽr'má-gánt, *s.* A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tẽr'mẽ-ná-bl, *a.* Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tẽr'mẽ'náte, *v. a.* To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tẽr'mẽ-náte, *v. n.* To be limited, to end, to have an end; to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tẽr-mẽ-ná'shũn, *s.* The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTHUS, tẽr-mĩn'thũs, *s.* A tumour.

TERMLESS, tẽrm'lẽs, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tẽrm'lẽ, *ad.* Term by term.

TERNARY, tẽr'ná-rẽ, } *s.* The number three.

TERNION, tẽr'nẽ-ũn, }

TERRACE, tẽr'rás, *s.* A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, tẽr-rá'kwẽ-ũs, *a.* Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tẽr-rẽne', *a.* Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tẽr'rẽ-ũs, *a.* Earthly, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tẽr-rẽs'trẽ-ál, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tẽr-rẽs'trẽ-fl, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tẽr-rẽs'trẽ-ũs, *a.* Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tẽr'rẽ-bl, *a.* Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tẽr-rẽ-bl-nẽs, *s.* Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadful-ness.

TERRIBLY, tẽr'rẽ-blẽ, *ad.* Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear, violently, very much.

TERRIER, tẽr'rẽ-ũr, *s.* A dog that follows his game under ground.—See *Tarrier*.

TERRIFICK, tẽr-rĩf'ĩk, *a.* Dreadful, causing terroure.

To TERRIFY, tẽr'rẽ-fl, *v. a.* To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, tẽr'rẽ-tũr-ẽ, *s.* Land, country, dominion, district.

TERROR, tẽr'rũr, *s.* Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear. [neat.

TERSE, tẽrse, *a.* Smooth; cleanly written,

TERTIAN, tẽr'shũn, *s.* Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELATED, tẽs'sẽl-lá-tẽd, *a.* Variegated by squares.

TEST, tẽst, *s.* The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative, characteristick.

TESTACEOUS, tẽs-tá'shũs, *a.* Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TESTAMENT, tẽs'tá-mẽnt, *s.* A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tẽs-tá-mẽn'tá-rẽ, *a.* Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tẽs'táte, *a.* Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tẽs-tá'tũr, *s.* One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tẽs-tá'tríks, *s.* A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tẽst'ẽd, *a.* Tried by a test.

TESTER, tẽst'ũr, *s.* A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tẽs'tẽ-kl, *s.* An organ of seed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, tẽs-tẽ-fẽ-ká'shũn, *s.* The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, tẽs-tẽ-fẽ-ká'tũr, *s.* One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, tẽs'tẽ-fl-ũr, *s.* One who testifies

To TESTIFY, tẽs'tẽ-fl, *v. n.* To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tẽs'tẽ-fl, *v. a.* To witness, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tẽs'tẽ-lẽ, *ad.* Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mễ, mễt. . . . plne, pỉn. . . . nô, mỗve, nờ, nôt. . . .

TESTIMONIAL, tễs-tẻ-mỗnẻ-ấl, *s.* A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, tễs'tẻ-mỗnẻ-ẻ, *s.* Evidence given, proof; public evidences; open attestation, profession.

TESTINESS, tễs'tẻ-nẻs, *s.* Moroseness. [angry.

TESTY, tễs'tẻ, *a.* Fretful, peevish, apt to be

TETCHY, tẻtsh'ẻ, *a.* Froward, peevish.

TETE-A-TETE, tẻtẻ'ỏ-tẻtẻ', *ad.* French. Cheek by jowl; in private conversation.

TETHER, tẻtẻ'ử, *s.* A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

TETRAGONAL, tẻ-trẻg'gỏ-nẻl, *a.* Square.

TETRARCH, tẻ'tẻrẻk, or tẻt'ẻrẻk, *s.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, tẻ-trẻrẻ'kẻtẻ, } *s.* A Roman

TETRARCHY, tẻt-trẻrẻ-kẻ, } government.

TETRASTICK, tẻ-trẻs'tẻk, *s.* An epigram or stanza of four verses. [worm.

TETTER, tẻt'tử, *s.* A scab, a scurf, a ring-

TEUTONIC, tẻ-tỏn'ẻk, *a.* Spoken by or relating to the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

TEXT, tẻkst, *s.* That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture. [woven.

TEXTILE, tẻks'tẻl, *a.* Woven, capable of being

TEXTUARIST, tẻks'tẻhủ-ỏ-rẻst, *s.* One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTUARY, tẻks'tẻhủ-ỏ-rẻ, *a.* Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTURE, tẻks'tẻhủẻ, *s.* The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, thỏn, *ad.* A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thỏne, *s.* An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, thỏngk, *v. a.* To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, thỏngks, *s.* Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thỏngk'fủl, *a.* Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thỏngk'fủl-ẻ, *ad.* With lively and grateful sense, or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, thỏngk'ẻs, *a.* Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thỏngk'ẻs-nẻs, *s.* Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thỏngk'ỏf-fủr-ẻng, *s.* Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, thỏngks'gủv-ẻng, *s.* Celebration of mercy. [ing gratitude.

THANKWORTHY, thỏngk'wủr-thẻ, *a.* Deserv-

THAT, thỏt, *pron. dem.* Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as the Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence.

THAT, thỏt, *pron. rel.* Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

THAT, thỏt, *conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end; In that, as being.

THATCH, thỏtsh, *s.* Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, thỏtsh, *v. a.* To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, thỏtsh'ử, *s.* One who covers houses with straw.

To THAW, thỏw, *v. n.* To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost. [congealed.

To THAW, thỏw, *v. a.* To melt what was

THAW, thỏw, *s.* Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, thẻ, or thẻ, *art.* The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, E is commonly cut off in verse.

THEATRICAL, thẻ'ỏ-trẻl, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thẻ'ỏ-tử, *s.* A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, thẻ'ỏt'ẻk, }

THEATRICAL, thẻ'ỏt'ẻrẻ-kẻl, } *a.* Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, thẻ'ỏt'ẻrẻ-kẻl-ẻ, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, thẻẻ. The oblique singular of *Thou*.

THEFT, thẻft, *s.* The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, thỏẻ, *a.* Of them; the pronoun possessive from *They*; *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEIST, thẻ'ẻst, *s.* One who believes in God.

THEISM, thẻ'ẻzm, *s.* Natural religion; the mere belief of a God; deism.

THEM, thỏẻm, *s.* The oblique case of *They*.

THEME, thỏẻme, *s.* A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, thỏẻm-sẻlvẻ', *s.* These very persons; the oblique case of *They* and *Selves*.

THEN, thỏẻn, *ad.* At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time; as, Now and Then; at one time and another; that time.

THENCE, thỏẻnẻ, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, thỏẻnẻ'ỏrẻth, *ad.* From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, thỏẻnẻ-ỏrẻ-wỏrd, *ad.* On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thẻ'ỏk'ẻỏ-sẻ, *s.* Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thẻ'ỏ-kẻỏt'ẻẻ-kẻl, *a.* Relating to a government administered by God.

THEOGONY, thẻ'ỏg'ỏỏ-nẻ, *s.* The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, thẻ'ỏ-lỏ'ẻẻ-ỏn, *s.* A divine; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thẻ'ỏ-lỏđ'ẻẻ-kẻl, *a.* Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thẻ'ỏ-lỏđ'ẻẻ-kẻl-ẻ, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thẻ'ỏl'ỏ-jẻst, *s.* A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

tube, túb, búll. . . . ðíll. . . . pòund. . . . thín, THIS.

THEOLOGUE, *thè'ò-lóg, s.* A divine, one versed in divinity.
THEOLOGY, *thè'òl'ò-jè, s.* Divinity.
THEOMACHY, *thè'ò-m'á-kè, s.* The fight against the gods by the giants.
THEORBO, *thè'òr'bò, s.* A large lute for playing a thorough bass.
THEOREM, *thè'ò-rém, s.* A position laid down as a settled truth.
THEOREMATICAL, *thè'ò-rè-mát'è-kál,*
THEOREMATICK, *thè'ò-rè-mát'ík,*
THEOREMICK, *thè'ò-rém'ík,* } *a.*
 Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.
THEORETICAL, *thè'ò-rèt'tè-kál,*
THEORETIC, *thè'ò-rèt'ík,*
THEORICAL, *thè'òr'è-kál,*
THEORICK, *thè'òr'ík,* } *a.* Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.
THEORETICALLY, *thè'ò-rèt'è-kál-è, ad.* Speculatively, not practically.
THEORICK, *thè'ò-rík, s.* A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.
THEORICALLY, *thè'òr'è-kál-è, ad.* Speculatively, not practically.
THEORIST, *thè'ò-ríst, s.* A speculatist, one given to speculation.
THEORY, *thè'ò-rè, s.* Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.
THERAPEUTICK, *thèr-á-pù'tík, a.* Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases
THERE, *thàre, ad.* In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing to something at a distance.
THEREABOUT, *thàre'á-bòút,*
THEREABOUTS, *thàre'á-bòúts,* } *ad.* Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.
THEREAFTER, *thàre-á'túr, ad.* According to that, accordingly.
THEREAT, *thàre-át', ad.* At that, on that account; at that place. [means of that.
THEREBY, *thàre-bl', ad.* By that, by
THEREFORE, *thèr'fòre, ad.* For that, for this, for this reason; in consequence; in return for this, in recompense for this or for that.
THEREFROM, *thàre-fróm', ad.* From that, from this.
THEREIN, *thàre-ín', ad.* In that, in this.
THEREINTO, *thàre-ín-tò', ad.* Into that, into this.
THEREOF, *thàre-òf, ad.* Of that, of this.
THEREON, *thàre-òn', ad.* On that.
THEREOUT, *thàre-òút', ad.* Out of that.
THERETO, *thàre-tò',*
THEREUNTO, *thàre-ún-tò',* } *ad.* To that.
THEREUPON, *thàre-úp-òn', ad.* Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately. [that.
THEREUNDER, *thàre-ún'dúr, ad.* Under
THEREWITH, *thàre-wíth', ad.* With that; immediately.
THEREWITHAL, *thàre-wíth-áll', ad.* Over and above; at the same time; with that. [sical.
THERIACAL, *thè-rí'á-kál, a.* Medicinal, phy-
THERMOMETER, *thèr-móm'è-túr, s.* An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.
THERMOMETRICAL, *thèr-mò-mèt'trè-kál, a.* Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *thèr'mò-skòpe, s.* An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, *thèze, pron.* The plural of *This*, Opposed to *Those*; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *Those* to the first.

THESIS, *thè'sís, s.* A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively. [gy.

THEURGIC, *thè-úr'jík, s.* Relating to theur-

THEURGY, *thè'úr-jè, s.* The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, *thù, s.* Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, *thà, s.* In the oblique case *Them*, the plural of *He* or *She*. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.

THICK, *thík, a.* Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *thík, s.* The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest; Through thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *thík, ad.* Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, *thík'kn, v. a.* To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To THICKEN, *thík'kn, v. n.* To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, *thík'èt, s.* A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood. [quantity.

THICKLY, *thík'lè, ad.* Deeply, to a great

THICKNESS, *thík'nès, s.* The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness; imperiousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

THICKSKULLED, *thík'skùld, a.* Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, *thík'sèt, a.* Close planted.

THICKSKIN, *thík'skín, s.* A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, *thèèf, s.* One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, *thèèf'kátsh-úr,*
THIEFTAKER, *thèèf'tá-kúr,* } *s.* One whose business is to detect thieves. [theft

To THIEVE, *thèèv, v. n.* To steal, to practise

THIEVERY, *thèèv'úr-è, s.* The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *thèèv'ísh, a.* Given to stealing; practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, *thèèv'ísh-lè, ad.* Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *thèèv'ísh-nès, s.* Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thí, s.* The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

Fate, fãr, fãll, fãt... mẽ, mẽt... plne, pĩn... nõ, mỗve, nõr, nõt...

THILL, *thil*, *s.* The shafts of a waggon.
THILLHORSE, *thil'horse*, *s.* The last horse,
THILLER, *thil'lur*, *s.* The last horse,
the horse that goes between the shafts.
THIMBLE, *thim'bl*, *s.* A metal cover by which
women secure their fingers from the needle.
THIME, *time*, *s.* Properly *Thyme*. A fragrant
herb from which the bees are supposed to
draw honey.
THIN, *thin*, *a.* Not thick; rare, not dense;
not close, separate by large spaces; not
closely compact or accumulated; small, not
abounding; lean, slim, slender.
THIN, *thin*, *ad.* Not thickly.
To THIN, *thin*, *v. a.* To make thin or rare,
not to thicken; to make less close or numer-
ous; to attenuate. [to thee.
THINE, *thine*, *pron.* Belonging or relating
THING, *thing*, *s.* Whatever is, not a person;
it is used in contempt; it is used of persons
in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
To THINK, *think*, *v. n.* Pret. *Thought*. To
have ideas, to compare terms or things, to
reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine;
to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to
meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge,
to conclude.
To THINK, *think*, *v. a.* To imagine, to
image in the mind; to conceive; To think
much, to grudge.
THINKER, *think'ur*, *s.* One who thinks.
THINKING, *think'ing*, *s.* Imagination, cogi-
tation, judgment. [ly, not numerously.
THINLY, *thin'le*, *ad.* Not thickly; not close-
THINNESS, *thin'nēs*, *s.* The contrary to thick-
ness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not
spissitude.
THIRD, *thurd*, *a.* The first after the second.
THIRD, *thurd*, *s.* The third part. [constable.
THIRDBOROUGH, *thurd'bũr-rũ*, *s.* An under-
THIRDLY, *thurd'le*, *ad.* In the third place.
THIRST, *thurst*, *s.* The pain suffered for
want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, ve-
hement desire.
To THIRST, *thurst*, *v. n.* To feel want of
drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a ve-
hement desire for any thing.
THIRSTINESS, *thurst'tē-nēs*, *s.* The state of
being thirsty.
THIRSTY, *thurst'tē*, *a.* Suffering want of
drink; pained for want of drink; possessed
with any vehement desire, as, Blood-thirsty.
THIRTEEN, *thurt'tēen*, *a.* Ten and three.
THIRTEENTH, *thurt-tēenth'*, *a.* The third
after the tenth. [told.
THIRTIETH, *thurt'tē-ēth*, *a.* The tenth thrice
THIRTY, *thurt'tē*, *a.* Thrice ten.
THIS, *this*, *pron. dem.* That which is present,
what is now mentioned; the next future:
This is used for This time; the last past: it
is often opposed to That; when This and
That respect a former sentence, This relates
to the latter, That to the former member;
sometimes it is opposed to the Other.
THISTLE, *this'sl*, *s.* A prickly weed grow-
ing in corn fields. [tles.
THISTLY, *this'le*, *a.* Overgrown with this-
THITHER, *thith'ur*, *ad.* To that place; it is
opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.
THITHERTO, *thith'ur-tũ*, *ad.* To that end,
so far.

THITHERWARD, *thith'ur-wãrd*, *ad.* To-
wards that place.
THO', *thũ*, *conj.* Contracted for *Though*.
THONG, *thong*, *s.* A strap or string of leather.
THORACICK, *thũ-rãs'ik*, *a.* Belonging to the
breast.
THORAL, *thũ-rãl*, *a.* Relating to the bed.
THORN, *thũrn*, *s.* A prickly tree of several
kinds: a prickly growing on the thornbush;
any thing troublesome.
THORNAPPLE, *thũrn'ãp-pl*, *s.* A plant.
THORNBAC, *thũrn'bãk*, *s.* A sea fish.
THORNBUT, *thũrn'bũt*, *s.* A sort of sea fish.
THORNY, *thũrn'ne*, *a.* Full of thorns, rough;
pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.
THOROUGH, *thũr'rũ*, *prep.* By way of mak-
ing passage or penetration; by means of,
commonly written *Through*, which see.
THOROUGH, *thũr'rũ*, *a.* Complete, full, per-
fect; passing through.
THOROUGHFARE, *thũr'rũ-fãre*, *s.* A passage
through, a passage without any stop or let.
THOROUGHLY, *thũr'rũ-lē*, *ad.* Completely,
fully. [in what is undertaken, complete.
THOROUGH PACED, *thũr'rũ-pãstē*, *a.* Perfect
THOROUGHSPED, *thũr'rũ-spēd*, *a.* Finished
in principles, thoroughpaced.
THOROUGHSTITCH, *thũr-rũ-stĩtsh*, *ad.* Com-
pletely, fully.
THOSE, *thũze*, *pron.* The plural of *That*.
THOU, *thũũ*, *s.* In the oblique cases singular
Thee. In the plural *Ye*; in the oblique cases
plural *You*. The second pronoun personal;
it is used only in very familiar or very so-
lemn language. [arity. Little used.
To THOU, *thũũ*, *v. a.* To tread with famili-
THOUGH, *thũũ*, *conj.* Notwithstanding that,
although; As though, as if, like as if.
THOUGHT, *thãwt*. The pret. and part. pass.
of *Think*.
THOUGHT, *thãwt*, *s.* The operation of the
mind; the act of thinking; idea, image form-
ed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection,
particular consideration: conception, precon-
ceived notion; opinion, judgment; medita-
tion, serious consideration; solicitude, care,
concern; a small degree, a small quantity.
THOUGHTFUL, *thãwt'fũl*, *a.* Contemplative,
full of reflection, full of meditation; atten-
tive, careful; promoting meditation, favour-
able to musing; anxious, solicitous.
THOUGHTFULLY, *thãwt'fũl-ē*, *ad.* With
thought or consideration, with solicitude.
THOUGHTFULNESS, *thãwt'fũl-nēs*, *s.* Deep
meditation; anxiety, solicitude.
THOUGHTLESS, *thãwt'lēs*, *a.* Airy, gay, dis-
sipated; negligent, careless; stupid, dull.
THOUGHTLESSLY, *thãwt'lēs-lē*, *ad.* Without
thought, carelessly, stupidly.
THOUGHTLESSNESS, *thãwt'lēs-nēs*, *s.* Want
of thought, absence of thought. [reflection.
THOUGHTSICK, *thãwt'sik*, *a.* Uneasy with
THOUSAND, *thũũ'zãnd*, *a.* or *s.* The number of
ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.
THOUSANDTH, *thũũ'zãndth*, *a.* The hundredth
ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.
THOWL, *thũũl*, *s.* The pin or piece of timber
by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.
THRALL, *thrawl*, *s.* A slave, one who is in
the power of another; bondage, state of
slavery or confinement.

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

To THRALL, *thrâwi*, *v. a.* To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALLDOM, *thrâwl'dûm*, *s.* Slavery, servitude

THRAPPLE, *thrâp'pl*, *s.* The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, *thrâsh*, *v. a.* To beat corn to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, *thrâsh*, *v. n.* To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, *thrâsh'ûr*, *s.* One who thrashes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, *thrâsh'îng-flôre*, *s.* An area on which corn is beaten. [bragging.

THRASONICAL, *thrâ-sôn'nè-kâl*, *a.* Boastful,

THREAD, *thrêd*, *s.* A small line, a small twist; any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, *thrêd*, *v. a.* To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, *thrêd'bâre*, *a.* Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, *thrêd'dn*, *a.* Made of thread.

THREAT, *thrêt*, *s.* Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, *thrêt*,

To THREATEN, *thrêt'tn*, } *v. a.* To menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, *thrêt'tn-ûr*, *s.* Menacer, one who threatens.

THREATENINGLY, *thrêt'tn-îng-lê*, *ad.* With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *thrêt'fûl*, *a.* Full of threats.

THREE, *thrêe*, *a.* Two and one; proverbially, a small number.

THREEFOLD, *thrêe'fôld*, *a.* Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, *thrêp'pense*, *s.* A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, *thrêp'ên-ê*, *a.* Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, *thrêe'plle*, *s.* An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, *thrêe'plld*, *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, *thrêe'skôre*, *a.* Thrice twenty, sixty. [tation.

THRENODY, *thrên'ô-dê*, *s.* A song of lament.

THRESHER, *thrêsh'ûr*, *s.* Properly Thrasher.

THRESHOLD, *thrêsh'hôld*, *s.* The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, *thrôô*. Pret. of Throw.

THRICE, *thrîse*, *ad.* Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, *thrîd*, *v. a.* To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, *thrîft*, *s.* Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant. [moniously.

THRIFTILY, *thrîftê-lê*, *ad.* Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, *thrîftê-nês*, *s.* Frugality, husbandry. [gant.

THRIFTLESS, *thrîft'lês*, *a.* Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, *thrîftê*, *a.* Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

To THRILL, *thrîl*, *v. a.* To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, *thrîl*, *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, *thrîve*, *v. n.* Pret. *Throve*,

Thrived. Part. *Thriven*. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVER, *thrî'vûr*, *s.* One who prospers, one who grows rich. [ous way.

THRIVINGLY, *thrî'vîng-lê*, *ad.* In a prosperous way.

THROAT, *thrôte*, *s.* The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, *thrôb*, *v. n.* To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, *thrôb*, *s.* Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, *thrô*, *s.* The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, *thrô*, *v. a.* To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, *thrône*, *s.* A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.

To THRONE, *thrône*, *v. a.* To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, *thrông*, *s.* A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, *thrông*, *v. n.* To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, *thrông*, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, *thrôs'sl*, *s.* The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, *thrôt'tl*, *s.* The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, *thrôt'tl*, *v. a.* To choak, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, *thrôve*. The pret. of Thrive.

THROUGH, *thrôô*, *prep.* From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, *thrôô*, *ad.* From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, *thrôô'brêd*, *a.* Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*. [on both sides.

THROUGHLIGHTED, *thrôô-ll'têd*, *a.* Lighted

THROUGHLY, *thrôô'lê*, *ad.* Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely.

More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, *thrôô-ôût'*, *prep.* Quite through, in every part of. [in every part.

THROUGHOUT, *thrôô-ôût'*, *ad.* Every where,

THROUGHPACED, *thrôô'pâste*, *a.* Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

To THROW, *thrô*, *v. a.* Pret. *Threw*. Part. pass. *Thrown*. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; To throw by, to lay aside as of no use; To throw down, to subvert, to overturn; To throw off, to expel; to reject; to renounce; To throw out, to exert; to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude; To throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, *thrô*, *v. n.* To perform the act of

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . me, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, mỏe, nỏ, nỏt. . . .

casting; to cast dice; To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, *thrô*, *s.* A cast, the act of casting, or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth, in this sense it is written *Throe*.

THROWER, *thró'úr*, *s.* One who throws.

THROWSTER, *thró'stúr*, *s.* One who twists silk, or throws it into a proper state for being woven.

THRUM, *thrúm*, *s.* The end of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn. [coarsely.]

To THRUM, *thrúm*, *v. a.* To grate, to play

THRUSH, *thrúsh*, *s.* A small singing bird; small round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.

THRUST, *thrust*, *v. a.* To push any thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, *thrust*, *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, *thrust*, *s.* Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

THRUSTER, *thrust'úr*, *s.* He who thrusts.

THUMB, *thúm*, *s.* The short strong finger, answering to the other four.

To THUMB, *thúm*, *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTALL, *thúm'stáll*, *s.* A thimble.

THUMP, *thúmp*, *s.* A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

To THUMP, *thúmp*, *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. [with a dull heavy blow.]

To THUMP, *thúmp*, *v. n.* To fall or strike

THUMPER, *thúmp'úr*, *s.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, *thún'dúr*, *s.* A loud rumbling noise, which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, *thún'dúr*, *v. n.* To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

To THUNDER, *thún'dúr*, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terroure; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, *thún'dúr-bólt*, *s.* Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, *thún'dúr-kláp*, *s.* Explosion of thunder. [thunders.]

THUNDERER, *thún'dúr-úr*, *s.* The power that

THUNDEROUS, *thún'dúr-ús*, *a.* Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, *thún'dúr-shóũ-úr*, *s.* A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, *thún'dúr-stóne*, *s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, *thún'dúr-stríke*, *v. a.* To blast or hurt with lightning.

THURIFEROUS, *thú-rí'fêr-ús*, *a.* Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *thú-rí'fê-ká'shún*, *s.* The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense. [week.]

THURSDAY, *thúr'z'dé*, *s.* The fifth day of the

THUS, *thús*, *ad.* In this manner, in this wise to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, *thwák*, *v. a.* To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash, to bang.

THWACK, *thwák*, *s.* A hard blow.

THWART, *thwárt*, *a.* Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

To THWART, *thwárt*, *v. a.* To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

To THWART, *thwárt*, *v. n.* To be opposite.

THWARTINGLY, *thwárt'íng-lè*, *ad.* Oppositely, with opposition. [to thee.]

THY, *thí*, or *thé*, *pron.* Of thee, belonging

THYSELF, *thí-sélf*, *pron. rec.* It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

THYME, *tíme*, *s.* A plant.

THYINE-WOOD, *thé'íne-wú'd*, *s.* A precious wood.

TIAR, *tí'ár*, } *s.* A dress for the head, a

TIARA, *tí-á'râ*, } diadem.

To TICE, *tíse*, *v. a.* To draw, to allure. Used

seldom, for Entice.

TICK, *tík*, *s.* Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, *tík*, *v. n.* To run on score; to trust, to score; to make a small quick noise like that of a watch.

TICKEN, } *tík'kín*, *s.* The same with Tick.

TICKING, } A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET, *tík'ít*, *s.* A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, *tík'kl*, *v. a.* To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, *tík'kl*, *v. n.* To feel titillation.

TICKLE, *tík'kl*, *a.* Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLISH, *tík'kl-ísh*, *a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice. [being ticklish.]

TICKLISHNESS, *tík'kl-ísh-nés*, *s.* The state of

TICKTACK, *tík'ták*, *s.* A game at tables.

TIDE, *tíde*, *s.* Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

To TIDE, *tíde*, *v. a.* To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, *tíde*, *v. n.* To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, *tíde'gáte*, *s.* A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, *tídz'mán*, *s.* A tidewaiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, *tíde'wá-túr*, *s.* An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

TIDILY, *tí'dé-lè*, *ad.* Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, *tí'dé-nés*, *s.* Neatness, readiness.

TIDINGS, *tí'díngz*, *s.* News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, *tí'dé*, *a.* Neat, ready.

To TIE, *tí*, *v. a.* To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to

tâbe, tâb, bâll....ôfl. ...pôund....thin, THIS.

- fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.
- TIE**, tî, *s.* Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.
- TIER**, têr, *s.* A row, a rank.
- TIERCE**, têrse, *s.* A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.
- TIFF**, tîf, *s.* Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.
- To* **TIFF**, tîf, *v. n.* To be in a pet, to quarrel.
- TIFFANY**, tîf'fâ-nè, *s.* Very thin silk.
- TIGER**, tî'gûr, *s.* A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
- TIGHT**, tîte, *a.* Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags; less than neat.
- To* **TIGHTEN**, tî'tn, *v. a.* To straiten, to make close.
- TIGHTLY**, tîte'lè, *ad.* Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly. [ness]
- TIGHTNESS**, tîte'nès, *s.* Closeness, not loose
- TIGRESS**, tî'grès, *s.* The female of the tiger.
- TIKE**, tîke, *s.* A species of dog.
- TILE**, tîle, *s.* Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.
- To* **TILE**, tîle, *v. a.* To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.
- TILER**, tî'lûr, *s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.
- TILING**, tî'lîng, *s.* The roof covered with tiles.
- TILL**, tîll, *s.* A box in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.
- TILL**, tîll, *prep.* To the time of; Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time.
- TILL**, tîll, *conj.* To the time; to the degree that.
- To* **TILL**, tîll, *v. a.* To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. [plough.]
- TILLABLE**, tîl'lâ-bl, *a.* Arable, fit for the
- TILLAGE**, tîl'îdje, *s.* Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing, or culture.
- TILLER**, tîl'lûr, *s.* Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the rudder of a boat.
- TILT**, tîlt, *s.* A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.
- To* **TILT**, tîlt, *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.
- To* **TILT**, tîlt, *v. n.* To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.
- TILTER**, tîlt'ûr, *s.* One who tilts, one who fights.
- TILTH**, tîlt'h, *s.* Husbandry, culture.
- TIMBER**, tîm'bûr, *s.* Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick. [trived.]
- TIMBERED**, tîm'bûrd, *a.* Built, formed, con-
- TIMBREL**, tîm'brîl, *s.* A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.
- TIME**, tîme, *s.* The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.
- To* **TIME**, tîme, *v. a.* To adapt to the time, to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.
- TIMEFUL**, tîme'fûl, *a.* Seasonable, timely, early.
- TIMELESS**, tîme'lès, *a.* Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time. [early.]
- TIMELY**, tîme'lè, *a.* Seasonable, sufficiently
- TIMESERVER**, tîme'sêrv'ûr, *s.* One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be
- TIMESERVING**, tîme'sêrv'îng, *a.* Meanly complying with present power.
- TIMID**, tîm'îd, *a.* Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
- TIMIDITY**, tè-mîd'è-tè, *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.
- TIMOROUS**, tîm'ûr-ûs, *a.* Fearful, full of fear and scruple.
- TIMOROUSLY**, tîm'ûr-ûs-lè, *ad.* Fearfully, with much fear. [ness.]
- TIMOROUSNESS**, tîm'ûr-ûs-nès, *s.* Fearful-
- TIMOUS**, tî'mûs, *a.* Early, timely. Not in use.
- TIN**, tîn, *s.* One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- To* **TIN**, tîn, *v. a.* To cover with tin.
- To* **TINCT**, tîngkt, *v. a.* To stain, to colour, to spot, to die; to imbue with a taste.
- TINCT**, tîngkt, *s.* Colour, stain, spot.
- TINCTURE**, tîngk'tshûre, *s.* Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.
- To* **TINCTURE**, tîngk'tshûre, *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
- TIND**, tînd, *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.
- TINDER**, tîn'dûr, *s.* Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
- To* **TINGE**, tînje, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
- TINGENT**, tîn'jènt, *a.* Having the power to tinge.
- To* **TINGLE**, tîng'gl, *v. n.* To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. [noise.]
- To* **TINK**, tîngk, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill
- TINKER**, tîngk'ûr, *s.* A mender of old brass.
- To* **TINKLE**, tîngk'kl, *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.
- TINMAN**, tîn'mân, *s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
- TINNER**, tîn'nûr, *s.* One who works in the tin mines.
- TINSEL**, tîn'sîl, *s.* A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing showy and of little value.
- To* **TINSEL**, tîn'sîl, *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.
- TINT**, tînt, *s.* A die, a colour.
- TINY**, tî'nè, *a.* Little, small puny.
- TIP**, tîp, *s.* Top, end, point, extremity.
- To* **TIP**, tîp, *v. a.* To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap; to give an innuendo, to give secretly.
- TIPPET**, tîp'pît, *s.* Something worn about the neck.
- To* **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *v. n.* To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.
- To* **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.
- TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *s.* Drink, liquor.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê, mêt....pînc, pîn....nô, môve, nôr, nôt....

TIPPLED, tîp'pld, *a.* Tipsy, drunk.
TIPPLER, tîp'pl-âr, *s.* A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF, tîp'stâf, *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself so tipped.
TIPSY, tîp'sê, *a.* Drunk.
TIPTOE, tîp'tô, *s.* The end of the toe.
TIRE, tîêr, *s.* Rank, row.—See *Tier*.
TIRE, tîre, *s.* A headdress; furniture; apparatus.
To TIRE, tîre, *v. a.* To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.
To TIRE, tîre, *v. n.* To fail with weariness.
TIREDNESS, tîrd'nês, *s.* State of being tired, weariness. [tedious.
TIRESOME, tîre'sûm, *a.* Wearisome, fatiguing,
TIRESOMENESS, tîre'sûm-nês, *s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.
TIREWOMAN, tîre'wûm'ân, *s.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.
TIRINGHOUSE, tî'ring-hôûse, } *s.* The room
TIRINGROOM, rî'ring-rôôm, } in which players dress for the stage.
TIS, tîz, *contracted for It is.* This contraction is allowable only in poetry.
TISICK, tîz'îk, *s.* Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.
TISICAL, tîz'ê-kâl, *a.* Consumptive.
TISSUE, tîsh'û, *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold and silver. [variegate.
To TISSUE, tîsh'û, *v. a.* To interweave, to
TIT, tît, *s.* A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse or tomtit, a bird.
TITBIT, tît'bît, *s.* Nice bit, nice food.
TITHEABLE, tîth'â-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, tîthe, *s.* The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.
To TITHE, tîthe, *v. a.* To tax, to levy the tenth part.
To TITHE, tîthe, *v. n.* To pay tithe.
TITHER, tî'thûr, *s.* One who gathers tithes.
TITHING, tî'thîng, *s.* Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knlt together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.
TITHINGMAN, tî'thîng-mân, *s.* A petty peace officer.
To TITILLATE, tît'tîl-lâte, *v. a.* To tickle.
TITILLATION, tît-tîl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.
TITLARK, tît'lârk, *s.* A bird.
TITLE, tî'tl, *s.* A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right. [call.
To TITLE, tî'tl, *v. a.* To entitle, to name, to
TITLELESS, tî'tl-lês, *a.* Wanting a name or appellation.
TITLEPAGE, tî'tl-pâdje, *s.* The page containing the title of a book.
TITMOUSE, tît'môûse, *s.* A small species of birds.
To TITTER, tît'tûr *v. n.* To laugh with restraint

TITTER, tît'tûr, *s.* A restrained laugh.
TITTLE, tît'tl, *s.* A small particle, a point, a dot. [tle, empty gabble.
TITTLETATTLE, tît'tl-tât'tl, *s.* Idle talk, prattling.
TITUBATION, tît'tshû-bâ'shûn, *s.* The act of stumbling. [the title.
TITULAR, tît'tshû-lâr, *a.* Nominal, having only
TITULARITY, tît'tshû-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being titular.
TITULARY, tît'tshû-lâ-rê, *a.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title.
TITULARY, tît'tshû-lâ-rê, *s.* One who has a title or right.
TIVY, tîv'ê, *a.* A word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.
TO, tồ, *ad.* A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as, she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are still To seek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.
To, tồ, *prep.* Noting motion toward, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as, away To horse; noting opposition, as, foot To foot; noting amount, as, To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as, three To nine; noting perception, as, sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as no fool To the sinner; as far as; toward.
TOAD, tồde, *s.* An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous.
TOADFISH, tồde'fîsh, *s.* A seafish.
TOADFLAX, tồde'flâks, *s.* A plant.
TOADSTONE, tồde'stône, *s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
TOADSTOOL, tồde'stồol, *s.* A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.
To TOAST, tồste, *v. a.* To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.
TOAST, tồste, *s.* Bread dried before the fire, bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.
TOASTER, tồst'ûr, *s.* He who toasts.
TOBACCO, tồ-bâk'kồ, *s.* An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing
TOBACCONIST, tồ-bâk'kồ-nîst, *s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.
TOD, tồd, *s.* A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.
TOE, tồ, *s.* The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.
TOFORE, tồ-lồre', *ad.* Before. Obsolete.
TOGED, tồ'gêd', *a.* Gowned, dressed in a gown
TOGETHER, tồ-gêth'ûr, *a.* In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity
Together with, in union with.
To TOIL, tồil, *v. n.* To labour.
To TOIL, tồil, *v. a.* To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.
TOIL, tồil, *s.* Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.
TOILET, tồil'êt, *s.* A dressing-table.
TOILSOME, tồil'sûm, *a.* Laborious.
TOILSOMENESS, tồil'sûm-nês, *s.* Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

tùbe, túb, búh . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

TOKEN, tó'kn, *s.* A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.
TOLD, tóld. *Pret. and part. pass. of Tell.* Mentioned, related. [degrees.
To TOLE, tóle, *v. a.* To train, to draw by
TOLERABLE, tól'úr-á-bl, *a.* Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.
TOLERABLENESS, tól'úr-á-bl aēs, *s.* The state of being tolerable.
TOLERABLY, tól'úr-á-blē, *ad.* Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.
TOLERANCE, tól'úr-ânse, *s.* Power of enduring, act of enduring.
To TOLERATE, tól'úr-áte, *v. a.* To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.
TOLERATION, tól'úr-á-shún, *s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved.
TOLL, tóle, *s.* An excise of goods.
To TOLL, tóle, *v. n.* To pay toll or tollage, to take toll or tollage: to sound as a single bell.
To TOLL, tóle, *v. a.* To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded *Tol*.
TOLLBOOTH, tól'bóoth, *s.* A prison; a custom-house; an exchange.
TOLLGATHERER, tóle'gáth-úr-úr, *s.* The officer that takes toll.
TOLSEY, tól'zé, *s.* A kind of market; a place where people meet to buy and sell; a toll-booth. The place near the exchange at Bristol is called the *Tolsey*.
TOMB, tóom, *s.* A monument in which the dead are enclosed.
To TOMB, tóom, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.
TOMBLESS, tóom'lēs, *a.* Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.
TOMBOY, tóm'bóē, *s.* A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.
TOME, tóme, *s.* One volume of many; a book.
TOMTIT, tóm-tít', *s.* A titmouse, a small bird.
TON, tún, *s.* A measure or weight.
TONE, tóne, *s.* Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.
TONG, túng, *s.* The catch of the buckle.
TONGS, tóngz, *s.* An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.
TONGUE, túng, *s.* The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the tongue, to be silent.
To TONGUE, túng, *v. a.* To chide, to scold.
To TONGUE, túng, *v. n.* To talk, to prate.
TONGUED, túngd, *a.* Having a tongue.
TONGUELESS, túng'lēs, *a.* Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.
TONGUEPAD, túng'pád, *s.* A great talker.
TONGUETIED, túng'tide, *a.* Having an impediment of speech.
TONICK, tón'ík, } *a.* Being extended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.
TONICAL, tón'ík-ál, }
TONNAGE, tún'nídje, *s.* A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tón'síl, *s.* Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.
TONSILE, tón'síl, *a.* Patient of being clipped.
TONSURE, tón'shüre, *s.* The act of clipping the hair.
TOO, tóó, *ad.* Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.
TOOK, tóók. The *pret.* and sometimes the *part. pass.* of *Take*.
TOOL, tóól, *s.* Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.
TOOTH, tóóth, *s.* Plural *Teeth*. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the teeth, to insult by open exprobration; In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.
To TOOTH, tóóth, *v. a.* To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.
TOOTHAKE, tóóth'áke, *s.* Pain in the teeth.
TOOTHDRAWER, tóóth'dráw-úr, *s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.
TOOTHED, tóótht, *a.* Having teeth.
TOOTHLESS, tóóth'lēs, *a.* Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.
TOOTHFICK, tóóth'pík, }
TOOTHPICKER, tóóth'pík-úr, } *s.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.
TOOTH SOME, tóóth'súm, *a.* Palatable, pleasing to the taste. [ness to the taste.
TOOTH SOMENESS, tóóth'súm-nēs, *s.* Pleasant.
TOOTHWORT, tóóth'wúrt, *s.* A plant.
TOP, tóp, *s.* The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top.
To TOP, tóp, *v. n.* To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.
To TOP, tóp, *v. a.* To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as, he Tops his part.
TOPARCH, tó'párk, *s.* The chief man of a place, the lord or governor of a small country.
TOPAZ, tó'páz, *s.* A yellow gem. [brim.
TOPFUL, tó'fúl, *a.* Full to the top, full to the
TOPGALLANT, tó'gál'lánt, *s.* The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.
TOPHEAVY, tó'p-hév'é, *a.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
TOPIARY, tó'pé-á-ré, *a.* Shaped by tonsure.
TOPKNOT, tó'p'nót, *s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.
TOPMAN, tó'p'mán, *s.* The sawyer at the top.
TOPMOST, tó'p'móst, *a.* Uppermost, highest.
TOPPROUD, tó'p'próud, *a.* Proud in the highest degree.
TOPSAIL, tó'p'sáile, *s.* The highest sail.
To TOPE, tópe, *v. n.* To drink hard, to drink to excess.
TOPER, tó'púr, *s.* A drunkard.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

TOPHACEOUS, tô-fâ'shûs, *a.* Gritty, stony.

TOPHET, tô'fêt, *s.* Hell, a spiritual name.

TOPICAL, tôp'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tôp'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* With application to some particular part.

TOPICK, tôp'îk, *s.* A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tôp'lês, *a.* Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tô-pôg'grâf-ûr, *s.* One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tô pôg'grâf-ê, *s.* Description of particular places.

TOPPING, tôp'pîng, *a.* Fine, noble, gallant. A low word. [gallantly.

TOPPINGLY, tôp'pîng-lê, *ad.* Finely, gayly,

To TOPPLE, tôp'pl, *v. n.* To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tôp'sê-tûr've, *ad.* With the bottom upward. [candle.

TORCH, tôrtsh, *s.* A wax-light bigger than a

TORCHBEARER, tôrtsh'bâ-rûr, *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tôrtsh'lîte, *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCHER, tôrtsh'ûr, *s.* One that gives light.

TORE, tôre. *Pret.* and sometimes *part. pass.* of *Tear*.

To TORMENT, tôr-mênt', *v. a.* To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tôr'mênt, *s.* Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

TORMENTOR, tôr-mênt'ûr, *s.* One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tôr-mên'tîl, *s.* Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tôrn. The *part. pass.* of *Tear*.

TORNADO, tôr-nâ'dô, *s.* A hurricane.

TORPEDO, tôr-pê'dô, *s.* A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely

TORPENT, tôr'pênt, *a.* Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.

TORPESCENT, tôr-pês'sênt, *a.* Growing torpid.

TORPID, tôr'pîd, *a.* Numbed, motionless, not active. [torpid.

TORPIDNESS, tôr'pîd-nês, *s.* State of being

TORPITUDE, tôr'pê-tûde, *s.* State of being motionless.

TORPOR, tôr'pôr, *s.* Dulness, numbness.

TORREFACTION, tôr-rê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, tôr-rê-fl, *v. a.* To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tôr'rênt, *s.* A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current. [stream.

TORRENT, tôr'rênt, *a.* Rolling in a rapid

TORRID, tôr'rîd, *a.* Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot: it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tôr'sîl, *s.* Any thing in a twisted form

TORSION, tôr'shûn, *s.* The act of burning or twisting.

TORTILE, tôr'tîl, *a.* Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tôr'shûn, *s.* Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tôr'tîv, *a.* Twisted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tôr'tîz, *s.* An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water. [flexure.

TORTUOSITY, tôr-tshû-ôs'ê-tê, *s.* Wreath,

TORTUOUS, tôr'tshû-ûs, *a.* Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, tôr'tshûre, *s.* Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

To TORTURE, tôr'tshûre, *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tôr'tshûr-ûr, *s.* He who tortures, a tormentor. [countenance.

TORVITY, tôr've-tê, *s.* Sourness, severity of

TORVOUS, tôr'vûs, *a.* Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

TORY, tô're, *s.* A cant term, from an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig.

To TOSS, tôs, *v. a.* To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tôs, *v. n.* To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tôs, *s.* The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tôs'sûr, *s.* One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tôs'pôt, *s.* A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tôst. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Toss*; properly *Tossed*.

TOTAL, tô'tâl, *a.* Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tô-tâl'ê-tê, *s.* Complete sum, whole quantity. [pletely.

TOTALLY, tô'tâl-ê, *ad.* Wholly, fully, com-

T'OTHER, tûth'ûr. Contraction for *the other*.

To TOTTER, tôt'tûr, *v. n.* To shake so as to threaten a fall.

TOUCH, tûtsh, *v. a.* To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

To TOUCH, tûtsh, *v. n.* To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; To touch at, to come to without stay; To touch on, to mention slightly; To touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.

TOUCH, tûtsh, *s.* Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; the act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small

tube, túb, búll ðíl pòund thín, THIS.

quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.

TOUCHABLE, tútsh'á-bl, *a.* Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCHHOLE, tútsh'hòle, *s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun. [irascibility.

TOUCHINESS, tútsh'è-nês, *s.* Peevishness,

TOUCHING, tútsh'ing, *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. [moving.

TOUCHING, tútsh'ing, *a.* Pathetick, affecting,

TOUCHINGLY, tútsh'ing-lè, *ad.* With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tútsh'mè-nòt, *s.* An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tútsh'stòne, *s.* Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tútsh'wùd, *s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tútsh'è, *a.* Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, táf, *a.* Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, táf'fn, *v. n.* To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, táf'nês, *s.* Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

TOUPET, tòò-pèt', *s.* A curl, an artificial lock of hair, a kind of foretop. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopee*.

TOUR, tòòr, *s.* Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOURNAMENT, tòòr'nâ-mènt, *ortúr'nâ-mènt*, }

TOURNEY, tòòr'nè, *or túr'nè*, }
s. Tilt, military sport, mock encounter. Milton uses it simply for encounter.

To TOURNEY, tòòr'nè, *or túr'nè*, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, túr'nè-kwèt, *s.* A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

To TOUSE, tòúze, *v. a.* To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff.

TOW, tò, *s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW, tò, *v. a.* To draw up a rope particularly through the water.

TOWARD, tò'úrd, } *prep.* In a direction to;

TOWARDS, tò'úrdz, }
near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

TOWARD, tò'wúrd, *a.* Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tò'wúrd-lè-nês, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or learn.

TOWARDLY, tò'wúrd-lè, *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tò'wúrd-nês, *s.* Docility.

TOWEL, tòú'íl, *s.* A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tòú'úr, *s.* A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high headdress; high flight, elevation. [rise high.

To TOWER, tòú'úr, *v. n.* To soar, to fly or

TOWERED, tòú'úrd, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tòú'úr-è, *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tòún, *s.* Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tòún'klârk, *s.* An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tòún'hòuse, *s.* The hall where publick business is transacted. [a town.

TOWNSHIP, tòún'shíp, *s.* The corporation of

TOWNSMAN, tòúnz'mân, *s.* An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town. [a place.

TOWNTALK, tòún'tâwk, *s.* Common prattle of

TOY, tòè, *s.* A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice; silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, tòè, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally amorously, to play.

TOYISH, tòè'ish, *a.* Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, tòè'ish-nês, *s.* Nugacity, wantonness.

TOYSHOP, tòè'shòp, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To TOZE, tòze, *r. a.* To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.—See *Touse* and *Tease*.

TRACE, tràse, *s.* Mark left by any thing passing, footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts in draught.

To TRACE, tràse, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.

TRACER, trà'súr, *s.* One who traces.

TRACK, trák, *s.* Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, trák, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trák'lès, *a.* Unroaden, marked with no footsteps.

TRACK, trákt, *s.* A region, a quantity of land: continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakspeare for Track; a treatise, a small book.

TRACTABLE, trákt'tâ-bl, *a.* Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trákt'tâ-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness. [small book.

TRACTATE, trákt'tâte, *s.* A treatise, a tract, a

TRACTION, trákt'shún, *s.* The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trákt'tíl, *a.* Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trákt-tíl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, tràde, *s.* Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, tràde, *v. n.* To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; to go with a trade wind.

TRADE WIND, tràde'wínd, *s.* The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRADED, trá'dèd, *a.* Versed, practised.

TRADER, trá'dúr, *s.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt. . . . mé, mết. . . . plne, pln. . . . nô, mỏe, nờ, nôt. . . .

the methods of money-getting, a practitioner.

TRADES FOLK, trãdz'fôke, *s.* People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, trãdz'mân, *s.* A shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trãde'fûl, *a.* Commercial, busy in traffick.

TRADITION, trã-dîsh'ûn, *s.* The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trã-dîsh'ûn-âl, *a.* Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trã-dîsh'ûn-âl-ê, *ad.* By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trã-dîsh'ûn-âr-ê, *a.* Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trãd'ê-tîv, *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To **TRADUCE**, trã-dûse', *v. a.* To censure, to condemn, to represent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trã-dûse'mênt, *s.* Censure, obloquy. [calumniator.]

TRADUCER, trã-dû'sûr, *s.* A false censurer, a

TRADUCIBLE, trã-dû'sê-bl, *a.* Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trã-dûk'shûn, *s.* Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.

TRAFFICK, trãffîk, *s.* Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.

To **TRAFFICK**, trãffîk, *v. n.* To practise commerce; to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily. [chant.]

TRAFFICKER, trãffîk-kûr, *s.* Trader, merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trã-jê'dê-ân, *s.* A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, trãd'jê-dê, *s.* A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trãd'jê-kâl, } *a.* Relating to tragedy; mournful, Calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICK, trãd'jîk, }

TRAGICALLY, trãd'jê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, trãd'jê-kâl-nês, *s.* Mournfulness, calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, trãd-jê-kôm'ê-dê, *s.* A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trãd-jê-kôm'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trãd-jê kôm'-ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a tragicomic manner. [to throw.]

To **TRAJECT**, trã-jêkt', *v. a.* To cast through,

TRAJECT, trãd'jêkt, *s.* A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trã-jêk'shûn, *s.* The act of darting through; emission.

To **TRAIL**, trãle, *v. a.* To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag. [length.]

To **TRAIL**, trãle, *v. n.* To be drawn out in

TRAIL, trãle, *s.* Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations; bowel of a woodcock.

To **TRAIN**, trãne, *v. a.* To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trãne, *s.* Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; a line of powder reaching to the mine; train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trãne'bãndz, *s.* The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise. [from the fat of the whale.]

TRAINOIL, trãne'ôil, *s.* Oil drawn by coction

TRAINY, trã'nê, *a.* Belonging to trainoil.

To **TRAIPSE**, trãpes, *v. n.* To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

TRAIT, trã, or trãte, *s.* A stroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trã'tûr, *s.* One who, being trusted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trã'tûr-lê, } *a.* Treacherous,

TRAITOROUS, trã'tûr-ûs, } perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trã'tûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trã'três, *s.* A woman who betrays.

To **TRALINEATE**, trã-lîn'yâte, *v. n.* To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trãm'mêl, *s.* A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To **TRAMMEL**, trãm'mêl, *v. a.* To catch, to intercept.

To **TRAMPLE**, trãm'pl, *v. a.* To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To **TRAMPLE**, trãm'pl, *v. n.* To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trãm'pl-ûr, *s.* One who tramples.

TRANATION, trã-nã'shûn, *s.* The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trãnse, *s.* An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. [ecstasy.]

TRANCED, trãnst, *a.* Lying in a trance or

TRANGRAM, trãn'grãm, *s.* A cant word. An odd intricately-contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trãn'nîl, *s.* A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trãng'kwîl, *a.* Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trãn-kwîl'ê-tê, *s.* Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To **TRANSACT**, trãns-ãkt', *v. a.* To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform; to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trãns-ãk'shûn, *s.* Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trãns-ân-ê-mã'shûn, *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To **TRANSCEND**, trãn-sênd', *v. a.* To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pound . . . thin, this.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sên'dênse, } *s.* Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sên'dênt, *a.* Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sên-dên'tâl, *a.* General, pervading many particulars; super-eminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sên'dênt-lê, *ad.* Excellently, supereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trăn'skô-lâte, *v. a.* To strain through a sieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-skribê', *v. a.* To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-skrib'bur, *s.* A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'skript, *s.* A copy, any thing written from an original. [of copying.]

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skrip'shûn, *s.* The act

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skrip'tiv-lê, *ad.* In manner of a copy. [move to and fro.]

To TRANSCUR, trăn'skûr', *v. n.* To run or

TRANSCURSION, trăn'skûr'shûn, *s.* Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits. [the soul, an ecstasy.]

TRANSE, trănse, *s.* A temporary absence of

TRANSELEMENTATION, trăn-sêl-ê-mên'tâ'shûn, *s.* Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trăn'sfêr', *v. a.* To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trăn'sfêr, *s.* The act of conveying from one person to another.

TRANSFERABLE, trăn'sfêr-â-bl, } *a.* Cap-

TRANSFERRABLE, trăn'sfêr'â-bl, } able of being transferred.

TRANSFIGURATION, trăn'sfig-û-râ'shûn, *s.* Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trăn'sfig'yûre, *v. a.* To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance. [through.]

To TRANSFIX, trăn'sfiks', *v. a.* To pierce

To TRANSFORM, trăn'sfôrm', *v. a.* To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form. [metamorphosed.]

To TRANSFORM, trăn'sfôrm', *v. n.* To be

TRANSFORMATION, trăn'sfôr-mâ'shûn, *s.* State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăn'sfrê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Passage over the sea. [of one into another.]

To TRANSFUSE, trăn'sfûze', *v. a.* To pour out

TRANSFUSION, trăn'sfû'zhûn, *s.* The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trăn'sgrê's', *v. a.* To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

To TRANSGRESS, trăn'sgrê's', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăn'sgrêsh'ûn, *s.* Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăn'sgrê's'siv, *a.* Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăn'sgrê's'sûr, *s.* Law-breaker, violator of command; offender.

TRANSIENT, trăn'shê-ênt, *a.* Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăn'shê-ênt-lê, *ad.* In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'shê-ênt-nê's, *s.* Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn'sl'yênse, } *s.* Leap

TRANSILIENCY, trăn'sl'yên-sê, } from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăn'sit, *s.* In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.

TRANSITION, trăn'slzh'ûn, or trăn'slsh'ûn, *s.* Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

TRANSITIVE, trăn'sê-tiv, *a.* Having the power of passing; in Grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trăn'sê-tûr-ê-lê, *ad.* With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăn'sê-tûr-ê-nê's, *s.* Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trăn'sê-tûr-ê, *a.* Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slâte', *v. n.* To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slâ'shûn, *s.* Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version. [any thing into another language.]

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slâ'tûr, *s.* One who turns

TRANSLATORY, trăn-slâ'tûr-ê, *a.* Transferring

TRANSLOCATION, trăn'slô-kâ'shûn, *s.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. [neity, transparency.]

TRANSLUCENCY, trăn'slû'sên-sê, *s.* Diapha-

TRANSLUCENT, trăn'slû'sênt, } *a.* Transpa-

TRANSLUCID, trăn'slû'sid, } rent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trăn'smâ-rêên', *a.* Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trăn'smê-grânt, *a.* Passing into another country or state.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trăn'smê-grâte, *v. n.* To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăn'smê-grâ'shûn, *s.* Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMISSION, trăn'smîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăn'smîs'siv, *a.* Transmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trăn'smît'tâl, *s.* The act of transmitting, transmission.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăn'smû'tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăn'smû'tâ-blê, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăn'smû-tâ'shûn, *s.* Change into another nature or substance: the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăn'smû'tê', *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trăn'smû'tûr, *s.* One that transmutes.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát....mè, mêt....pîne, pîn....nê, môte, nôr, nôt....

TRANSPARENCY, trãns-pá'rẽn-sẻ, *s.* Clearness, diaphaneity, translucency, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trãns-pá'rẻnt, *a.* Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trãns-pik'ủ-ủs, *a.* Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trãns-pẻẻrse', or trãns-pẻẻrse', *v. a.* To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate. [sion in vapour.

TRANSPIRATION, trãns-spẻ-rả'shủn, *s.* Emission.

To TRANSPIRE, trãns-sẻẻrẻ', *v. a.* To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trãns-sẻẻrẻ', *v. n.* To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trãns-plẻẻsẻ', *v. a.* To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trãns-plẻẻnt', *v. a.* To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trãns-plẻẻnt-tả'shủn, *s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trãns-plẻẻnt'ủr, *s.* One who transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trãns-pẻẻrt', *v. a.* To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as, a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trãns'pẻẻrt, *s.* Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trãns-pẻẻrt'ủnse, *s.* Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trãns-pẻẻrt-tả'shủn, *s.* Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trãns-pẻẻrt'ủr, *s.* One who transports. [ting things in each other's place.

TRANSPOSAL, trãns-pẻẻ'zả, *s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

To TRANSPOSE, trãns-pẻẻze', *v. a.* To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPPOSITION, trãns-pẻẻ-zẻ'shủn, *s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANS SHAPE, trãns-shẻẻpe', *v. a.* To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trãns-sủb-stẻẻn'sẻẻ-ủte, *v. a.* To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trãns-sủb-stẻẻn'sẻẻ-ủshủn, *s.* A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trãns-shủ-dả'shủn, *s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trãns-sẻẻ'ủde, *v. n.* To pass through in vapour. [crosswise.

TRANSVERSAL, trãns-ver'sẻẻl, *a.* Running

TRANSVERSALLY, trãns-ver'sẻẻl-lẻ, *ad.* In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trãns-verse, *a.* Being in a cross direction. [direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trãns-ver'sẻẻ'lẻ, *ad.* In a cross

TRANSMPTION, trãns-sủm'shủn, *s.* The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trỏp, *s.* A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play, at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, trỏp, *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trỏp-dẻẻrẻ', *s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trỏpe, *v. a.* To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*.

TRAPES, trỏpes, *s.* A slatternly woman

TRAPSTICK, trỏp'sẻẻk, *s.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trỏ-pe'zẻẻ-ủm, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trỏ-pe'zẻẻ'ủd, *s.* A figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trỏp'pẻẻngz, *s.* Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, trỏsh, *s.* Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food. [crush, to humble.

To TRASH, trỏsh, *v. a.* To lop, to crop; to

TRASHY, trỏsh'ẻẻ, *a.* Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, trỏv'ủl, *v. n.* To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trỏv'ủl, *v. a.* To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trỏv'ủl, *s.* Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trỏv'ủl, *v. n.* To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.

To TRAVEL, trỏv'ủl, *v. a.* To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trỏv'ủl, *s.* Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trỏv'ủl-ủr, *s.* One who goes a journey, a wayfarer, one who visits foreign countries. [ed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVELTAINTED, trỏv'ủl-tẻẻnt-ủed, *a.* Harass

TRAVERSE, trỏ-vẻẻrẻse', *ad.* Crosswise, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trỏ-vẻẻrẻse', *prep.* Through, crosswise. [athwart.

TRAVERSE, trỏv'ẻẻrẻse, *a.* Lying across, lying

TRAVERSE, trỏv'ẻẻrẻse, *s.* Any thing laid or built across.

To TRAVERSE, trỏv'ẻẻrẻse, *v. a.* To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trỏv'ẻẻrẻse, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trỏv'ẻẻs-tẻẻ, *a.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trỏw-mẻẻt'ẻẻk, *a.* Vulnerary.

TRAY, trỏ, *s.* A shallow trough in which meat is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trỏ'tẻẻp, *s.* A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trẻẻtẻsh'ẻẻr-ủs, *a.* Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trẻẻtẻsh'ẻẻr-ủs-lẻ, *ad.* Faith-

tùbe, túb, búll. . . . ðíl. . . . pòund. . . . thín. **THIS.**

lessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trétsh'ér-ús-nês, *s.* The quality of being treacherous. [of faith.

TREACHERY, trétsh'ér-è, *s.* Perfidy, breach

TREACLE, tré'kl, *s.* A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, tréd, *v. n.* Pret. *Trod.* Part. pass. *Trodden.* To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.

To TREAD, tréd, *v. a.* To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, tréd, *s.* Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, tréd'úr, *s.* He who treads.

TREADLE, tréd'dl, *s.* A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

TREASON, tré'zn, *s.* An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, tré'zn-â-bl, } *a.* Having the
TREASONOUS, tré'zn-ús, } nature or guilt of treason.

TREASURE, trézh'ûre, *s.* Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated. [reposit, to lay up.

To TREASURE, trézh'ûre, *v. a.* To hoard, to

TREASUREHOUSE, trézh'ûre-hôuse, *s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trézh'û-rúr, *s.* One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURERSHIP, trézh'û-rúr-shíp, *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trézh'û-rè, *s.* A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, tréte, *v. a.* To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

To TREAT, tréte, *v. n.* To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, tréte, *s.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, tré'tâ-bl, *a.* Moderate, not violent. [tractate.

TREATISE, tré'tíz, *s.* Discourse, written

TREATMENT, tréte'mént, *s.* Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, tré'tè, *s.* Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for Entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, tréb'bl, *a.* Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.

To TREBLE, tréb'bl, *v. a.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, tréb'bl, *v. n.* To become threefold.

TREBLE, tréb'bl, *s.* A sharp sound; the upper part in musick. [ing treble.

TREBLENESS, tréb'bl-nês, *s.* The state of be-

TREBLY, tréb'blè, *ad.* Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trée, *s.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, tré'fôil, *s.* A plant.

TRELLIS, trél'lís, *s.* A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trém'bl, *v. n.* To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound. [shake or quiver.

TREMBLINGLY, trém'blíng-lé, *ad.* So as to
TREMENDOUS, tré-mén'dús, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.

TREMOUR, tré'múr, *s.* The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trém'ù-lús, *a.* Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trém'ù-lús-nês, *s.* The state of quivering. [dig into pits or ditches.

To TRENCH, trénsh, *v. a.* To cut; to cut off
TRENCH, trénsh, *s.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trén'shánt, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, trén'shúr, *s.* A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trén'shúr-flí, *s.* One that haunts tables, a parasite. [an eater.

TRENCHERMAN, trén'shúr-mán, *s.* A feeder,

TRENCHERMATE, trén'shúr-máte, *s.* A table companion, a parasite.

To TREND, trénd, *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, trén'dl, *s.* Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, tré-pán', *s.* Any instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the scull; a snare, a stratagem.

To TREPAN, tré-pán', *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trép-è-dá'shún, *s.* The state of trembling; state of terroure.

To TRESPASS, trés'pás, *v. n.* To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trés'pás, *s.* Transgression, offence, unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trés'pás-súr, *s.* An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trés'séd, *a.* Knotted or curled.

TRESS, trés, *s.* A lock of hair, a curl, a gathering of hair.

TRESTLE, trés'sl, *s.* The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, trét, *s.* An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, trév'ít, *s.* Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, trá, *s.* A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trí'â-bl, *a.* Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trí'ád, *s.* Three united.

TRIAL, trí'ál, *s.* Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience: ex-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . .

periment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried. [three persons.]

TRIALOGUE, trl'â-lôg. *s.* A colloquy of

TRIANGLE, trl'âng-gl, *s.* A figure of three angles. [angles.]

TRIANGULAR, trl'âng'gù-lâr, *a.* Having three

TRIBE, trl'be, *s.* A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBRACH, trl'brâk, *s.* A Latin word consisting of three short syllables, as, *Dominus*.

TRIBULATION, trl'b-ù-lâ'shûn, *s.* Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trl'bù'nâl, *s.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trl'b'ûne, *s.* An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trl'b-ù-nl'sh'âl, } *a.* Suiting a

TRIBUNITIOUS, trl'b-ù-nl'sh'ûs, }
tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trl'b'ù-tâ-rè, *a.* Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trl'b'ù-tâ-ré, *s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTE, trl'b'ûte, *s.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, trl'se, *s.* A short time, an instant, a stroke. [three parts.]

TRICHOTOMY, trl-kôt'tô-mè, *s.* Division into

TRICK, trl'k, *s.* A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocose; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trl'k, *v. a.* To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trl'k, *v. n.* To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trl'k'ûr, *s.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trl'k'ing, *s.* Dress, ornament.

TRICKISH, trl'k'ish, *a.* Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, trl'k'kl, *v. n.* To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trl'k'sè, *a.* Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, trl-kôr'pô-râl, *a.* Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trl'dènt, *s.* A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trl'dènt, *a.* Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trl'djû-ân, *a.* Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trl-ên'yâl, *a.* Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trl'ûr, *s.* One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test; one who brings to the test.

To TRIFALLOW, trl'fâl-lô, *v. a.* To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trl'fid, *a.* Cut or divided into three parts. [three pipes.]

TRIFISTULARY, trl-fis'tshû-lâ-ré, *a.* Having

To TRIFLE, trl'fl, *v. n.* To act or talk without

ne, pîn. . . . nô, mễve, nờ, nôt. . . .

weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock to play the fool; to indulge light amusement to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trl'fl, *v. a.* To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trl'fl, *s.* A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trl'fl-ûr, *s.* One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trl'fl-ing, *a.* Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trl'fl-ing-lê, *ad.* Without weight, without dignity without importance.

TRIFORM, trl'fôrm, *a.* Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trl'g'gûr, *s.* A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that, being pulled, looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trl-jîn'tâlz, *s.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trl'glîf, *s.* A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniation.

TRIGON, trl'gôn, *s.* A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trl'gô-nâl, *a.* Triangular, having three corners. [of measuring triangles.]

TRIGONOMETRY, trl'gô-nôm'é-tré, *s.* The art

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trl'gô-nô-mét'tré-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trl-lât'ér-âl, *a.* Having three sides. [musick.]

TRILL, trl'll, *s.* Quaver, tremulousness of

To TRILL, trl'll, *v. a.* To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trl'll, *v. n.* To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trl'yûn, *s.* A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trl-lû'mîn-âr, } *a.* Having

TRILUMINOUS, trl-lû'mîn-ûs, } three lights.

TRIM, trl'm, *a.* Nice, snug, dressed up

To TRIM, trl'm, *v. a.* To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up

emphatical. [between two parties.]

To TRIM, trl'm, *v. n.* To balance, to fluctuate

TRIM, trl'm, *s.* Dress, gear, ornament.

TRIMETER, trl'm'é-tér, *a.* Consisting of three measures.

TRIMLY, trl'm'lê, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trl'm'mûr, *s.* One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trl'm'ming, *s.* Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trl'nâl, *a.* Threefold.

TRINE, trl'ne, *s.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trl'ne, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trl'n-ê-tâ-ré-ân, *s.* One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trl'n'é-té, *s.* The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trl'ng'kît, *s.* Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trl'p, *v. a.* To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trl'p, *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be defi-

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

cient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, tríp, *s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, tríp'pár-títe, *a.* Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.

TRIBE, trípe, *s.* The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tríp'è-dál, *a.* Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, tríp'pét'á-lús, *a.* Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHONG, tríp'thông, *s.* A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.

TRIPLE, tríp'pl, *a.* Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated
To TRIPLE, tríp'pl, *v. a.* To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, tríp'lít, *s.* Three of a kind; three verses rhyming. [much.]

TRIPPLICATE, tríp'lè-káte, *a.* Made thrice as

TRIPPLICATION, tríp-lè-ká'shún, *s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPPLICITY, tríp-plís'è-té, *s.* Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, tríp'mád-ám, *s.* An herb.

TRIPOD, tríp'pòd, or tríp'òd, *s.* A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, tríp'pò-lè, *s.* A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, tríp'pòs, *s.* A tripod.

TRIPPER, tríp'púr, *s.* One who trips.

TRIPPING, tríp'píng, *a.* Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, tríp'píng, *s.* Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, tríp'tòte, *s.* Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, tríp'píng-lè, *ad.* With agility, with swift motion.

TRIEME, tríp'rème, *s.* A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, tríp'sèk'shún, *s.* Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, tríst'fúl, *a.* Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, tríp'sùlk', *s.* A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trís-síl-láb'è-kál, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trís'síl-lá-bl, *s.* A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, tríte, *a.* Worn out, stale, common, not new. [ness.]

TRITENESS, tríte'nès, *s.* Staleness, common-

TRITURATION, trít-tshù-rá'shún, *s.* Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trív'ít, *s.* Any thing supported by three feet; a frame to support pots over the fire

TRIVIAL, trív'yál, *a.* Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trív'yál-è, *ad.* Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trív'yál-nès, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, tríp'úm, *s.* Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card, now called *Trump*.

To TRIUMPH, tríp'úm, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory, to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained. [ing victory.]

TRIUMPHAL, tríp'úm'fál, *a.* Used in celebrat-

TRIUMPHANT, tríp'úm'fánt, *a.* Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tríp'úm'fánt-lè, *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPER, tríp'úm-fár, *s.* One who triumphs

TRIUMVIRATE, tríp'úm've-rát, } *s.* A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUMVIRI, tríp'úm've-rl, }

TRIUNE, tríp'úne', *a.* At once three and one.

TROCAR, tró'kár, *s.* A chirurgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, tró-ká'è-kál, *a.* Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, tró'ké, *s.* A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, tród. The *pret.* of *Tread*.

TROD, tród, } *Part. pass.* of *Tread*.

TRODDEN, tród'dn, }

TROGLODYTE, tróg'lò-díte, *s.* One who inhabits the caves of the earth.

To TROLL, tróll, *v. a.* To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, tróll, *v. n.* To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. [man.]

TROLLOP, tról'lúp, *s.* A slatternly, loose wo-

TROOP, tróóp, *s.* A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, tróóp, *v. n.* To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

TROOPER, tróóp'úr, *s.* A horse soldier.

TROPE, trópe, *s.* A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, tró'íid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, tró'fè, *s.* Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, tróp'è-kál, *a.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, tróp'ík, *s.* The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trós'súr, *s.* Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See *Trousers*.

To TROT, trót, *v. n.* To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trót, *s.* The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, tróth, *s.* Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, tróth'lès, *a.* Faithless, treacherous. [affianced.]

TROTHPLIGHT, tróth'plíte, *a.* Betrothed,

TROUBADOUR, tróób'á-dóór, *s.* A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.

To TROUBLE, trúb'bl, *v. a.* To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mễ, mễt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nỏ, mỏve, nỏr, nỏt. . . .

tease, to vex; to disorder. to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trủb'bl, *s.* Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trủb'bl-ủr, *s.* Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME trủb'bl-sủm, *a.* Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trủb'bl-sủm-lẻ, *ad.* Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trủb'bl-sủm-nẻs, *s.* Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trủb'bl-ủs, *a.* Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trỏ'vủr, *s.* In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trỏf, *s.* Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally, on the upper side.

To TROUL, trỏle, *v. n.* To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trỏủnse, *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trỏủze, } *s.* Breeches, hose.

TROUSERS, trỏủ'sủrz, }

TROUT, trỏủt, *s.* A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps, for a silly fellow.

To TROW, tro, *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to conceive. [Obsolete.]

TROW, tro, *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry.

TROWEL, trou'il, *s.* A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, troe'wate, } *s.* A kind of weight by which gold is weighed.

TRUANT, troo'ant, *s.* An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, troo'ant, *a.* Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, troo'ant, *v. a.* To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, troo'ant-ship, *s.* Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRUCE, troose, *a.* A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet. [killing.]

TRUCIDATION, troo-se-da'shun, *s.* The act of

To TRUCK, truk, *v. n.* To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, truk, *v. a.* To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, truk, *s.* Exchange, traffick by exchange; wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, truk'kl-bed, *s.* A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, truk'kl, *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, troo'ku-lense, *s.* Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trỏủ'kủ-lẻnt, *a.* Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trỏủje, *v. n.* To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trỏủ, *a.* Not false, agreeing with fact, agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trỏủ'bỏrn, *a.* Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trỏủ'brẻd, *a.* Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trỏủ-hảrt'ẻd, *a.* Honest, faithful. [Paris.]

TRUELOVE, trỏủ'lủv, *s.* An herb, called Herb

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trỏủ-lủv-ủrz-nỏt', *s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trỏủ'nẻs, *s.* Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trỏủ'pẻn-nẻ, *s.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, trỏủ'fl, *s.* (*Truffe*, French.) A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

TRUISM, trỏủ'ỉzm, *s.* An identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant truth.

TRULL, trủll, *s.* A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, trỏủ'lẻ, *ad.* According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trủmp, *s.* A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trủmp, *v. a.* To win with a trump card; To trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trủmp'ẻr-ẻ, *s.* Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trủmp'ẻt, *s.* An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trủmp'ẻt, *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trủmp'ẻt-ủr, *s.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPETTONGUED, trủmp'ẻt-tủngd, *a.* Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trủng'kẻte, *v. a.* To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trủn-kẻ'sủn, *s.* The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trủn'sủn, *s.* A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trủn'sủn-ẻẻr', *s.* One armed with a truncheon. [along.]

To TRUNDLE, trủn'dl, *v. a.* To roll, or bowl

TRUNDLETAIL, trủn'dl-tẻle, *s.* Round tail.

TRUNK, trủngk, *s.* The body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube. [formerly worn.]

TRUNK-HOSE, trủngk'hỏze, *s.* Large breeches

TRUNNIONS, trủn'yủnz, *s.* The knobs or

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

branchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. [or pushing.

TRUSION, tróò'shún, *s.* The act of thrusting

TRUSS, trús, *s.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trús, *v. a.* To pack up close together

TRUST, trúst, *s.* Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is intrusted.

To TRUST, trúst, *v. a.* To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trúst, *v. n.* To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trús-tèé', *s.* One intrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trúst'úr, *s.* One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trúst'è-nés, *s.* Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness. [stant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTLESS, trúst'lés, *a.* Unfaithful, uncon-

TRUSTY, trúst'è, *a.* Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, tróòth, *s.* The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a truth, or In truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, tróò-tè-ná'shún, *s.* The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, trí, *v. a.* To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to essay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act on as a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trí, *v. n.* To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, túb, *s.* A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, tùbe, *s.* A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tù'bér-kl, *s.* A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tùbe'ròze, *s.* A flower.

TUBEROUS, tù'bér-ús, *a.* Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tù'bù-lâr, *a.* Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular. [body.

TUBULE, tù'bùle, *s.* A small pipe, or fistular

TUBULATED, tù'bù-lâ-téd, } *a.* Fistular, longi-

TUBULOUS, tù'bù-lús, } tudinally hollow.

TUCK, tûk, *s.* A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, tûk, *v. a.* To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tûk'úr, *s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tùse'dè, *s.* The third day of the week

TUFT, tûft, *s.* A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, tûft, *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tûft'éd, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters

TUFTY, tûft'è, *a.* Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tûg, *v. a.* To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck. [labour, to contend, to struggle.

To TUG, tûg, *v. n.* To pull, to draw; to

TUG, tûg, *s.* A pull performed with the utmost effort. [hard.

TUGGER, tûg'gûr, *s.* One that tugs or pulls

TUITION, tù-lsh'ûn, *s.* Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, tù'líp, *s.* A flower.

TULIPTREE, tù'líp-trèé, *s.* A tree.

To TUMBLE, tûm'bl, *v. n.* To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tûm'bl, *v. a.* To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tûm'bl, *s.* A fall.

TUMBLER, tûm'bl-úr, *s.* One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tûm'bríl, *s.* A dung cart.

TUMEFACION, tù-mè-fák'shún, *s.* Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tù'mè-fl, *v. a.* To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tù'míd, *a.* Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, tù'mûr, *s.* A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tù'mûr-ús, *a.* Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tù'mû-lâte, *v. n.* To swell.

TUMULOSE, tù-mû-lòse', *a.* Full of hills.

TUMULT, tù'mûlt, *s.* A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tù-mûl'tshû-â-rè-lè, *ad.* In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tù-mûl'tshû-â-rè-nés, *s.* Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tù-mûl'tshû-â-rè, *a.* Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tù-mûl'tshû-ús, *a.* Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults

TUMULTUOUSLY, tù-mûl'tshû-ús lè, *ad.* By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tún, *s.* A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque. the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a ton.

To TUN, tún, *v. a.* To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tù'nâ-bl, *a.* Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tù'nâ-bl-nés, Harmony, melodiousness.

Fate, făr, făll, făt . . . me, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, mōve, nōr, nôt . . .

TUNABLY, tũ-nă-blě, *ad.* Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tũne, *s.* Tune is a diversity of notes put together, sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as, the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To TUNE, tũne, *v. a.* To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tũne, *v. n.* To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tũne'fũl, *a.* Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tũne'lěs, *a.* Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, tũ'nũr, *s.* One who tunes.

TUNICK, tũ'nĩk, *s.* Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tũ'ně-kl, *s.* Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tũ'nĩdje, *s.* Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tũ'nĩl, *s.* The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tũ'ně, *s.* A sea fish.

TUP, tũp, *s.* A ram.

To TUP, tũp, *v. n.* To butt like a ram, to cover as a ram.

TURBAN, tũr'bũn, *s.* The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANT, tũr'bũnt, *s.* The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBAND, tũr'bũnd, *a.* Wearing a turban.

TURBANED, tũr'bũnd, *a.* Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tũr'bă-rě, *s.* The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tũr'bĩd, *a.* Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tũr'bĩd-něs, *s.* Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, tũr'bě-nă-těd, *a.* Twisted, [spiral.]

TURBITH, tũr'bĩth, *s.* Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tũr'bũt, *s.* A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tũr'bũ-lěnse, *s.* Tumult, confusion;

TURBULENCY, tũr'bũ-lěn-sě, *s.* Tumult, confusion; tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.

TURBULENT, tũr'bũ-lěnt, *a.* Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tũr'bũ-lěnt-lě, *ad.* Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, tũr'sĩzm, *s.* The religion of the Turks.

TURD, tũrd, *s.* A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tũrf, *s.* A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tũrf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

TURFINNESS, tũrf'ě-něs, *s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tũrf'ě, *a.* Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tũr'jěnt, *a.* Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENT, tũr-jěs'sěntse, *s.* The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGESCENT, tũr-jěs'sěntse, *s.* The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, tũr'jĩd, *a.* Swelled, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

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TURGIDITY, tũr-jĩd'ě-tě, *s.* State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tũr'kě, *s.* A large domestic fowl originally brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tũr-kěeze', *s.* A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tũrks-kăp', *s.* An herb.

TURM, tũrm, *s.* A troop.

TURMERICK, tũr'měr-ĩk, *s.* An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tũr'mōĩl, *s.* Trouble, disturbance, harassing uneasiness.

To TURMOIL, tũr-mōĩl', *v. a.* To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietness.

To TURN, tũrn, *v. a.* To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To turn off; to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect; To turn over, to transfer; To turn to, to have recourse to; To be turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of the book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tũrn, *v. n.* To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; To turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, tũrn, *s.* The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; action of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; By turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tũrn'kōte, *s.* One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tũrn'ũr, *s.* One whose trade is to turn.

TURNKEY, tũrn'kěe, *s.* One who opens and locks the doors and keeps the keys of a prison.

TURNING, tũrn'ĩng, *s.* Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tũrn'ĩp, *s.* A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, tũrn'pĩke, *s.* A cross of two bars

tàbe, táb, búll . . . ðll . . . pòund . . . thm, THIS.

armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

URNSOL, tũrn'sóle, *s.* A plant.

TURNSPIT, tũrn'spít, *s.* He who anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURNSTILE, tũrn'stíle, *s.* A turnpike; a crossbar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, tũr'pẽn-tĩne, *s.* The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tũr-kẻẻze', *s.*—See *Turkois*.

TURPITUDE, tũr'pẻẻ-tủde, *s.* Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions, inherent vileness, badness.

TURRET, tũr'rẻẻt, *s.* A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tũr'rẻẻt-ẻẻd, *a.* Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, tũr'tủl, *s.* A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

TUSCAN, tũs'kỏỏn, *a.* Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.

TUSH, tũsh, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

TUSK, tũsk, *s.* The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth; a fish.

TUSKED, tũs'kẻẻd, } *a.* Furnished with tusks.

TUSKY, tũs'kẻẻ, }

TUT, tũt, *interj.* A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tũtẻẻ-lỏỏje, *s.* Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tũtẻẻ-lỏỏr, }

TUTELARY, tũtẻẻ-lỏỏrẻẻ, } *a.* Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

TUTOR, tũtẻẻr, *s.* One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tũtẻẻr, *v. a.* To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tũtẻẻr-lỏỏje, *s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, or **TUTRESS**, tũtẻẻr-ẻẻs, or tũtẻẻrẻẻs, *s.* Directress, instructress, governess.

TUTTY, tũtẻẻtẻẻ, *s.* A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tũz, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twỏỏn, *a.* Two.

To TWANG, twỏỏng, *v. n.* To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twỏỏng, *s.* A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twỏỏng'ỉỉng, *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

*To TWANK, twỏỏngk, *v. a.* To make to sound.*

TWAS, twỏỏz. Poetically contracted from *It was*.

*To TWATTLE, twỏỏt'tủl, *v. n.* To prate, to gabble, to chatter.*

To TWEAG, or **TWEAGUE**, twẻẻg, *v. a.* The same as to *tweak*, but not so authorized a spelling.

TWEAG, or **TWEAGUE**, twẻẻg, *s.* A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

*To TWEAK, twẻẻke, *v. a.* To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.*

To TWEEDELE, twẻẻẻ'dẻẻle, *v. a.* To handle lightly.

TWEEZERS, twẻẻẻ'zỏỏrz, *s.* Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twẻẻẻ'fẻẻth, *a.* Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twẻẻẻ'fẻẻth'tủd, *s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twẻẻẻv, *a.* Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twẻẻẻ'l'ỏỏn'fẻẻth, *s.* A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENNY, twẻẻẻv'pẻẻn'ẻẻ, *a.* Sold for shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twẻẻẻv'pẻẻn'ẻẻ, *a.* Sold for shilling. [twenty.

TWELVESCORE, twẻẻẻv'skẻẻre, *s.* Twelve times

TWENTIETH, twẻẻẻn'tẻẻẻẻẻ'ẻẻth, *a.* Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twẻẻẻn'tẻẻẻẻẻ, *a.* Twice ten.

TWICE, twẻẻẻse, *ad.* Two times; doubly. It is often used in composition.

To TWIDLE, twẻẻẻ'dủl, *v. a.* To touch lightly.

TWIG, twẻẻẻg, *s.* A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twẻẻẻg'gỏỏn, *a.* Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twẻẻẻg'gẻẻẻẻẻ, *a.* Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twẻẻẻ'lẻẻẻẻẻ, *s.* The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twẻẻẻ'lẻẻẻẻẻ, *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twẻẻẻn, *s.* One of two children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.

To TWIN, twẻẻẻn, *v. n.* To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited. [birth.

TWINBORN, twẻẻẻn'bỏỏrn, *a.* Born at the same

To TWINE, twẻẻẻne, *v. a.* To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To TWINE, twẻẻẻne, *v. n.* To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twẻẻẻne, *s.* A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

*To TWINGE, twẻẻẻnge, *v. a.* To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.*

TWINGE, twẻẻẻnje, *s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twẻẻẻngk, *s.* The motion of an eye, a moment.—See *Twinkle*.

To TWINKLE, twẻẻẻngk'kủl, *v. n.* To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twẻẻẻngk'kủl, }

TWINKLING, twẻẻẻngk'ỉỉng, } *s.* A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twẻẻẻn'ỉỉng, *s.* A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twẻẻẻn'nỏỏr, *s.* A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twẻẻẻrl, *v. a.* To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twẻẻẻrl, *s.* Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution

To TWIST, twẻẻẻst, *v. a.* To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, mỏe, nỏr, nỏt . . .

To **TWIST**, twíst, *v. n.* To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twíst, *s.* Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twíst'úr, *s.* One who twists; a ropemaker.

To **TWIT**, twít, *v. a.* To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

To **TWITCH**, twítsh, *v. a.* To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twítsh, *s.* A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twítsh'grás, *s.* Couch grass.

To **TWITTER**, twít'túr, *v. n.* To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twít'túr, *s.* Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twít'tl-twót-tl, *s.* Tattle, gabble. A cant word. [Betwixt.

TWIXT, twíkst. A poetical contraction of **TWO**, tồ, *a.* One and one.

TWOEDGED, tồ'édjd, *a.* Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, tồ'fôld, *a.* Double.

TWOHANDED, tồ'hánd-éd, *a.* Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOFENCE, tồ'pẻnse, *s.* A small coin.

To **TYE**, tí, *v. a.* To bind.—See *Tie*.

TYE, tí, *s.* A knot, a bond or obligation.—See *Tie*.

TYGER, tí'gúr, *s.*—See *Tiger*.

TYKE, tíke, *s.* *A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBAL, tím'bál, *s.* A kind of kettledrum.

TYMPANUM, tím'pá-núm, *s.* A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tím'pá-nẻ, *s.* A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

TYNY, tí'nẻ, *a.* Very small.

TYPE, típe, *s.* Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, típ'ík, } *a.* Emblematical,
TYPICAL, típ'ẻ-kál, } figurative of something else.

TIPICALLY, típ'ẻ-kál-ẻ, *ad.* In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, típ'ẻ-kál-nẻs, *s.* The state of being typical.

To **TYPIFY**, típ'ẻ-fl, *v. a.* To figure, to show in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tẻ-pồ'gráf-úr, *s.* A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, típ-ồ'gráf'ẻ-kál, *a.* Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, típ-ồ'gráf'ẻ-kál-ẻ, *ad.* Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tí-pồ'gráf-ẻ, *s.* Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tí'rầ-nẻs, *s.* A she tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, tí-rầ'nẻ-kál, } *a.* Suiting a
TYRANNICK, tí-rầ'nẻk, }

tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tí-rầ'nẻ-kál-ẻ, *ad.* In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tí-rầ'nẻ-slẻ, *s.* The act of killing a tyrant.

To **TYRANNISE**, tí'rầ-nẻ-ẻ, *v. n.* To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.

TYRANNOUS, tí'rầ-nẻ-ủs, *a.* Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

TYRANNY, tí'rầ-nẻ, *s.* Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tí'rầnt, *s.* An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel, despotick, and severe master.

TYRE, tíre, *s.*—See *Tire*.

TYRO, tí'rỏ, *s.* One not yet master of his art; one in his rudiments.

V, U

VACANCY, vắ'kắn-sẻ, *s.* Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

VACANT, vắ'kắnt, *a.* Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at le. sure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

To **VACATE**, vắ'kắte, *v. a.* To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vắ-kắ'shủn, *s.* Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACCINE, vắk'sẻne, *a.* Belonging to a cow.

VACILLANCY, vắs'sẻ-ắn-sẻ, *s.* A state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy.

To **VACILLATE**, vắs'sẻ-ắte, *v. n.* To reel, to stagger.

VACILLATION, vắs-sẻ-lắ'shủn, *s.* The act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUIST, vắk'ủ-lẻst, *s.* A philosopher that holds a vacuum. [emptying.

VACUATION, vắk'ủ-ắ'shủn, *s.* The act of

VACUITY, vắ-kủ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vắk'ủ-ủs, *a.* Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vắk'ủ-ủm, *s.* Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vắg'ắ-bỏnd, *a.* Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home, wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vắg'ắ-bỏnd, *s.* A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vắ-gắ'rẻ, *s.* A wild freak, a capricious frolic.

VAGRANCY, vắ'grắn-sẻ, *s.* A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vắ'grắnt, *a.* Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vắ'grắnt, *s.* Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vắg, *a.* Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vắle, *s.* A curtain, a cover thrown over

tàbe, tǎb, bǎll... òñl... pǒũnd... thín. THIS.

any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants.—*See Vale.*

To VAIL, vǎle, *v. a.* To cover.

To VAIL, vǎle, *v. a.* To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vǎle, *v. n.* To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vǎne, *a.* Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vǎne-glǒ'rè-ũs, *a.* Boasting without performances, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORY, vǎne-glǒ'rè, *s.* Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vǎne'lè, *ad.* Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly; idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vǎne'nès, *s.* The state of being vain. [provinces.

VAIVODE, vǎ'vǒd, *s.* A prince of the Dacian

VALANCE, vǎl'lǎnse, *s.* The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vǎl'lǎnse, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vǎle, *s.* A valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vǎl-è-dǐk'shũn, *s.* A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vǎl-è-dǐk'tũr-è, *a.* Bidding farewell.

VALENTINE, vǎl'èn-tĩn, *s.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vǎ-lè'rè-ǎn, *s.* A plant.

VALET, vǎl'èt, or vǎ-lèt', *s.* A waiting servant

VALETUDINARIAN, vǎl-lè-tũ-dè-nǎ'rè-ǎn, *s.* and *adj.* A person uncommonly careful of his health.

VALETUDINARY, vǎl-lè-tũ-dè-nǎ-rè, used only as an adjective. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health. [sant, brave.

VALIANT, vǎl'yǎnt, *a.* Stout, personally puis-

VALIANTLY, vǎl'yǎnt-lè, *ad.* Stoutly, with personal strength, with puissance.

VALIANTNESS, vǎl'yǎnt-nès, *s.* Valour, personal bravery, puissance.

VALID, vǎl'íd, *a.* Strong, powerful; efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive. [certainty; value.

VALIDITY, vǎ-líd'è-tè, *s.* Force to convince,

VALLANCY, vǎl'lǎn-sè, *s.* A large wig that shades the face. Not in use. It ought to be written *Valancy*.

VALLEY, vǎl'lè, *s.* A low ground between hills

VALOROUS, vǎl'ũr-ũs, *a.* Brave, stout, valiant.

VALOUR, vǎl'ũr, *s.* Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.

VALUABLE, vǎl'ũ-ǎ-bl, *a.* Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

VALUATION, vǎl'ũ-ǎ'shũn, *s.* Value set upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

VALUATOR, vǎl'ũ-ǎ'tũr, *s.* An appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.

VALUE, vǎl'ũ, *s.* Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, vǎl'ũ, *v. a.* To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have a high esteem for; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important, to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, vǎl'ũ-lès, *a.* Being of no value.

VALUER, vǎl'ũ-ũr, *s.* He who values.

VALVE, vǎlv, *s.* A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in Anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

VALVULE, vǎl'vũle, *s.* A small valve.

VAMP, vǎmp, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, vǎmp, *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, vǎmp'ũr, *s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAMPYRE, vǎm'plre, *s.* Vampyres were imaginary beings, supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who tormented the living by sucking their blood when asleep. The belief of these beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Germany.

VAN, vǎn, *s.* The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, vǎn-kǒor-yère', *s.* A harbinger, a precursor. [with the wind.

VANE, vǎne, *s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn

VANGUARD, vǎn'gyǎrd, *s.* The front, or first line of the army.

VANILLA, vǎ-nĩl'lǎ, *s.* A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.

To VANISH, vǎn'ĩsh, *v. n.* To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, vǎn'è-tè, *s.* Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vǎngk'wĩsh, *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vǎngk'wĩsh-ũr, *s.* Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, vǎn'tǎdje, *s.* Gain, profit superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vǎnt'brás, *s.* Armour for the arm.

VAPID, vǎp'íd, *a.* Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless. [vapid.

VAPIDITY, vǎ-píd'è-tè, *s.* The state of being

VAPIDNESS, vǎp'íd-nès, *s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

VAPORER, vǎ'pũr-ũr, *s.* A boaster, a braggart. [moursome.

VAPORISH, vǎ'pũr-ĩsh, *a.* Splenetick, hu-

VAPOROUS, vǎ'pũr-ũs, *a.* Full of vapours or exhalations, fummy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vǎ'pũr, *s.* Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vǎ'pũr, *v. n.* To pass in a vapour

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mē. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vâ'pûr, *v. a.* To effuse, to scatter in fume or vapour [table, inconstant.

VARIABLE, vâ'rê-a-bl, *a.* Changeable, mu-

VARIABLENESS, vâ'rê-â-bl-nēs, *s.* Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

VARIABLY, vâ'rê-â-blê, *a.* Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vâ'rê-ânse, *s.* Discord, disagreement, dissension.

VARIATION, vâ'rê-â'shûn, *s.* Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in Grammar, change of termination of nouns: deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

To VARIEGATE, vâ'rê-ê-gâte, *v. a.* To diversify; to stain with different colours.

VARIEGATION, vâ'rê-ê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vâ-rî-ê-tê, *s.* Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

VARIOUS, vâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, vâ'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a various manner.

VARLET, vâ'r-lêt, *s.* Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARLETRY, vâ'r-lêt-trê, *s.* Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vâ'r-nîsh, *s.* A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vâ'r-nîsh, *v. n.* To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vâ'r-nîsh-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorer.

To VARY, vâ'rê, *v. a.* To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vâ'rê, *v. n.* To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vâ'rê, *s.* Change, alteration. Obsolete.

VASCULAR, vâs'kû-lâr, *a.* Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vâze, *s.* A vessel rather for ornament than use.

VASSAL, vâs'sâl, *s.* One who holds by the will of a superiour lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vâs'sâl-âje, *s.* The state of a vassal, tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vâst, *a.* Large, great; vitiously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vâst, *s.* An empty waste.

VASTATION, vâs-tâ'shûn, *s.* Waste, depopulation. [mensity.

VASTIDITY, vâs-tîd'ê-tê, *s.* Wideness, im-

VASTLY, vâst'lê, *ad.* Greatly, to a great degree

VASTNESS, vâst'nēs, *s.* Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâst'ê, *a.* Large.

VAT, vât, *s.* A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

VATICIDE, vât'ê-slê, *s.* A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vâ-tîs'sê-nâte, *v. n.* To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vâwlt, or vâwt, *s.* A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, vâwlt, *v. a.* To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vâwlt, *v. n.* To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posturemaster.

VAULT, vâwlt, *s.* A leap or jump.

VAULTAGE, vâwlt'âje, *s.* Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâwlt'êd, *a.* Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâwlt'ûr, *s.* A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâwlt'ê, *a.* Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâwnt, *v. a.* To boast, to display with ostentation.

To VAUNT, vâwnt, *v. n.* To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt, *s.* Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt, *s.* The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vâwnt'ûr, *s.* Boaster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâwnt'fûl, *a.* Boastful, ostentatious. [ostentatiously.

VAUNTINGLY, vâwnt'îng-lê, *ad.* Boastfully.

VAWARD, vâ'wârd, *s.* Fore part.

UBERTY, yû'bêr-tê, *s.* Abundance, fruitfulness. [ness.

UBIETY, yû-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Local relation, where-

UBIQUITARY, yû-blk'wê-tâ-rê, *a.* Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, yû-blk'wê-tê, *s.* Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, ûd'dûr, *s.* The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vèle, *s.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vêk'shûn, } *s.* The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTITATION, vêk-tê-tâ'shûn, }

VECTURE, vêk'tshûre, *s.* Carriage.

To VEER, vère, *v. n.* To turn about.

To VEER, vère, *v. a.* To let out; to turn, to change. [table nature.

VEGETABILITY, vêd-jê-tâ-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Vegetability.

VEGETABLE, vêd'jê-tâ-bl, *s.* Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vêd'jê-tâ-bl, *a.* Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vêd'jê-tâte, *v. n.* To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, vêd-jê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vêd'jê-tâ-tîv, *a.* Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vêd'jê-tâ-tîv-nēs, *s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vê-jête', *a.* Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, vêd'jê-tîv, *a.* Vegetable.

tùbe, túb, búll... òll... .pòund... /ám, THIS.

VEGETIVE vèd'jè-tív, *s.* A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vè'hè-mènce, } *s.* Violence,
VEHEMENCY, vè'hè-mèn-sè, } force; ardour, mental violence, fervour.

VEHEMENT, vè'hè-mènt, *a.* Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vè'hè-mènt-lè, *ad.* Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vè'hè-kl, *s.* That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vâle, *v. n.* To cover with a veil or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vâle, *s.* A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vâne, *s.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity: course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

VEINED, vând, } *a.* Full of veins; streak-
VEINY, vâ'nè, } ed, variegated.

VELLEITY, vèl-lè-è-tè, *s.* The lowest degree of desire.

To VELLICATE, vèl'lè-kâte, *v. a.* To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vèl-lè-kà'shùn, *s.* Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vèl'lùm, *s.* The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vè-lòs'è-tè, *s.* Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vèl'vít, *s.* Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. [delicate.

VELVET, vèl'vít, *a.* Made of velvet; soft,
VELURE, vè-lùre', *s.* Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vè'nâl, *a.* Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vè-nâl'è-tè, *s.* Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENATICK, vè-nât'ík, *a.* Used in hunting.

VENATION, vè-nà'shùn, *s.* The act or practice of hunting. [sale.

To VEND, vènd, *v. a.* To sell, to offer to

VENDEE, vèn-dèè', *s.* One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vènd'úr, *s.* A seller. [able.

VENDIBLE, vènd'è-bl, *a.* Saleable, market-

VENDIBLNESS, vènd'è-bl-nès, *s.* The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vèn-dè-tà'shùn, *s.* Boastful display. [selling.

VENDITION, vèn-dìsh'ùn, *s.* Sale, the act of

To VENEER, vè-nèèr', *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE, vèn'è-fis, *s.* The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vèn'è-fish'âl, *a.* Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vèn'è-fish'ús-lè, *ad.* By poison.

VENEMOUS, vèn'è-mús, *a.* Poisonous.

To VENENATE, vèn'è-nâte, *v. a.* To poison, to infect with poison.

VENENATION, vèn'è-nà'shùn, *s.* Poison, venom.

VENENE, vè-nène', } *a.* Poisonous, ve-
VENENOSE, vèn'è-nòse', } nomous.

VENERABLE, vèn'èr-â-bl, *a.* To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vèn'èr-â-blè, *ad.* In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, vèn'èr-âte, *v. a.* To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe. [regard, awful respect.

VENERATION, vèn'èr-â'shùn, *s.* Reverent

VENERATOR, vèn'èr-â-túr, *s.* Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vè-nè'rè-âl, *a.* Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists. [lustful

VENEREOUS, vè-nè'rè-ús, *a.* Libidinous,

VENERY, vèn'èr-è, *s.* The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

VENEY, vè'nè, *s.* A bout, a turn. Out of use.

VENESECTON, vè-nè-sèk'shùn, *s.* Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To VENGE, vènje, *v. a.* To avenge, to punish.

VENGEANCE, vènjânse, *s.* Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language; To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a vengeance, emphatically What? [vengeful.

VENGEFUL, vènje'fúl, *a.* Vindictive, re-

VENIABLE, vè'nè-â-bl, } *a.* Pardonable, sus-
VENIAL, vè'nè-âl, } ceptive of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vè'nè-âl-nès, *s.* State of being excusable. [of chase, the flesh of deer.

VENISON, vèn'zn, or vèn'è-zn, *s.* Game, beast

VENOM, vèn'úm, *s.* Poison.

VENOMOUS, vèn'úm-ús, *a.* Poisonous, malignant, mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vèn'úm-ús-lè, *ad.* Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vèn'úm-ús-nès, *s.* Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vènt, *s.* A small aperture, a hole; a spiracle; passage out from secrecy to public notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

To VENT, vènt, *v. a.* To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

VENTAGE, vènt'ídje, *s.* One of the small holes of a flute.

VENTER, vèn'túr, *s.* Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vèn'tè-dúkt, *s.* A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vèn'tè-lâte, *v. a.* To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vèn-tè-là'shùn, *s.* The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vèn-tè-là'túr, *s.* An instrument contrived by Dr Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTOSITY, vèn-tòs'è-tè, *s.* Windiness.

VENTRICLE, vèn'trè-kl, *s.* The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mè, mêt . . . pine, pin . . . nò, mòve, nòr, nôt . . .

VENTRILOQUIST, vên-tril' lô-kwist, *s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUY, vên-tril' ô-kwê, *s.* Speaking inwardly as from the belly.

VENTURE, vên'tshûre, *s.* A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, nap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To **VENTURE**, vên'tshûre, *v. n.* To dare; to run hazard; To venture at, to venture on or upon, to engage in, to make attempt without any security of success.

To **VENTURE**, vên'tshûre, *v. a.* To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture. [tures.

VENTURER, vên'tshûr-ûr, *s.* He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vên'tshûr-ûs, *a.* Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vên'tshûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vên'tshûr-ûs-nês, *s.* Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vê-râs'ê-tê, *s.* Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact. [truth.

VERACIOUS, vê-râ'shûs, *a.* Observant of

VERB, vêrb, *s.* A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vêrb'âl, *a.* Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word; A verbal noun is a noun used as a verb.

To **VERBALIZE**, vêrb'âl-lze, *v. n.* To use many words, to protract a discourse. [words.

VERBALITY, vêrb'âl'ê-tê, *s.* Mere bare

VERBALLY, vêrb'âl-ê, *ad.* In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vêrb'ât'îm, *ad.* Word for word.

To **VERBERATE**, vêrb'êr-âte, *v. a.* To beat, to strike. [beating.

VERBERATION, vêrb'êr-â'shûn, *s.* Blows,

VERBOSE, vêrb'ôse', *a.* Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vêrb'ô's'ê-tê, *s.* Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vêr'dânt, *a.* Green. [forest.

VERDERER, vêr'dêr-ûr, *s.* An officer in the

VERDICT, vêr'dikt, *s.* The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgment, opinion. [brass.

VERDIGRIS, vêr'dê-grê's, *s.* The rust of

VERDITER, vêr'dê-têr, *s.* The faintest and palest green. [lour.

VERDURE, vêr'jûre, *s.* Green, green co-

VERDUROUS, vêr'jû-rûs, *a.* Green, covered with green.

VERECUND, vêr'ê-kûnd, *a.* Modest, bashful.

VERGE, vêrje, *s.* A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in Law, verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. [downward.

To **VERGE**, vêrje, *v. n.* To tend, to bend

VERGER, vêr'jûr, *s.* He who carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vê-rîd'ê-kâl, *a.* Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vêr'ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Confirmation by argument, evidence.

To **VERIFY**, vêr'ê-fî, *v. a.* To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vêr'ê-lê, *ad.* In truth, certainly - with great confidence. [likely.

VERISIMILAR, vêr'ê-sîm'ê-lâr, *a.* Probable,

VERISIMILITUDE, vêr'ê-sîm-mîl'ê-tûde, {

VERISIMILITY, vêr'ê-sîm-mîl'ê-tê, }

s. Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth. [able to fact.

VERITABLE, vêr'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* True, agree-

VERITY, vêr'ê-tê, *s.* Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vêr'jûs, *s.* Acid liquor expressed from crab apples.

VERMICELLI, vêr-mê-tshêl'ê, *s.* A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, vêr-mîk'û-lâr, *a.* Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

To **VERMICULATE**, vêr-mîk'û-lâte, *v. a.* To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vêr-mîk'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vêr'mê-kûle, *s.* A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vêr-mîk'û-lûs, *a.* Full of grubs. [shape of a worm.

VERMIFORM, vêr'mê-fôrm, *a.* Having the

VERMIFUGE, vêr'mê-fûdje, *s.* Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vêr'mîl, }

VERMILION, vêr-mîl'yûn, } *s.* The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour. [red.

To **VERMILION**, vêr-mîl'yûn, *v. a.* To dye

VERMIN, vêr'mîn, *s.* Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vêr'mîn-ûs, *a.* Tending to vermin, disposed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vêr-mîp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Producing worms. [one's own country.

VERNACULAR, vêr-nâk'û-lâr, *a.* Native, of

VERNAL, vêr'nâl, *a.* Belonging to the spring.

VERNANT, vêr'nânt, *s.* Flourishing as in the spring.

VERSABILITY, vêr-sâ-blî'ê-tê, }

VERSABLENESS, vêr'sâ-bl-nês, } *s.* Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vêr'sâl, *a.* A cant word for Universal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vêr'sâ-tîl, *a.* That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, vêr'sâ-tîl-nês, }

VERSATILITY, vêr'sâ-tîl'ê-tê, } *s.* The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vêrse, *s.* A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To be **VERSED**, vêrst, *v. n.* To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vêrs'mân, *s.* A poet, a writer in verse.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pōund . . . thin, THIS.

VERSIFICATION, vēr-sè-fè-ká'shūn, *s.* The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, vēr-sè-fè-ká'tūr, } *s.* A ver-

VERSIFIER, vēr'sè-fl-ūr, } sifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vēr'sè-fl, *v. n.* To make verses.

To VERSIFY, vēr'sè-fl, *v. a.* To relate in verse.

VERSION, vēr'shūn, *s.* Change, transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.

VERT, vért, *s.* Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

VERTEBRAL, vēr'tè-brāl, *a.* Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRE, vēr'tè-būr, *s.* A joint of the back.

VERTEX, vēr'tèks, *s.* Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vēr'tè-kāl, *a.* Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. [being in the zenith.

VERTICALITY, vēr'tè-kāl'e-tè, *s.* The state of

VERTICALLY, vēr'tè-kāl-è, *ad.* In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vēr'tis'è-tè, *s.* The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vēr'tid'jūn-ūs, *a.* Turning round, rotary; giddy.

VERTIGO, vēr-tl'gò, vēr-tè'gò, or vēr'tè-gò, *s.* A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.

VERVAIN, } vēr'vīn, *s.* A plant.

VERVINE, }

VERY, vēr'è, *a.* True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, to note things emphatically, or eminently; same.

VERY, vēr'è, *ad.* In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vēs'sè-káte, *v. a.* To blister.

VESICATION, vēs-è-ká'shūn, *s.* Blistering, separation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vè-sík'á-tūr-è, *s.* A blistering medicine. [inflated.

VESICLE, vēs'è-kl, *s.* A small cuticle, filled or

VESICULAR, vè-sík'ù-lār, *a.* Hollow, full of small interstices.

VESPER, vēs'pūr, *s.* The evening star, the evening.

VESPER, vēs'pūr, *s.* The evening service.

VESPERTINE, vēs'pūr-tīne, *a.* Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vēs'sīl, *s.* Any thing in which liquids or other things are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vēst, *s.* An outer garment.

To VEST, vēst, *v. a.* To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.

VESTAL, vēs'tāl, *s.* A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vēs'tāl, *a.* Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vēs'tè-būle, *s.* The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, vēs'tidje, *s.* Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

VESTMENT, vēst'mēnt, *s.* Garment, part of dress.

VESTRY, vēs'trè, *s.* A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositèd; a

parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

VESTURE, vēs'tshūre, *s.* Garment, robe; dress, habit, external form.

VETCH, vètsh, *s.* A plant.

VETCHY, vètsh'è, *a.* Made of vetches, abounding in vetches. [long practised.

VETERAN, vèt'ūr-ān, *s.* An old soldier, a man

VETERAN, vèt'ūr-ān, *a.* Long practised in war, long experienced.

VETERINARY, vèt'ēr-è-nā-rè, *a.* Belonging to cattle, particularly horses; from the Latin *veterinarius*, a farrier, or horse-doctor.

To VEX, vēks, *v. a.* To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

VEXATION, vèk-sá'shūn, *s.* The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vèk-sá'shūs, *a.* Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness, teasing, slightly troublesome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vèk'sá'shūs-lè, *ad.* Troublesomely, uneasily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vèk-sá'shūs-nēs, *s.* Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXER, vēks'ūr, *s.* He who vexes.

UGLILY, ūg'lè-lè, *ad.* Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ūg'lè-nēs, *s.* Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

UGLY, ūg'lè, *a.* Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vl'ul, *s.* A small bottle.

VIAND, vl'ūnd, *s.* Food, meat dressed.

VIATICUM, vl-āt'è-kām, *s.* Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, vl'bráte, *v. a.* To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vl'bráte, *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vl-brá'shūn, *s.* The act of moving, or being moved, with quick reciprocations, or returns. [tinually.

VIBRATORY, vl'brá-tūr-è, *s.* Vibrating con-

VICAR, vīk'ūr, *s.* The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another, a substitute.

VICARAGE, vīk'ūr-īdje, *s.* The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vl-ká'rè-āl, *a.* Belonging to a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vi-ká'rè-ūs, *a.* Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vīk'ūr-shīp, *s.* The office of a vicar.

VICE, vlse, *s.* The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool, or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp.

VICE, vlse, *s.* This word is the ablative case of the Latin word *vicis*, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command; as, a Viceroy, a Vicechancellor.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt . . .

To VICE, vîse, *v. a.* To draw. Obsolete.
 VICEADMIRAL, vîse-âd'mê-râl, *s.* The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank. [office of a viceadmiral.
 VICEADMIRALTY, vîse-âd'mê-râl-tê, *s.* The
 VICEAGENT, vîse-â'jênt, *s.* One who acts in the place of another.
 VICECHANCELLOR, vîse-tshân'sêl-lûr, *s.* The second magistrate of the universities.
 VICED, vîst, *a.* Vicious, corrupt.
 VICEGERENT, vîse-jê'rênt, *s.* A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour.
 VICEGERENCY, vîse-jê-rênt-sê, *s.* The office of a vicegerent, lieutenantcy, deputed power.
 VICEROY, vîse'rôe, *s.* He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
 VICEROYALTY, vîse-rôe'âl-tê, *s.* Dignity of a viceroy.
 VICINITY, vê-sîn'ê-tê, or vî-sîn'ê-tê, *s.* Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.
 VICINAGE, vîs'in-îdje, *s.* Neighbourhood, place adjoining.
 VICINAL, vîs'ê-nâl, } *a.* Near, neighbouring.
 VICINE, vîs'îne, }
 VICIOUS, vîsh'ûs, *a.* Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.—See *Vicious*.
 VICISSITUDE, vê-sîs'ê-tûde, or vî-sîs'ê-tûde, *s.* Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.
 VICTIM, vîk'tîm, *s.* A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.
 VICTOR, vîk'tûr, *s.* Conqueror, vanquisher, he who gains the advantage in any contest.
 VICTORIOUS, vîk-tô'rê-ûs, *a.* Conquering, having obtained conquest, superiour in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.
 VICTORIOUSLY, vîk-tô'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.
 VICTORIOUSNESS, vîk-tô'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* The state or quality of being victorious.
 VICTORY, vîk'tûr-ê, *s.* Conquest, success in contest, triumph.
 VICTRESS, vîk'trêss, *s.* A female that conquers.
 VICTUAL, vî'tl, } *s.* Provision of food,
 VICTUALS, vî'tlz, } stores for the support of life, meat.
 To VICTUAL, vî'tl, *v. a.* To store with provision for food. [victuals.
 VICTUALLER, vî'tl-ûr, *s.* One who provides
 VIDELICET, vê-dêl'ê-sê, *ad.* To wit, that is; generally written *Viz.* [petition.
 To VIE, vî, *v. a.* To show or practise in com-
 To VIE, vî, *v. n.* To contest, to contend
 To VIEW, vû, *v. a.* To survey, to look on; by way of examination, to see, to perceive by the eye.
 VIEW, vû, *s.* Prospect, sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show, display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.
 VIEWLESS, vû'lês, *a.* Unseen.
 VIGIL, vîd'jîl, *s.* Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.
 VIGILANCE, vîd'jîl-ânse, } *s.* Forbearance of
 VIGILANCY, vîd'jîl-ân-sê, }

sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vîd'jîl-ânt, *a.* Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vîd'jîl-ânt-lê, *ad.* Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vîn'yêt, *s.* Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

VIGOROUS, vîg'ûr-ûs, *a.* Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vîg'ûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* With force, forcibly. [strength.

VIGOROUSNESS, vîg'ûr-ûs-nês, *s.* Force,

VIGOUR, vîg'ûr, *s.* Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vîle, *a.* Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vîle'lê, *ad.* Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vîle'nês, *s.* Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To VILIFY, vîl'ê-fl, *v. a.* To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vî'lâ, *s.* A country seat.

VILLAGE, vî'lîdje, *s.* A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vî'lîdj-ûr, *s.* An inhabitant of a village. [lages.

VILLAGERY, vî'lîdj-ûr-ê, *s.* District of vil-

VILLAIN, vî'lîn, *s.* One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vî'lân-âdje, *s.* The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vî'lân-lze, *v. a.* To debase, to degrade. [sorry.

VILLANOUS, vî'lân-ûs, *a.* Base, vile, wicked;

VILLANOUSLY, vî'lân-ûs-lê, *ad.* Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vî'lân-ûs-nês, *s.* Baseness, wickedness.

VILLANY, vî'lân-ê, *s.* Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vîl-lât'tîk, *a.* Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vî'll, *s.* In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vî'lûs, *a.* Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vê-mîn'ê-ûs, or vî-mîn'ê-ûs, *a.* Made of twigs. [able.

VINCIBLE, vîn'sê-bl, *a.* Conquerable, super-

VINCIBLENESS, vîn'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Liableness to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vîn-dê'mê-âl, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vîn'dê-kâte, *v. a.* To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

VINDICATION, vîn-dê'kâ'shûn, *s.* Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vîn'dê-kâ-tîv, *a.* Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vîn'dê-kâ-tûr, *s.* One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vîn'dê-kâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Punitive, performing the office of vengeance; defensor, justificatory.

tàbe, tãb, oãll . . . ðãll . . . pãund . . . thìn, THIS.

VINDICTIVE, vln-dĩk'tiv, *a.* Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vlne, *s.* The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vln'ne-gũr, *s.* Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vln'yẽrd, *s.* A ground planted with vines. [wine, consisting of wine.

VINOUS, vl'nũs, *a.* Having the qualities of

VINTAGE, vln'tĩdje, *s.* The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered. [vintage.

VINTAGER, vln'tã-jũr, *s.* He who gathers the

VINTNER, vln'tnũr, *s.* One who sells wine.

VIOL, vl'ũl, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick. [lated or hurt.

VIOLABLE, vl'õ-lã-bl, *a.* Such as may be vio-

To VIOLATE, vl'õ-lãte, *v. a.* To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vl'õ-lã'shũn, *s.* Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vl'õ-lã-tũr, *s.* One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vl'õ-lẽnse, *s.* Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT, vl'õ-lẽnt, *a.* Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailant, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vl'õ-lẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vl'õ-lẽt, *s.* A flower.

VIOLIN, vl'õ-lĩn', *s.* A fiddle, a stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLIST, vl'õ-lĩst, *s.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vẽ-õ-lõn-tshẽl'õ, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick.

VIPER, vl'pũr, *s.* A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischievous.

VIPERINE, vl'pũr-lne, *a.* Belonging to a viper. [of a viper.

VIPEROUS, vl'pũr-ũs, *a.* Having the qualities

VIRAGO, vẽ-rã'gõ, or vl-rã'gõ, *s.* A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man; an imprudent turbulent woman.

VIRELAY, vĩr'ẽ-lã, *s.* A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, vl'rẽnt, *a.* Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vẽrje, *s.* A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vẽr'jĩn, *s.* A maid, a woman unacquainted with man; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, vẽr'jĩn, *a.* Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vẽr'jĩn-ãl, *a.* Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vẽr'jĩn-ãl, *s.* More usually *Virginals*. A musical instrument so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vẽr-jĩn'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vl'rĩl, *a.* Belonging to a man.

VIRILITY, vl-rĩl'ẽ-tẽ, or vẽ-rĩl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTU, vẽr-tõõ', *s.* A taste for the elegant arts; and curiosities of nature.

VIRTUAL, vẽr'tshũ-ãl, *a.* Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

VIRTUALITY, vẽr'tshũ-ãl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vẽr'tshũ-ãl-ẽ, *ad.* In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vẽr'tshũ, *s.* Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy

VIRTUELESS, vẽr'tshũ-lẽs, *a.* Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vẽr-tõõ-õ'sõ, *s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. The plural of this word is written *virtuosi*, and pronounced *vir-too-o'se*.

VIRTUOUS, vẽr'tshũ-ũs, *a.* Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities [manner.

VIRTUOUSLY, vẽr'tshũ-ũs-lẽ, *ad.* In a virtuous

VIRTUOUSNESS, vẽr'tshũ-ũs-nẽs, *s.* The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vĩr'ã-lẽnse, } *s.* Mental poi-

VIRULENCY, vĩr'ũ-lẽn-sẽ, } son, malignity,

acrimony of temper, bitterness.

VIRULENT, vĩr'ũ-lẽnt, *a.* Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vĩr'ũ-lẽnt-lẽ, *ad.* Malignantly, with bitterness.

VISAGE, vĩz'ĩdje, *s.* Face, countenance, look.

To VISCERATE, vĩs'sẽ-rãte, *v. a.* To embowel, to exenterate.

VISCID, vĩs'sĩd, *a.* Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vẽ-ĩd'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Glutinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vĩs-kõs'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Glutinousness, tenacity, a glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, vl'kõũnt, *s.* A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vl'kõũnt'ẽs, *s.* The lady of a viscount. [tenacious.

VISCOUS, vĩs'kũs, *a.* Glutinous, sticky.

VISIBILITY, vĩz'ẽ-bl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.

VISIBLE, vĩz'ẽ-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous. [ty of being visible.

VISIBLENESS, vĩz'ẽ-bl-nẽs, *s.* State or quality

VISIBLY, vĩz'ẽ-blẽ, *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĩzh'ũn, *s.* Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĩzh'ũn-ã-rẽ, *a.* Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĩzh'ũn-ã-rẽ, *s.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt....mè, mèt....pline, pîn....nò, mòvc, nòr, nòt....

To VISIT, vîz'ít, *v. a.* To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to survey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vîz'ít, *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VISIT, vîz'ít, *s.* The act of going to see another.

VISITABLE, vîz'è-tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to be visited. [another.

VISITANT, vîz'è-tânt, *s.* One who goes to see

VISITATION, vîz'è-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of visiting; objects of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, vîz'è-tâ-tò-rè-âl, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visiter.

VISITER, vîz'ít-târ, *s.* One who comes to another; an occasional judge.

VISIVE, vî'sîv, *a.* Formed in the act of seeing. [disguise.

VISOR, vîz'ûr, *s.* A mask used to disfigure and

VISORED, vîz'ûrd, *a.* Masked.

VISTA, vîs'tâ, *s.* View, prospect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vîzh'û-âl, *a.* Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.

VITAL, vî'tâl, *a.* Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

VITALITY, vî-tâl'è-tè, *s.* Power of subsisting in life. [give life.

VITALLY, vî'tâl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to

VITALS, vî'tâlz, *s.* Parts essential to life.

To VITIATE, vîsh'è-âte, *v. a.* To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.

VITIATION, vîsh'è-â'shûn, *s.* Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vîsh'ûs, *a.* Corrupted, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities. [corruptly.

VITIOUSLY, vîsh'ûs-lè, *ad.* Not virtuously,

VITIOUSNESS, vîsh'ûs-nès, *s.* Corruptness, state of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vî'trè-ûs, *a.* Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

VITREOUSNESS, vî'trè-ûs-nès, *s.* Resemblance of glass. [ble into glass.

VITRIFICABLE, vè-trîf'fè-kâ-bl, *a.* Converti-

To VITRIFICATE, vè-trîf'fè-kâte, *v. a.* To change into glass.

VITRIFICATION, vî'trè-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

To VITRIFY, vî'trè-fl, *v. a.* To change into glass. [glass.

To VITRIFY, vî'trè-fl, *v. n.* To become

VITRIOL, vî'trè-âl, *s.* Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLATE, vî'trè-ò-lâte, } *a.* Impreg-

VITRIOLATED, vî'trè-ò-lâ-tèd, } nated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vî'trè-ò-l'ík, } *a.* Resembling

VITRIOLOUS, vè-trî'ò-lûs, } vitriol, containing vitriol. [calf.

VITULINE, vî'tshû-lîne, *a.* Belonging to a

VITUPERABLE, vè-tù'pèr-â-bl, or vî-tù'pèr-â-bl, *a.* Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vè-tù'pèr-âte or vî-tù'pèr-âte, *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

VITUPERATION, vè-tù'pèr-â'shûn, or vî-tù'pèr-â'shûn, *s.* Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS, vè-vâ'shûs, or vî-vâ'shûs, *a.* Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vè-vâ'shûs-nès, or vî-vâ'shûs-nès, } *s.*

VIVACITY, vè-vâ's'è-tè, or vî-vâ's'è-tè, } Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length

of life; power of living.

VIVID, vîv'îd, *a.* Lively, quick, striking; sprightly, active.

VIVIDLY, vîv'îd-lè, *ad.* With life, with quickness, with strength. [quickness.

VIVIDNESS, vîv'îd-nès, *s.* Life, vigour,

To VIVIFICATE, vî-vîf'fè-kâte, *v. a.* To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to re-

cover from such a change of a form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vîv'è-fè-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving life. [alive

VIVIFICK, vî-vîf'ík, *a.* Giving life, making

To VIVIFY, vîv'è-fl, *v. a.* To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vî-vîp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vîk'sn, *s.* The name of a fox cub, and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a fox; a froward quarrelsome person.

VIZARD, vîz'ûrd, *s.* A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, vîz'yère, *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ûl'sûr, *s.* A sore of continuance, not a new wound. [with sores.

To ULCERATE, ûl'sûr-âte, *v. a.* To disease

ULCERATION, ûl'sûr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.

ULCERED, ûl'sûrd, *a.* Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, ûl'sûr-ûs, *a.* Afflicted with sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ûl'sûr-ûs-nès, *s.* The state of being ulcerous.

ULIGINOUS, û-lîd'jîn-ûs, *a.* Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ûl'tè-mât, *a.* Intended in the last resort. [consequence.

ULTIMATELY, ûl'tè-mât-lè, *ad.* In the last

ULTIMITY, ûl-tîm'è-tè, *s.* The last stage, the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ûl-trâ-mâ-rèen', *s.* One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ûl-trâ-mâ-rèen', *a.* Being beyond the sea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ûl-trâ-môn'tâne, *a.* Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ûl-trâ-mûn'dâne, *a.* Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ûm'bèl, *s.* In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ûm'bèl-lâ-tèd, *a.* In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ûm-bèl-lîf'fèr-ûs, *a.* Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.

tube, tub, bull....oil....pound....thin, THIS.

UMBER, ūm'būr, *s.* A colour; a fish. The umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ūm'būrd, *a.* Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ūm-blī'ē-kāl, *a.* Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ūm'blz, *s.* A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ūm'bō, *s.* The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ūm'brīdje, *s.* Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ūm-brā'jē-ūs, *a.* Shady, yielding shade. [diness.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ūm-brā'jē-ūs-nēs, *s.* Shadiness.

UMBRATILE, ūm'brā-tīl, *a.* Being in the shade

UMBREL, ūm'brēl, *s.*

UMBRELLA, ūm-brēl'lā, *s.* A screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ūm-brōs'ē-te, *s.* Shadiness, exclusion of light.

UMFIRAGE, ūm'pē-rīdje, *s.* Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, ūm'plre, *s.* An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

UN, ūn. A negative particle much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED, ūn-ā-bāst, *a.* Not shamed, not confused by modesty.

UNABLE, ūn-ā-bl, *a.* Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ūn-ā-bōl'īst, *a.* Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ūn-āk'sēp-tā-bl, *a.* Not pleasing, not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ūn-āk'sēp-tā-bl-nēs, *s.* State of not pleasing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ūn-āk-sēs'sē-bl-nēs, *s.* State of not being to be attained or approached

UNACCOMMODATED, ūn-āk-kōm'mō-dā-tēd, *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ūn-āk-kūm'pā-nīd, *a.* Not attended. [finished, incomplete.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ūn-āk-kōm'plīst, *a.* Un-

UNACCOUNTABLE, ūn-āk-kōūn'tā-bl, *a.* Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ūn-āk-kōūn'tā-blē, *ad.* Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ūn-āk'kū-rāt, *a.* Not exact; properly *Inaccurate*.

UNACCUSTOMED, ūn-āk-kūs'tūmd, *a.* Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ūn-āk-nōl'īdjd, *a.* Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ūn-āk-kwān'tānse, *s.* Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ūn-āk-kwān'tēd, *a.* Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ūn-āk'tīv, *a.* Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy: more properly *Inactive*. [with honour.

UNADMIRER, ūn-ād-mīrd', *a.* Not regarded

UNADORED, ūn-ā-dōrd', *a.* Not worshipped.

UNADVISED, ūn-ād-vīzd', *a.* Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

UNADULTERATED, ūn-ā-dūl'tūr ā-tēd, *a.*

Genuine; not counterfeit: having no base mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ūn-āf-fēk'tēd, *a.* Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation; open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved; not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ūn-āf-fēk'tīng, *a.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.

UNAIDED, ūn-ā'dēd, *a.* Not assisted, not helped

UNALIENABLE, ūn-āle'yēn-ā-bl, *a.* Not alienable, not transferrable.

UNALLIED, ūn-āl-līd', *a.* Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, ūn-āl'tūr-ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of being altered.

UNANIMOUS, yū-nān'ē-mūs, *a.* Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ūn-ā-nōīn'tēd, *a.* Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ūn-ān'sūr-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ūn-ān'sūrd, *a.* Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ūn-āp-pāwld', *a.* Not daunted, not impressed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ūn-āp-pē'zā-bl, *a.* Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ūn-āp-prē-hēn'sīv, *a.* Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting. [cessible.

UNAPPROACHED, ūn-āp-prōtsh'ēd, *a.* Inac-

UNAPPROVED, ūn-āp-prōōvd', *a.* Not approved

UNAPT, ūn-āpt', *a.* Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ūn-āpt'nēs, *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

UNARGUED, ūn-ār'gūde, *a.* Not disputed; not censured.

UNARMED, ūn-ārmd', *a.* Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ūn-ārt'fūl, *a.* Having no art or cunning; wanting skill. [citation.

UNASKED, ūn-āskt', *a.* Not sought by soli-

UNASPIRING, ūn-ās-pl'rīng, *a.* Not ambitious

UNASSAILED, ūn-ās-sāld', *a.* Not attacked, not assaulted.

UNASSISTED, ūn-ās-sīs'tēd, *a.* Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ūn-ās-sīs'tīng, *a.* Giving no help

UNASSURED, ūn-āsh-ūrd', *a.* Not confident; not to be trusted.

UNATTAINABLE, ūn-āt-tā'nā-bl, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ūn-āt-tā'nā-bl-nēs, *s.* State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ūn-āt-tēmp'tēd, *a.* Untried, not essayed.

UNATTENDED, ūn-āt-tēn'dēd, *a.* Having no retinue or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ūn-ā-vā'lā-bl, *a.* Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, ūn-ā-vā'līng, *a.* Useless, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ūn-ā-vōīd'ā-bl, *a.* Inevitable, not to be shunned.

UNAVOIDED, ūn-ā-vōīd'ēd, *a.* Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ūn-āw'thūr-īzd, *a.* Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt. . . .

UNAWARE, ʔn-â-wâre', } *ad.* Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.
 UNAWARES, ʔn-â-wârz', }
 UNAWED, ʔn-âwd', *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
 UNBACKED, ʔn-bâkt', *a.* Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.
 To UNBAR, ʔn-bâr', *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.
 UNBARBED, ʔn-bârbd', *a.* Not shaven.
 UNBATTERED, ʔn-bât'tûrd, *a.* Not injured by blows.
 UNBEATEN, ʔn-bé'tn, *a.* Not treated with blows; not trodden.
 UNBECOMING, ʔn-bé-kûm'ing, *a.* Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.
 To UNBED, ʔn-béd', *v. a.* To raise from a bed.
 UNBEFITTING, ʔn-bé-flit'ting, *a.* Not becoming, not suitable.
 UNBEGOT, ʔn-bé-gôt', } *a.* Eternal,
 UNBEGOTTEN, ʔn-bé-gôt'tn, } without generation; not yet generated.
 UNBELIEF, ʔn-bé-léef', *s.* Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.
 To UNBELIEVE, ʔn-bé-léev', *v. a.* To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.
 UNBELIEVER, ʔn-bé-léev'ûr, *s.* An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.
 UNBENDING, ʔn-bén'ding, *a.* Not suffering flexure; not yielding; devoted to relaxation.
 UNBENEVOLENT, ʔn-bé-név'vô-lént, *a.* Not kind.
 UNBENEFICED, ʔn-bén'né-flst, *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.
 UNBENIGHTED, ʔn-bé-nlte'éd, *a.* Never visited by darkness. [levolent.
 UNBENIGN, ʔn-bé-nlne', *a.* Malignant, malignant.
 UNBENT, ʔn-bént', *a.* Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent. [ing.
 UNBESEEMING, ʔn-bé-séem'ing, *a.* Unbecoming.
 UNBESOUGHT, ʔn-bé-sâwt', *a.* Not entreated.
 UNBEWAILED, ʔn-bé-wâld', *a.* Not lamented.
 To UNBIAS, ʔn-bl'âs, *v. a.* To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.
 UNBID, ʔn-bl'd', } *a.* Uninvited; un-
 UNBIDDEN, ʔn-bl'd'dn, } commanded, spontaneous.
 UNBIGOTED, ʔn-blg'ût-éd, *a.* Free from bigotry.
 To UNBIND, ʔn-blnd', *v. a.* To loose, to untie.
 To UNBISHOP, ʔn-bîsh'ûp, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
 UNBITTED, ʔn-bl'ttéd, *a.* Unbridled, unrestrained.
 UNBLAMABLE, ʔn-blâ'mâ-bl, *a.* Not culpable.
 UNBLEMISHED, ʔn-blém'lsht, *a.* Free from turpitude, free from reproach.
 UNBLENCED, ʔn-blénsht', *a.* Not disgraced, not injured by any soil.
 UNBLEST, ʔn-blést', *a.* Accused, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
 UNBLOODIED, ʔn-blûd'id, *a.* Not stained with blood.
 UNBLOWN, ʔn-blône', *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.
 UNBLUNTED, ʔn-blunt'éd, *a.* Not made obtuse.
 UNBODIED, ʔn-bôd'id, *a.* Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
 To UNBOLT, ʔn-bôlt', *v. a.* To set open, to unbar

UNBOLTED, ʔn-bôlt'éd, *a.* Coarse, gross, not refined. [hat or bonnet.
 UNBONNETED, ʔn-bôn'nét-éd, *x.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.
 UNBOOKISH, ʔn-bôók'ish, *a.* Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.
 UNBORN, ʔn-bôrn', *a.* Not yet brought into life, future.
 UNBORROWED, ʔn-bôr'rôde, *a.* Genuine, native, one's own.
 UNBOTTOMED, ʔn-bôt'tûmd, *a.* Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.
 To UNBOSOM, ʔn-bûz'zûm, *v. a.* To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.
 UNBOUGHT, ʔn-bâwt', *a.* Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.
 UNBOUND, ʔn-bôund', *a.* Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of *Unbind*.
 UNBOUNDED, ʔn-bôund'éd, *a.* Unlimited, unrestrained.
 UNBOUNDEDLY, ʔn-bôund'éd-lè, *ad.* Without bounds, without limits.
 UNBOUNDEDNESS, ʔn-bôund'éd-nès, *s.* Exemption from limits.
 UNBOWED, ʔn-bôde', *a.* Not bent.
 To UNBOWEL, ʔn-bôû'él, *v. a.* To exenterate, to eviscerate.
 To UNBRACE, ʔn-brâse', *v. a.* To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.
 UNBREATHED, ʔn-bréthd', *v. a.* Not exercised.
 UNBRED, ʔn-bréd', *a.* Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.
 UNBREECHED, ʔn-brîtsht', *a.* Having no breeches. [money or gifts.
 UNBRIBED, ʔn-brltd', *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts.
 UNBRIDLED, ʔn-brl'dld, *a.* Licentious, not restrained.
 UNBROKE, ʔn-brôke', } *a.* Not violated;
 UNBROKEN, ʔn-brôkn, } not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
 UNBROTHERLIKE, ʔn-brûth'ûr-lîke, } *a.* Ill
 UNBROTHERLY, ʔn-brûth'ûr-lè, } suiting with the character of a brother.
 To UNBUCKLE, ʔn-bûk'kl, *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
 To UNBUILD, ʔn-blîd', *v. a.* To raze, to destroy.
 UNBUILT, ʔn-bîlt', *a.* Not yet erected.
 UNBURIED, ʔn-bêr'rid, *a.* Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
 UNBURNED, ʔn-bûrnd', } *a.* Not consumed,
 UNBURNT, ʔn-bûrnt', } not wasted, not
 injured by fire, not heated with fire.
 UNBURNING, ʔn-bûrn'ing, *a.* Not consuming by heat.
 To UNBURTHEN, ʔn-bûr'thên, *v. a.* To rid of a load; to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
 To UNBUTTON, ʔn-bût'tn, *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. [cination.
 UNCALCINED, ʔn-kâl'slnd, *a.* Free from calcination.
 UNCALLED, ʔn-kâwld', *a.* Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
 UNCANCELLED, ʔn-kân'sild, *a.* Not erased, not abrogated.
 UNCANONICAL, ʔn-kâ-nôn'é-kâl, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.
 UNCAPABLE, ʔn-kâ-pâ-bl, *a.* Not capable, not susceptible; more properly *Incapable*.
 UNCARNATE, ʔn-kâr'nât, *a.* Not fleshly; more properly *Incarnate*.
 To UNCASE, ʔn-kâse', *v. a.* To disengage from any covering; to flay.

tube, túb, buli ðil pōund thin, THIS.

UNCAUGHT, ʔn-káwt', *a.* Not yet caught.
 UNCAUSED, ʔn-káwzd', *a.* Having no precedent cause. [heedless.
 UNCAUTIOUS, ʔn-káw'shús, *a.* Not wary,
 UNCERTAIN, ʔn-sér'tín, *a.* Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.
 UNCERTAINTY, ʔn-sér'tín-té, *s.* Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty, something unknown.
 To UNCHAIN, ʔn-tsháne', *v. a.* To free from chains. [able.
 UNCHANGEABLE, ʔn-tshán'já-bl, *a.* Immut-
 UNCHANGED, ʔn-tshánjd', *a.* Not altered; not alterable. [Immutability.
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, ʔn-tshán'já-bl-nés, *s.*
 UNCHANGEABLY, ʔn-tshán'já-blé, *ad.* Immutably, without change.
 UNCHANGING, ʔn-tshán'jǐng, *a.* Suffering no alteration. [an accusation.
 To UNCHARGE, ʔn-tshárje', *v. a.* To retract
 UNCHARITABLE, ʔn-tshár'è-tá-bl, *a.* Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
 UNCHARITABLENESS, ʔn-tshár'è-tá-bl-nés, *s.* Want of charity.
 UNCHARITABLY, ʔn-tshár'è-tá blé, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity.
 UNCHARY, ʔn-tshá're', *a.* Not wary, not cautious. [not continent.
 UNCHASTE, ʔn-tsháste', *a.* Lewd, libidinous,
 UNCHASTITY, ʔn-tshás'té-té, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence.
 UNCHEERFULNESS, ʔn-tshér'fúl-nés, *s.* Melancholy, gloominess of temper.
 UNCHECKED, ʔn-tshékt', *a.* Unrestrained.
 UNCHEWED, ʔn-tshúde', *a.* Not masticated.
 To UNCHILD, ʔn-tshlld', *v. a.* To deprive of children.
 UNCHRISTIAN, ʔn-kris'tshán, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.
 UNCHRISTIANNES, ʔn-kris'tshán-nés, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.
 UNCIAL, ʔn'shál, *a.* Belonging to letters of a larger size anciently used in inscriptions; capital letters.
 UNCIRCUMCISED, ʔn-sér-kúm-sízd, *a.* Not circumcised, not a Jew.
 UNCIRCUMCISION, ʔn-sér-kúm-sízh'ún, *s.* Omission of circumcision.
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ʔn-sér-kúm-skrlbd', *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, ʔn-sér'kúm-spékt, *a.* Not cautious, not vigilant.
 UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ʔn-sér-kúm-stán'shál, *a.* Unimportant.
 UNCIVIL, ʔn-sív'íl, *a.* Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance or complaisance.
 UNCIVILLY, ʔn-sív'íl-é, *ad.* Unpolitely, not complaisantly.
 UNCIVILIZED, ʔn-sív'íl-lzd, *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.
 UNCLARIFIED, ʔn-klár'è-flde, *a.* Not purged, not purified.
 To UNCLASP, ʔn-klásp', *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.
 UNCLASSICK, ʔn-klás'sík, *a.* Not classick.
 UNCLE, ʔnk'k', *a.* The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ʔn-kléne', *a.* Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.
 UNCLEANLINESS, ʔn-klén'lé-nés, *s.* Want of cleanliness. [indecent, unchaste.
 UNCLEANLY, ʔn-klén'lé, *a.* Foul, filthy, nasty;
 UNCLEANNES, ʔn-klén'nés, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.
 UNCLEANSED, ʔn-klénzd', *a.* Not cleansed
 To UNCLEW, ʔn-klú', *v. a.* To undo.
 To UNCLENCH, ʔn-klénsh', *v. a.* To open the closed hand.
 UNCLIPPED, ʔn-klípt', *a.* Whole, not cut.
 To UNCLOATH, ʔn-klóthe', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.
 To UNCLOG, ʔn-klóg', *v. a.* To disencumber to exonerate; to set at liberty.
 To UNCLOISTER, ʔn-klóis'túr, *v. n.* To se- at large.
 To UNCLOSE, ʔn-klóze', *v. a.* To open.
 UNCLOSED, ʔn-klózd', *a.* Not separated by enclosures.
 UNCLOUDED, ʔn-klóú'déd, *a.* Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.
 UNCLOUDEDNESS, ʔn-klóú'déd-nés, *s.* Openness, freedom from gloom.
 UNCLOUDY, ʔn-klóú'dé, *a.* Free from a cloud.
 To UNCLUTCH, ʔn-klútsh', *v. a.* To open
 To UNCOIF, ʔn-kwólf', *v. a.* To pull the cap off.
 To UNCOIL, ʔn-kóll', *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped ope part upon another.
 UNCOINED, ʔn-kóind, *a.* Not coined.
 UNCOLLECTED, ʔn-kól-lék'téd, *a.* Not collected, not recollected.
 UNCOLOURED, ʔn-kúl'lúrd, *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die.
 UNCOMBED, ʔn-kómd', *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.
 UNCOMEATABLE, ʔn-kúm-át'á-bl, *a.* Inac- cessible, unattainable.
 UNCOMELINESS, ʔn-kúm'lé-nés, *s.* Want of grace, want of beauty. [ing grace.
 UNCOMELY, ʔn-kúm'lé, *a.* Not comely, want-
 UNCOMFORTABLE, ʔn-kúm'fúr-tá-bl, *a.* Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, mis- erable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ʔn-kúm'fúr-tá-bl- nés, *s.* Want of cheerfulness.
 UNCOMFORTABLY, ʔn-kúm'fúr-tá-blé, *ad.* Without cheerfulness.
 UNCOMMANDED, ʔn-kóm'mán'déd, *a.* Not commanded.
 UNCOMMON, ʔn-kóm'mún, *a.* Not frequent, not often found or known.
 UNCOMMONNESS, ʔn-kóm'mún-nés, *s.* In- frequency.
 UNCOMPACT, ʔn-kóm-pákt', *a.* Not compact, not closely cohering.
 UNCOMMUNICATED, ʔn-kóm-mú'né-ká-téd, *a.* Not communicated. [companion.
 UNCOMPANIED, ʔn-kúm'pá-níed, *a.* Having no
 UNCOMPELLED, ʔn-kóm-pélld', *a.* Free from compulsion.
 UNCOMPLETE, ʔn-kóm-pléte', *a.* Not finish- ed; properly *Incomplete*.
 UNCOMPOUNDED, ʔn-kóm-póund'éd, *a.* Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.
 UNCOMPRESSED, ʔn-kóm-prést', *a.* Free from compression.
 UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ʔn-kóm-pré-hén'sív, *a.*

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pīn . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

Unable, to comprehend; in Shakspeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ʔn-kōn-sē'vā-bl, *a.* Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind. [*s.* Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ʔn-kōn-sē'vā-bl-nēs, *s.*

UNCONCEIVED, un-kōn-sēvd', *a.* Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ʔn-kōn-sēr'n', *s.* Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ʔn-kōn-sērnd', *a.* Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ʔn-kōn-sēr'nēd-lē, *ad.* Without interest or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ʔn-kōn-sērnd'nēs, *s.* Freedom from anxiety.

UNCONCERNING, ʔn-kōn-sēr'nīng, *a.* Not interesting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ʔn-kōn-sēr'nēmēt, *s.* The state of having no share.

UNCONCLUDENT, ʔn-kōn-klū'dēnt, *a.* Not

UNCONCLUDING, ʔn-kōn-klū'dīng, *s.* decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ʔn-kōn-klū'dīng-nēs, *s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONQUERABLE, ʔn-kōng'kūr-ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of being conquered.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ʔn-kōūn'sēl-lā-bl, *a.* Not to be advised. [*able.*

UNCOUNTABLE, ʔn-kōūn'tā-bl, *a.* Innumer-

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ʔn-kōūn'tēr-fīt, *a.* Genuine, not spurious. [*from their couples.*

To UNCOUPLE, ʔn-kūp'pl, *v. a.* To loose dogs

UNCOURTEOUS, ʔn-kūr'tshē-ūs, *a.* Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ʔn-kōrt'lē-nēs, *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ʔn-kōrt'lē, *a.* Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ʔn-kōōth, *a.* Odd, strange, unusual.

To UNCREATE, ʔn-kre-āte', *v. a.* To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence. [*not produced by creation.*

UNCREATED, ʔn-kre-ā'tēd, *a.* Not yet created;

UNCREDITABLENESS, ʔn-kred'ē-tā-bl-nēs, *s.* Want of reputation. [*gathered.*

UNCROPPED, ʔn-kropt', *a.* Not cropped, not

UNCROSSED, ʔn-krošt', *a.* Uncancelled.

UNCROWDED, ʔn-kroū'dēd, *a.* Not straitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ʔn-kroūn', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCTION, ʔngk'shūn, *s.* The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ʔngk-tshū-ōs'ē-tē, *s.* Fatness, oiliness.

UNCTUOUS, ʔngk'tshū-ūs, *a.* Fat, clammy, oily.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ʔngk'tshū-ūs-nēs, *s.* Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.

UNCULLED, ʔn-kūld', *a.* Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ʔn-kūl'pā-bl, *a.* Not blameable

UNCULTIVATED, ʔn-kūl'tē-vā-tēd, *a.* Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ʔn-kūm'būrd, *a.* Not burdened, not embarrassed.

UNCURBABLE, ʔn-kūr'bā-bl, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.

UNCURBED, ʔn-kūrbd', *a.* Licentious, unrestrained.

To UNCURL, ʔn-kūrl', *v. a.* To loose from ringlets or convolutions. [*ringlets.*

To UNCURL, ʔn-kūrl', *v. n.* To fall from the

UNCURRENT, ʔn-kūr'rēt, *a.* Not current, not passing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ʔn-kūrse', *v. a.* To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ʔn-kūt', *a.* Not cut.

To UNDAM, ʔn-dām', *v. a.* To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ʔn-dām'djd, *a.* Not made worse, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ʔn-dān'tēd, *a.* Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ʔn-dān'tēd-lē, *ad.* Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ʔn-dāz'zld, *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. [*ness.*

To UNDEAF, ʔn-dēf', *v. a.* To free from deaf-

UNDEBAUCHED, ʔn-dē-bāwtsht', *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ʔn-dēk'ā-gōn, *s.* A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYED, ʔn-dē-kāde', *a.* Not liable to be diminished.

UNDECAYING, ʔn-dē-kā'īng, *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

To UNDECEIVE, ʔn-dē-sēve', *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ʔn-dē-sē'vā-bl, *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

UNDECEIVED, ʔn-dē-sēvd', *a.* Not cheated, not imposed on. [*not settled.*

UNDECIDED, ʔn-dē-sī'dēd, *a.* Not determined,

UNDECISIVE, ʔn-dē-sī'sīv, *a.* Not decisive, not conclusive. [*naments.*

To UNDECK, ʔn-dēk', *v. a.* To deprive of or

UNDECKED, ʔn-dēkt', *a.* Not adorned, not embellished.

UNDECLINED, ʔn-dē-klīnd', *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ʔn-dēd'ē-kā-tēd, *a.* Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ʔn-dēd'ēd, *a.* Not signalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ʔn-dē-fāst', *a.* Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ʔn-dē-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Not defensible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFIED, ʔn-dē-fīde', *a.* Not set at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFILED, ʔn-dē-fīld', *a.* Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINABLE, ʔn-dē-fī'nā-bl, *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

UNDEFINED, ʔn-dē-fīnd', *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFORMED, ʔn-dē-fōrmd', *a.* Not deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ʔn-dē-līb'ēr-ā-tēd, *a.* Not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, ʔn-dē-lī'tēd, *a.* Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ʔn-dē-līte'fūl, *a.* Not giving pleasure.

tàbe, túb, búll. . . òil pòund thín, THIS.

UNDEMOLISHED, ʔn-dè-mól'isht, *a.* Not raised, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ʔn-dè-món'strá-bl, *a.* Incapable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ʔn-dè-nl'á-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

UNDENIABLY, ʔn-dè-nl'á-blè, *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ʔn-dè-plòrd', *a.* Not lamented

UNDEPRAVED, ʔn-dè-právd', *a.* Not corrupted

UNDEPRIVED, ʔn-dè-prívd', *a.* Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.

UNDER, ʔn'dúr, *prep.* In a state of subjection; in the state of pupilage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; betow in place; in a less degree than; for less than, less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than, in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ʔn'dúr, *ad.* In a state of subjection; less; opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, interior, subject, subordinate.

UNDERACTION, ʔn-dúr-ák'shún, *s.* Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

To UNDERBEAR, ʔn-dúr-báre', *v. a.* To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.

UNDERBEARER, ʔn-dúr-bá'rúr, *s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ʔn-dúr-bíd', *v. a.* To offer for any thing less than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ʔn'dúr-klárk, *s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ʔn-dúr-dòb', *v. n.* To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

UNDERFACTION, ʔn-dúr-fák'shún, *s.* Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ʔn'dúr-fél-lò, *s.* A mean man, a sorry wretch. [of an edifice.

UNDERFILLING, ʔn-dúr-fíl'líng, *s.* Lower part

To UNDERFURNISH, ʔn-dúr-fúr'nísh, *v. a.* To supply with less than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ʔn-dúr-gérd, *v. a.* To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ʔn-dúr-gò', *v. a.* To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through. [raneous space.

UNDERGROUND, ʔn-dúr-gròund', *a.* Subter-

UNDERGROWTH, ʔn-dúr-gròth', *s.* That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ʔn-dúr-hánd', *ad.* By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.

UNDERIVED, ʔn-dè-rívd', *a.* Not borrowed.

UNDERLABOURER, ʔn-dúr-lá'búr-úr, *s.* A subordinate workman.

To UNDERLAY, ʔn-dúr-lá', *v. a.* To strengthen by something laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ʔn-dúr-líne', *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ʔn'dúr-líng, *s.* An inferior agent a sorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ʔn-dúr-míne', *v. a.* To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, ʔn-dúr-mí'núr, *s.* He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ʔn'dúr-mòst, *a.* Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ʔn-dúr-nèth', *ad.* In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ʔn-dúr-nèth', *prep.* Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ʔn-dúr-òf'is-úr, *s.* An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.

UNDEROGATORY, ʔn-dè-ròg'gá-túr-è, *a.* Not derogatory, which see.

UNDERPART, ʔn'dúr-párt, *s.* Subordinate, or unessential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ʔn-dúr-pèt'tè-kòte, *s.* That worn next the body. [to support.

To UNDERPIN, ʔn-dúr-pín', *v. a.* To prop,

UNDERPLOT, ʔn'dúr-plòt, *s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ʔn-dúr-práze', *v. a.* To praise below desert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ʔn-dúr-príze', *v. a.* To value at less than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ʔn-dúr-pròp', *v. a.* To support, to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ʔn-dúr-prò-pòr'-shúnd, *a.* Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ʔn-dúr-ráte', *v. a.* To rate too low. [is usual.

UNDERRATE, ʔn'dúr-ráte, *s.* A price less than

UNDERSECRETARY, ʔn-dúr-sèk'krè-tá-rè, *s.* A subordinate secretary.

To UNDERSSELL, ʔn-dúr-sèl', *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ʔn-dúr-sèr'vánt, *s.* A servant of the lower class. [support.

To UNDERSSET, ʔn-dúr-sèt', *v. a.* To prop, to

UNDERSSETTER, ʔn-dúr-sèt'túr, *s.* Prop, pedestal, support.

UNDERSSETTING, ʔn-dúr-sèt'tíng, *s.* Lower part, pedestal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ʔn-dúr-shèr'íf, *s.* The deputy of the sheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ʔn-dúr-shèr'íf-rè, *s.* The office of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ʔn-dúr-shòt', *part. a.* Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, ʔn'dúr-sòng, *s.* Chorus, burden of a song.

To UNDERSTAND, ʔn-dúr-stánd', *v. n.* To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ʔn-dúr-stánd', *v. a.* To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ʔn-dúr-stán'díng, *s.* Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt...mē, mēt...pline, pīn...nō, mōve, nōr, nōt....

- UNDERSTANDING, ʔn-dūr-stān'dīng, *a.* Knowing, skilful.
- UNDERSTANDINGLY, ʔn-dūr-stān'dīng-lē, *ad.* With knowledge.
- UNDERSTOOD, ʔn-dūr-stūd'. *Pret. and part. pass. of Understand.*
- UNDERSTRAPPER, ʔn'dūr-strāp-pūr, *s.* A petty fellow, an inferior agent.
- To UNDERTAKE, ʔn-dūr-tāke', *v. a.* *Pret. Undertook. Part. pass. Undertaken.* To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.
- To UNDERTAKE, ʔn-dūr-tāke', *v. n.* To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition. [*Undertake.*]
- UNDERTAKEN, ʔn-dūr-tā'kn. *Part. pass. of Undertaker.*
- UNDERTAKER, ʔn-dūr-tā'kūr, *s.* One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.
- UNDERTAKING, ʔn-dūr-tā'kīng, *s.* Attempt, enterprise, engagement.
- UNDERTENANT, ʔn-dūr-tēn'ānt, *s.* A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner. [*Undertake.*]
- UNDERTOOK, ʔn-dūr-tōōk'. *Part. pass. of Undervaluation.*
- UNDervaluation, ʔn-dūr-vāl-ū-ā'shūn, *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.
- To UNDervalue, ʔn-dūr-vāl'ū, *v. a.* To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise. [*vile price.*]
- UNDervalue, ʔn-dūr-vāl'ū, *s.* Low rate.
- UNDervaluer, ʔn-dūr-vāl'ū-ūr, *s.* One who esteems lightly. [*dergo.*]
- UNDERWENT, ʔn-dūr-wēnt'. *Pret. of Underwood.*
- UNDERWOOD, ʔn'dūr-wūd, *s.* The low trees that grow among the timber.
- UNDERWORK, ʔn'dūr-wūr'k, *s.* Subordinate business, petty affairs.
- To UNDERWORK, ʔn-dūr-wūr'k', *v. a.* *Pret. Underworked, or Underwrought. Part. pass. Underworked, or Underwrought.* To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough
- UNDERWORKMAN, ʔn-dūr-wūr'k'mān, *s.* An inferior labourer.
- To UNDERWRITE, ʔn-dūr-rīte', *v. a.* To write under something else.
- UNDERWRITER, ʔn-dūr-rī'tūr, *s.* An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions. [*scribed.*]
- UNDESCRIBED, ʔn-dē-skrlbd', *a.* Not described.
- UNDESCRIED, ʔn-dē-skrlde', *a.* Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.
- UNDESERVED, ʔn-dē-zērvd', *a.* Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.
- UNDESERVEDLY, ʔn-dē-zēr'vēd-lē, *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill.
- UNDESERVER, ʔn-dē-zēr'vūr, *s.* One of no merit.
- UNDESERVING, ʔn-dē-zēr'vīng, *a.* Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.
- UNDESIGNED, ʔn-dē-slnd', *a.* Not intended, not purposed.
- UNDESIGNING, ʔn-dē-sl-nīng, *a.* Not acting with any set purpose; not having artful or fraudulent schemes sincere.
- UNDESIRABLE, ʔn-dē-zl'rā-bl, *a.* Not to be wished, not pleasing.
- UNDESIRED, ʔn-dē-zlrd' *a.* Not wished, not solicited. [*not wishing.*]
- UNDESIRING, ʔn-dē-zl'rīng, *a.* Negligent.
- UNDESTROYABLE, ʔn-dē-strōē'ā-bl, *a.* Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction. [*ed.*]
- UNDESTROYED, ʔn-dē-strōīd', *a.* Not destroyed.
- UNDETERMINABLE, ʔn-dē-tēr'mīn-ā-bl, *a.* Impossible to be decided.
- UNDETERMINATE, ʔn-dē-tēr'mīn-āt, *a.* Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.
- UNDETERMINATENESS, ʔn-dē-tēr'mīn-āt-nēs, } *s.* Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.
- UNDETERMINATION, ʔn-dē-tēr'mīn-ā-shūn, }
- UNDETERMINED, ʔn-dē-tēr'mīnd, *a.* Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.
- UNDEVOTED, ʔn-dē-vō'tēd, *a.* Not devoted.
- UNDIAPHANOUS, ʔn-dl-ā'fā-nūs, *a.* Not pellucid, not transparent.
- UNDID, ʔn-dīd'. *The pret. of Undo. [cocted.]*
- UNDIGESTED, ʔn-dē-jēs'tēd, *a.* Not condensed.
- UNDIMINISHED, ʔn-dē-mīn'īsht, *a.* Not impaired, not lessened.
- UNDINTED, ʔn-dīnt'ēd, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. [*plunged.*]
- UNDIPPED, ʔn-dīpt', *a.* Not dipped, not undirected.
- UNDIRECTED, ʔn-dē-rēk'tēd, *a.* Not directed.
- UNDISCERNED, ʔn-dīz-zērnd', *a.* Not observed, not discovered, not descried.
- UNDISCERNEDLY, ʔn-dīz-zēr'nēd-lē, *ad.* So as to be undiscovered.
- UNDISCERNIBLE, ʔn-dīz-zēr'nē-bl, *a.* Not to be discerned, invisible.
- UNDISCERNIBLY, ʔn-dīz-zēr'nē-blē, *ad.* Invisibly, imperceptibly.
- UNDISCERNING, ʔn-dīz-zēr'nīng, *a.* Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.
- UNDISCIPLINED, ʔn-dīs-sīp-plīnd, *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed.
- UNDISCOVERABLE, ʔn-dīs-kūv'ūr-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be found out.
- UNDISCOVERED, ʔn-dīs-kūv'ūrd, *a.* Not seen, not descried.
- UNDISCREET, ʔn-dīs-kreēt', *a.* Not wise, imprudent. [*less, plain.*]
- UNDISGUISED, ʔn dīz-gylzd', *a.* Open, artful.
- UNDISHONoured, ʔn-dīz-ōn'nūrd, *a.* Not dishonoured.
- UNDISMAYED, ʔn-dīz-māde', *a.* Not discouraged, not depressed with fear. [*offensive.*]
- UNDISOBLIGING, ʔn-dīs-ō-blēē'jīng, *a.* Inconsiderate.
- UNDISPERSED, ʔn-dīs-pērst', *a.* Not scattered.
- UNDISPOSED, ʔn-dīs-pōzd', *a.* Not bestowed.
- UNDISPUTED, ʔn-dīs-pā'tēd, *a.* Incontrovertible, evident.
- UNDISSEMBLED, ʔn-dīs-sēm'bld, *a.* Openly declared; honest; not feigned.
- UNDISSIPATED, ʔn-dīs-sē-pā-tēd, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed.
- UNDISSOLVING, ʔn-dīz-zōl'vīng, *a.* Never melting.
- UNDISTEMPERED, ʔn-dīs-tēm'pārd, *a.* Free from disease; free from perturbation.
- UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ʔn-dīs-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.
- UNDISTINGUISHED, ʔn-dīs-tīng'-wīsh, *a.* Not

tâbe, tûb, bûll... ôll... pômd... thin, THIS.

- marked out by objects or intervals; not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described: admitting nothing between, having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.
- UNDISTINGUISHING,  n-d s-t ng'gw sh- ng, *a.* Making no difference; not discerning plainly.
- UNDISTRACTED,  n-d s-tr k't d, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.
- UNDISTRACTEDLY,  n-d s-tr k't d-l , *ad.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.
- UNDISTRACTEDNESS,  n-d s-tr k't d-n s, *s.* Free from interruption by different thoughts.
- UNDISTURBED,  n-d s-t rb d', *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation; not agitated.
- UNDISTURBEDLY,  n-d s-t rb d'l , *ad.* Calmly, peacefully.
- UNDIVIDABLE,  n-d -v 'd -bl, *a.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.
- UNDIVIDED,  n-d -v 'd d, *a.* Unbroken, whole, not parted.
- UNDIVULGED,  n-d -v lj d', *a.* Secret; not promulgated.
- To UNDO,  n-d   ', *v. a.* Pret. *Undid.* Part. pass. *Undone*; from *Do*. To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened, to unravel; to change any thing to its former state; to recall or annul any action.
- UNDOING,  n-d   ' ng, *a.* Ruining, destructive.
- UNDOING,  n-d   ' ng, *s.* Ruin, destruction, fatal mischief.
- UNDONE,  n-d  n', *a.* Not done, not performed; ruined, brought to destruction.
- UNDOUBTED,  n-d   t' d, *a.* Indubitable, indisputable, unquestionable.
- UNDOUBTEDLY,  n-d   t' d-l , *ad.* Indubitably, without question, without doubt.
- UNDOUBTING,  n-d   t' ng, *a.* Admitting no doubt.
- UNDRAWN,  n-dr wn', *a.* Not pulled by any external force.
- UNDREADED,  n-dr d' d, *a.* Not feared.
- UNDREAMED,  n-dr md', *a.* Not thought on.
- To UNDRESS,  n-dr s', *v. a.* To divest of clothes, to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.
- UNDRESS,  n'dr s, *s.* A loose or negligent dress.
- UNDRESSED,  n-dr st', *a.* Not regulated; not prepared for use.
- UNDRIED,  n-dr de', *a.* Not dried.
- UNDRIVEN,  n-dr v'vn, *a.* Not impelled either way. [ment.
- UNDROSSY,  n-dr s's , *a.* Free from recreation.
- UNDUBITABLE,  n-d  b -t -bl, *a.* Not admitting doubt, unquestionable: more properly *Indubitable*.
- UNDUE,  n-d  ', *a.* Not right, not legal; not agreeable to duty.
- UNDULARY,  n'j -l -r , *a.* Playing like waves, playing with intermissions.
- To UNDULATE,  n'j -l te, *v. a.* To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.
- To UNDULATE,  n'j -l te, *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. [tion.
- UNDULATION,  n-j -l 'sh n, *s.* Waving motion.
- UNDULATORY,  n'j -l -t -r , *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.
- UNDULY,  n-d  'le, *ad.* Not properly, not according to duty.
- UNDUTEOUS,  n-d  't - s, *a.* Not performing duty, irreverent, disobedient.
- UNDUTIFUL,  n-d  't -f l, *a.* Not obedient, not reverent. [cording to duty
- UNDUTIFULLY,  n-d  't -f l-l , *ad.* Not according to duty.
- UNDUTIFULNESS,  n-d  't -f l-n s, *s.* Want of respect, irreverence, disobedience.
- UNDYING,  n-d  ' ng, *a.* Not destroyed, not perishing.
- UNEARNED,  n- r nd', *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit.
- UNEARTHED,  n- r th', *a.* Driven from the ground.
- UNEARTHLY,  n- r th'l , *a.* Not terrestrial.
- UNEASILY,  n- 'z -l , *ad.* Not without pain.
- UNEASINESS,  n- 'z -n s, *s.* Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.
- UNEASY,  n- 'z , *a.* Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.
- UNEATEN,  n- 'tn, *a.* Not devoured.
- UNEATH,  n- th', *ad.* Not easily. Not in use.
- UNEDIFYING,  n- d ' -f - ng, *a.* Not improving in good life.
- UNELECTED,  n- -l k't d, *a.* Not chosen.
- UNELIGIBLE,  n- l' -j -bl, *a.* Not worthy to be chosen.
- UNEMPLOYED,  n- m-pl  d', *a.* Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.
- UNEMPTIABLE,  n- mp't - -bl, *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.
- UNENDOWED,  n- n-d   d', *a.* Not invested, not graced.
- UNENGAGED,  n- n-g  jd', *a.* Not engaged, not appropriated.
- UNENJOYED,  n- n-j  d', *a.* Not obtained, not possessed.
- UNENJOYING,  n- n-j   ' ng, *a.* Not using, having no fruition.
- UNENLIGHTENED,  n- n-l 't nd, *a.* Not illuminated.
- UNENLARGED,  n- n-l  jd', *a.* Not enlarged, narrow, contracted. [thrall.
- UNENSLAVED,  n- n-sl  vd', *a.* Free, not enslaved.
- UNENTERTAINING,  n- n-t  r-t  n ng, *a.* Giving no delight.
- UNENVIED,  n- n'v d, *a.* Exempt from envy.
- UNEQUABLE,  n- -kw  -bl, *a.* Different from itself, diverse.
- UNEQUAL,  n- 'kw  l, *a.* Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.
- UNEQUALABLE,  n- 'kw  l- -bl, *a.* Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.
- UNEQUALLED,  n- 'kw  ld, *a.* Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.
- UNEQUALLY,  n- 'kw  l- , *a.* In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.
- UNEQUALNESS,  n- 'kw  l-n s, *s.* Inequality, state of being unequal.
- UNEQUITABLE,  n- k'kw  -t -bl, *a.* Not impartial, not just. [vocal.
- UNEQUIVOCAL,  n- -kw  v' -k  l, *a.* Not equivocal.
- UNERRABLENESS,  n- r'  -bl-n s, *s.* Incapacity of error.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât . . . mē, mēt . . . plne, plu . . . nō, mōve, nōv, nōt . . .

UNERRING, ʔn-ēr'ring, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.
 UNERRINGLY, ʔn-ēr'ring-lē, *ad.* Without mistake.
 UNESPIED, ʔn-ē-spīde', *a.* Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.
 UNESSENTIAL, ʔn-ēs-sēn'shāl, *a.* Not being of the least importance, not constituting essence; void of real being. [tablished.
 UNESTABLISHED, ʔn-ē-stāb'lisht, *a.* Not established.
 UNEVEN, ʔn-ē'vn, *a.* Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.
 UNEVENNESS, ʔn-ē'vn-nēs, *s.* Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.
 UNEVITABLE, ʔn-ēv'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Inevitable, not to be escaped.
 UNEXACTED, ʔn-ēg-zāk'tēd, *a.* Not exacted, not taken by force.
 UNEXAMINED, ʔn-ēg-zām'ind, *a.* Not inquired, not tried, not discussed.
 UNEXAMPLED, ʔn-ēg-zām'pld, *a.* Not known by any precedent or example.
 UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ʔn-ēk-sēp'shūn-ā-bl, *a.* Not liable to objection.
 UNEXCOGITABLE, ʔn-ēks-kōd'jē-tā-bl, *a.* Not to be found out.
 UNEXECUTED, ʔn-ēk'sē-kū-tēd, *a.* Not performed, not done.
 UNEXCISED, ʔn-ēk-sīzd', *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.
 UNEXEMPLIFIED, ʔn-ēg-zēm'plē-fīde, *a.* Not made known by example.
 UNEXERCISED, ʔn-ēk'sēr-sīzd, *a.* Not practised, not experienced.
 UNEXEMPT, ʔn-ēg-zēmt', *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege.
 UNEXHAUSTED, ʔn-ēks-hāws'tēd, *a.* Not spent, not drained to the bottom. [out.
 UNEXPANDED, ʔn-ēks-pān'dēd, *a.* Not spread
 UNEXPECTED, ʔn-ēk-spēk'tēd, *a.* Not thought on, sudden, not provided against
 UNEXPECTEDLY, ʔn-ēk-spēk'tēd-lē, *ad.* Suddenly, at a time unthought of.
 UNEXPECTEDNESS, ʔn-ēk-spēk'tēd-nēs, *s.* Suddenness.
 UNEXPERIENCED, ʔn-ēks-pēr'ēnst, *a.* Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.
 UNEXPEDIENT, ʔn-ēks-pē'dē-ēnt, *a.* Inconvenient, not fit.
 UNEXPERT, ʔn-ēks-pērt', *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge.
 UNEXPLORED, ʔn-ēks-plōrd', *a.* Not searched out; not tried, not known.
 UNEXPOSED, ʔn-ēks-pōzd', *a.* Not laid open to censure.
 UNEXPRESSIBLE, ʔn-ēks-prēs'ē-bl, *a.* Ineffable, not to be uttered.
 UNEXPRESSIVE, ʔn-ēks-prēs'slv, *a.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable.
 UNEXTENDED, ʔn-ēks-tēn'dēd, *a.* Occupying no assignable space, having no dimensions.
 UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ʔn-ēks-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl, *a.* Unquenchable.
 UNEXTINGUISHED, ʔn-ēks-tīng'gwīsh, *a.* Not quenched, not put out; not extinguished.
 UNFADED, ʔn-fā'dēd, *a.* Not withered.
 UNFADING, ʔn-fā'dīng, *a.* Not liable to wither. [sing.
 UNFAILING, ʔn-fā'īng, *a.* Certain, not mis-

UNFAIR, ʔn-fā're', *a.* Disingenuous, subdulous, not honest.
 UNFAITHFUL, ʔn-fāth'fūl, *a.* Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.
 UNFAITHFULLY, ʔn-fāth'fūl-ē, *ad.* Treacherously, perfidiously.
 UNFAITHFULNESS, ʔn-fāth'fūl-nēs, *s.* Treachery, perfidiousness.
 UNFALLOWED, ʔn-fāl'lōde, *a.* Not fallowed.
 UNFAMILIAR, ʔn-fā-mīl'yār, *a.* Unaccustomed, such as is not common.
 UNFASHIONABLE, ʔn-fāsh'ʔn-ā-bl, *a.* Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.
 UNFASHIONABLENESS, ʔn-fāsh'ʔn-ā-bl-nēs, *s.* Deviation from the mode.
 UNFASHIONED, ʔn-fāsh'ʔnd, *a.* Not modified by art; having no regular form.
 UNFASHIONABLY, ʔn-fāsh'ʔn-ā-blē, *ad.* Not according to the fashion; unartfully.
 To UNFASTEN, ʔn-fās'sn, *v. a.* To loose, to unfix.
 UNFATHERED, ʔn-fā'thūrd, *a.* Fatherless, having no father.
 UNFATHOMABLE, ʔn-fāth'ʔm-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.
 UNFATHOMABLY, ʔn-fāth'ʔm-ā-blē, *ad.* So as not to be sounded. [sounded.
 UNFATHOMED, ʔn-fāth'ʔmd, *a.* Not to be sounded.
 UNFATIGUED, ʔn-fā-tēgd', *a.* Unwearied, untired. [pitious.
 UNFAVOURABLE, ʔn-fā'vūr-ā-bl, *a.* Unpropitious.
 UNFAVOURABLY, ʔn-fā'vūr-ā-blē, *ad.* Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.
 UNFEARED, ʔn-fērd', *a.* Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.
 UNFEASIBLE, ʔn-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Impracticable.
 UNFEATHERED, ʔn-fēth'ūrd, *a.* Implumous, naked of feathers.
 UNFEATURED, ʔn-fē'tshūrd, *a.* Deformed, wanting regularity of features.
 UNFED, ʔn-fēd', *a.* Not supplied with food.
 UNFEED, ʔn-fēd', *a.* Unpaid.
 UNFEELING, ʔn-fēl'īng, *a.* Insensible, void of mental sensibility.
 UNFEIGNED, ʔn-fānd', *a.* Not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere.
 UNFEIGNEDLY, ʔn-fā'nēd-lē, *ad.* Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.
 UNFELT, ʔn-fēlt', *a.* Not felt, not perceived.
 UNFENCED, ʔn-fēnst', *a.* Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure.
 UNFERMENTED, ʔn-fēr-mēnt'ēd, *a.* Not fermented. [prolific.
 UNFERTILE, ʔn-fēr'til, *a.* Not fruitful, not
 To UNFETTER, ʔn-fēt'tūr, *v. a.* To unchain, to free from shackles.
 UNFIGURED, ʔn-fīg'yūrd, *a.* Representing no animal form. [plied.
 UNFILLED, ʔn-fīld', *a.* Not filled, not supplied.
 UNFIRM, ʔn-fērm', *a.* Weak, feeble; not stable.
 UNFILIAL, ʔn-fīl'yāl, *a.* Unsuitable to a son.
 UNFINISHED, ʔn-fīn'isht, *a.* Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.
 UNFIT, ʔn-fīt', *a.* Improper, unsuitable, unqualified.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pōund . . . thin, This.

To UNFIT, ũn-fít', *v. a.* To disqualify.
 UNFITLY, ũn-fít'lè, *ad.* Not properly, not suitably.
 UNFITNESS, ũn-fít'nès, *s.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
 UNFITTING, ũn-fít'tíng, *a.* Not proper.
 To UNFIX, ũn-fíks', *v. a.* To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.
 UNFIXED, ũn-fíks't', *a.* Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.
 UNFLEDGED, ũn-flédjd', *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.
 UNFLESHED, ũn-flésht', *a.* Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.
 UNFOILED, ũn-fóild', *a.* Unsubdued, not put to the worst.
 To UNFOLD, ũn-fóld', *v. a.* To expand, to spread, to open; to tell; to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.
 UNFOLDING, ũn-fóld'íng, *a.* Directing to unfold. [folly.
 To UNFOOL, ũn-fóol', *v. a.* To restore from
 UNFORBID, ũn-fór-bíld', } *a.* Not pro-
 UNFORBIDDEN, ũn-fór-bíld'dn, } hibited.
 UNFORBIDDENNESS, ũn-fór-bíld'dn-nès, *s.* State of being forbidden.
 UNFORCED, ũn-fórst', *a.* Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.
 UNFORCIBLE, ũn-fór'sè-bl, *a.* Wanting strength. [no omens.
 UNFOREBODING, ũn-fóre-bó'díng, *a.* Giving
 UNFOREKNOWN, ũn-fóre-nóne', *a.* Not foreseen by prescience.
 UNFORESEEN, ũn-fóre-sèen', *a.* Not known before it happened.
 UNFORFEITED, ũn-fór'fít'éd, *a.* Not forfeited.
 UNFORGOTTEN, ũn-fór-gót'tn, *a.* Not lost to memory.
 UNFORGIVING, ũn-fór-gívl'íng, *a.* Relentless, implacable.
 UNFORMED, ũn-fórm'd', *a.* Not modified into regular shape.
 UNFORSAKEN, ũn-fór-sá'kn, *a.* Not deserted.
 UNFORTIFIED, ũn-fór'tè-flde, *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.
 UNFORTUNATE, ũn-fór'tshù-nát, *a.* Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.
 UNFORTUNATELY, ũn-fór'tshù-nát-lè, *ad.* Unhappily, without good luck.
 UNFORTUNATENESS, ũn-fór'tshù-nát-nès, *s.* Ill luck.
 UNFOUGHT, ũn-fáwt', *a.* Not fought.
 UNFOULED, ũn-fóuld', *a.* Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled. [with.
 UNFOUND, ũn-fóund', *a.* Not found, not met
 UNFRAMABLE, ũn-frá'má-bl, *a.* Not to be moulded.
 UNFRAMED, ũn-frámd', *a.* Not formed, not fashioned.
 UNFREQUENT, ũn-fré'kwént, *a.* Uncommon, not happening often.
 To UNFREQUENT, ũn-fré-kwént', *v. a.* To leave, to cease to frequent.
 UNFREQUENTED, ũn-fré-kwént'éd, *a.* Rarely visited, rarely entered.
 UNFREQUENTLY, ũn-fré'kwént-lè, *ad.* Not commonly.
 UNFRIENDED, ũn-frénd'éd, *a.* Wanting friends, uncoun tenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ũn-frénd'lè-nès, *s.* Want of kindness, want of favour.
 UNFRIENDLY, ũn-frénd'lè, *a.* Not benevolent, not kind. [ice.
 UNFROZEN, ũn-fró'zn, *a.* Not congealed to
 UNFRUITFUL, ũn-fróót'fúl, *a.* Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.
 UNFULFILLED, ũn-fúl-fíld', *a.* Not fulfilled.
 To UNFURL, ũn-fúrl', *v. a.* To expand, to unfold, to open.
 To UNFURNISH, ũn-fúr'nísh, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip, to divest; to leave naked.
 UNFURNISHED, ũn-fúr'nísh't, *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.
 UNGAIN, ũn-gáne', } *a.* Awkward, un-
 UNGAINLY, ũn-gáne'lè, } couth.
 UNGALLED, ũn-gáwld', *a.* Unhurt, unwounded. [garters.
 UNGARTERED, ũn-gár'túrd, *a.* Being without
 UNGATHERED, ũn-gáth'úrd, *a.* Not cropped, not picked.
 UNGENERATED, ũn-jén'ér-á-téd, *a.* Unbegotten, having no beginning.
 UNGENERATIVE, ũn-jén'ér-á-tívl, *a.* Begetting nothing.
 UNGENEROUS, ũn-jén'ér-ús, *a.* Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.
 UNGENIAL, ũn-jé'nè-ál, *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. [ged
 UNGENTLE, ũn-jén'tl, *a.* Harsh, rude, rugged.
 UNGENTLEMANLY, ũn-jén'tl-mán-lè, *a.* Il-liberal, not becoming a gentleman.
 UNGENTLENESS, ũn-jén'tl-nès, *s.* Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.
 UNGENTLY, ũn-jént'lè, *ad.* Harshly, rudely.
 UNGEOMETRICAL, ũn-jè-ò-mét'tré-kál, *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.
 UNGILDED, ũn-gíl'déd, *a.* Not overlaid with gold.
 To UNGIRD, ũn-gérd', *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
 UNGIRT, ũn-gért', *a.* Loosely dressed.
 UNGLORIFIED, ũn-gló'rè-flde, *a.* Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration. [naked.
 UNGLOVED, ũn-glúvd', *a.* Having the hand
 UNGIVING, ũn-gívl'íng, *a.* Not bringing gifts.
 To UNGLUE, ũn-glú', *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.
 To UNGOD, ũn-gód', *v. a.* To divest of divinity.
 UNGODLILY, ũn-gód'lè-lè, *ad.* Impiously-wickedly.
 UNGODLINESS, ũn-gód'lè-nès, *s.* Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.
 UNGODLY, ũn-gód'lè, *a.* Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.
 UNGORED, ũn-górd', *a.* Unwounded, unhurt.
 UNGORGED, ũn-górd', *a.* Not filled, not sated.
 UNGOVERNABLE, ũn-gúv'úr-ná-bl, *a.* Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.
 UNGOVERNED, ũn-gúv'úrd, *a.* Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.
 UNGOT, ũn-gót', *a.* Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt.mē, mēt.pine. pīn.nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

UNGRACEFUL, ʔn-grāse'fūl, *a.* Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.
 UNGRACEFULNESS, ʔn-grāse'fūl-nēs, *s.* Inelegance, awkwardness.
 UNGRACIOUS, ʔn-grā'shūs, *a.* Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.
 UNGRANTED, ʔn-grānt'ēd, *a.* Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.
 UNGRATEFUL, ʔn-grāte'fūl, *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.
 UNGRATEFULLY, ʔn-grāte'fūl-ē, *ad.* With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.
 UNGRATEFULNESS, ʔn-grāte'fūl-nēs, *s.* Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness. [ousness.
 UNGRAVELY, ʔn-grāve'lī, *ad.* Without seriousness.
 UNGROUNDED, ʔn-grōūn'dēd, *a.* Having no foundation.
 UNGRUDGINGLY, ʔn-grūd'jīng-lē, *ad.* Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.
 UNGUARDED, ʔn-gyār'dēd, *a.* Careless, negligent.
 UNHANDSOME, ʔn-hān'sūm, *a.* Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.
 UNHANDY, ʔn-hānd'ē, *a.* Awkward, not dexterous.
 UNHAPPY, ʔn-hāp'pē, *a.* Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.
 UNHARMED, ʔn-hārm'd', *a.* Unhurt, not injured. [nocent.
 UNHARMFUL, ʔn-hārm'fūl, *a.* Innoxious, in-
 UNHARMONIOUS, ʔn-hār-mō'nē-ūs, *a.* Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.
 To UNHARNESS, ʔn-hār'nēs, *v. a.* To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.
 UNHAZARDED, ʔn-hāz'ūrd-ēd, *a.* Not adventured, not put in danger.
 UNHATCHED, ʔn-hātsht', *a.* Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.
 UNHEALTHFUL, ʔn-hēlth'fūl, *a.* Morbid, unwholesome.
 UNHEALTHY, ʔn-hēlth'ē, *a.* Sickly, wanting health. [to depress.
 To UNHEART, ʔn-hārt', *v. a.* To discourage.
 UNHEARD, ʔn-hērd', *a.* Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.
 UNHEATED, ʔn-hē'tēd, *a.* Not made hot.
 UNHEEDED, ʔn-hēēd'ēd, *a.* Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.
 UNHEEDING, ʔn-hēēd'īng, *a.* Negligent, careless.
 UNHEEDY, ʔn-hēēd'ē, *a.* Precipitate, sudden.
 UNHELPED, ʔn-hēlpt', *a.* Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.
 UNHELPPFUL, ʔn-hēlp'fūl, *a.* Giving no assistance.
 UNHEWN, ʔn-hūne', *part. a.* Not hewn.
 UNHIDEBOUND, ʔn-hīde'bōūnd, *a.* Lax of maw, capacious.
 To UNHINGE, ʔn-hīnje', *v. a.* To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to disorder, to confuse.
 UNHOLINESS, ʔn-hō'lē-nēs, *s.* Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.
 UNHOLY, ʔn-hō'lē, *a.* Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONoured, ʔn-hōn'nārd, *a.* Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect. [hoops.
 To UNHOOP, ʔn-hōōp', *v. a.* To divest of
 UNHOPED, ʔn-hōpt', *a.* Not expected, greater than hope had promised.
 UNHOPEFUL, ʔn-hōpe'fūl, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
 To UNHORSE, ʔn-hōrse', *v. a.* To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.
 UNHOSPITABLE, ʔn-hōs'pē-tā-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. [an enemy.
 UNHOSTILE, ʔn-hōs'tīl, *a.* Not belonging to
 To UNHOUSE, ʔn-hōūze', *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.
 UNHOUSED, ʔn-hōūzd', *a.* Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.
 UNHOUSELLED, ʔn-hōū'zld, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.
 UNHUMBLED, ʔn-ūm'bld, *a.* Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.
 UNHURT, ʔnhūrt', *a.* Free from harm.
 UNHURTFUL, ʔn-hūrt'fūl, *a.* Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.
 UNHURTFULLY, ʔn-hūrt'fūl-ē, *ad.* Without harm, innoxiously.
 UNICORN, yū'nē-kōrn, *s.* A beast that has only one horn; a bird.
 UNIFORM, yū'nē-fōrm, *a.* Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.
 UNIFORMITY, yū'nē-fōr'mē-tē, *s.* Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.
 UNIFORMLY, yū'nē-fōrm-lē, *ad.* Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.
 UNIMAGINABLE, ʔn-īm-mād'jīn-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy.
 UNIMAGINABLY, ʔn-īm-mād'jīn-ā-blē, *ad.* Not to be imagined.
 UNIMITABLE, ʔn-īm'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Not to be imitated. [mortal, mortal.
 UNIMMORTAL, ʔn-īm-mōr'tāl, *a.* Not im-
 UNIMPAIRABLE, ʔn-īm-pā'rā-bl, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. [cused.
 UNIMPEACHED, ʔn-īm-peētsht', *a.* Not ac-
 UNIMPORTANT, ʔn-īm-pōr'tānt, *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity.
 UNIMPORTUNED, ʔn-īm-pōr-tānd', *a.* Not solicited, not teased to compliance.
 UNIMPROVABLE, ʔn-īm-prōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of melioration.
 UNIMPROVABLENESS, ʔn-īm-prōōv'ā-bl-nēs, *s.* Quality of not being improvable.
 UNIMPROVED, ʔn-īm-prōōvd', *a.* Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.
 UNINCREASABLE, ʔn-īn-kre'sā-bl, *a.* Admitting no increase.
 UNINDIFFERENT, ʔn-īn-dīf'fēr-ēnt, *a.* Partial, leaning to a side.
 UNINDUSTRIOUS, ʔn-īn-dūs'trē-ūs, *a.* Not diligent, not laborious.
 UNINFLAMMABLE, ʔn-īn-flām'mā-bl, *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. [fire.
 UNINFLAMED, ʔn-īn-flāmd', *a.* Not set on
 UNINFORMED, ʔn-īn-fōrmd', *a.* Untaught, uninstructed; unanimated, not enlivened.
 UNINGENUOUS, ʔn-īn-jēn'ū-ūs, *a.* Illiberal, disingenuous.

tùbe, túb, búll....òll....pòund....thin, THis.

UNINHABITABLE, ùn-ín-háb'ít-á-bl, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ùn-ín-háb'ít-á-bl-nēs, *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ùn-ín-hab'ít-éd, *a.* Having no dwellers. [ing no harm.

UNINJURED, ùn-ín-júrd, *a.* Unhurt, suffer-

UNINSCRIBED, ùn-ín-skríbd', *a.* Having no inscription

UNINSPIRED, ùn-ín-spírd', *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ùn-ín-strúk'téd, *a.* Not taught, not helped by instruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ùn-ín-strúk'tív, *a.* Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ùn-ín-tél'lè-jènt, *a.* Not knowing, not skilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ùn-ín-tél'lè-jè-bíl'è-tè, *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ùn-ín-tél'lè-jè-bl, *a.* Not such as can be understood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ùn-ín-tél'lè-jè-blè, *ad.* Not to be understood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ùn-ín-tèn'shún-ál, *a.* Not designed, happening without design.

UNINTERESTED, ùn-ín-tér-ès-téd, *a.* Not having interest.

UNINTERMITTED, ùn-ín-tér-mít'téd, *a.* Continued, not interrupted. [mingled.

UNINTERMIXED, ùn-ín-tér-míkt', *a.* Not

UNINTERRUPTED, ùn-ín-tér-rúp'téd, *a.* Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ùn-ín-tér-rúp'téd'lè, *ad.* Without interruption. [trenched.

UNINTRENCHED, ùn-ín-trénsht', *a.* Not in-

UNINVESTIGABLE, ùn-ín-vès'tè-gá-bl, *a.* Not to be searched out.

UNINVITED, ùn-ín-vl'téd, *a.* Not asked.

UNJOINTED, ùn-jóin'téd, *a.* Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.

UNION, yù'nè-ùn, *s.* The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.

UNIPAROUS, yù-níp'pá-rús, *a.* Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, yù'nè-sùn, *a.* Sounding alone.

UNISON, yù'nè-sùn, *s.* A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, yù'nít, *s.* One, the least number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, yù-níte', *v. a.* To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interests.

To UNITE, yù-níte', *v. n.* To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one. [to join.

UNITEDLY, yù-nl'téd-lè, *ad.* With union so as

UNITER, yù-nl'tár, *s.* The person or thing that unites.

UNITION, yù-nlsh'ùn, *s.* The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yù'nè-tív, *a.* Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yù'nè-tè, *s.* The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramattick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, are preserved.

UNIVALVE, yù'nè-válv, *a.* Having one shell.

UNJUDGED, ùn-jújd', *a.* Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, yù'nè-vér'sál, *a.* General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, yù'nè-vér'sál, *s.* The whole, the general system.

UNIVERSALITY, yù'nè-vér'sál'è-tè, *s.* Not

particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yù'nè-vér'sál'è, *ad.* Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yù'nè-vèrse, *s.* The general system of things.

UNIVERSITY, yù'nè-vér'sè-tè, *s.* A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

UNIVOCAL, yù-nlv'ò-kál, *a.* Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yù-nlv'ò-kál'è, *ad.* In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ùn-jòè'ús, *a.* Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ùn-júst', *a.* Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ùn-jús'tè-fl-á-bl, *a.* Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ùn-jús'tè-fl-á-bl-nēs, *s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ùn-jús'tè-fl-á-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be justified.

UNJUSTLY, ùn-júst'lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. [against the grain.

UNKED, ùng'kéd, *a.* Uncouth, irksome,

To UNKENNEL, ùn-kèn'níl, *v. a.* To drive from its hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

UNKEPT, ùn-kèpt', *a.* Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unbeyed.

UNKIND, ùn-kyínd', *a.* Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ùn-kyínd'lè, *a.* Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ùn-kyínd'lè, *ad.* Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ùn-kyínd'nēs, *s.* Malignity, ill will, want of affection. [royalty.

To UNKING, ùn-kíng', *v. a.* To deprive of

UNKISSED, ùn-kíst', *a.* Not kissed. [knight.

UNKNIGHTLY, ùn-níte'lè, *a.* Unbecoming a

To UNKNIT, ùn-nít', *v. a.* To unweave, to separate; to open.

UNKLE, ùng'kl, *s.* Properly *Uncle*. The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOW, ùn-nò', *v. a.* To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ùn-nò'á-bl, *a.* Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ùn-nò'íng, *a.* Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ùn-nò'íng-lè, *ad.* Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ùn-nòne', *a.* Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ùn-lá'búrd, *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ùn-làse', *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ùn-làde' *v. a.* To remove from

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt . . . mè, mèt . . . pine, pîn . . . nô, nôve, nôr, nôt . . .

- the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.
- UNLAID, ʔn-làde', *a.* Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.
- UNLAMENTED, ʔn-là-měnt'ěd, *a.* Not deplored.
- To UNLATCH, ʔn-lătsh', *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.
- UNLAWFUL, ʔn-lăw'fûl, *a.* Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.
- UNLAWFULLY, ʔn-lăw'fûl-ě, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.
- UNLAWFULNESS, ʔn-lăw'fûl-něs, *s.* Contrariety to law.
- To UNLEARN, ʔn-lěrn', *v. a.* To forget, to disuse what has been learned.
- UNLEARNED, ʔn-lěrn'ěd, *a.* Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.
- UNLEARNEDLY, ʔn-lěrn'ěd-lě, *ad.* Ignorantly, grossly.
- UNLEAVENED, ʔn-lěv'věnd, *a.* Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.
- UNLESS, ʔn-lěs', *conj.* Except, if not, supposing that not.
- UNLESSONED, ʔn-lěs'snd, *a.* Not taught.
- UNLETTERED, ʔn-lět'tărd, *a.* Unlearned, untaught.
- UNLEVELLED, ʔn-lěv'ěld, *a.* Not laid even.
- UNLIBIDINOUS, ʔn-lě-bîd'ě-nûs, *a.* Not lustful. [lar permission.
- UNLICENSED, ʔn-lî'sěnst, *a.* Having no regulation.
- UNLICKED, ʔn-lîkt', *a.* Shapeless, not formed.
- UNLIGHTED, ʔn-lî'těd, *a.* Not kindled, not set on fire.
- UNLIKE, ʔn-lîke', *a.* Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.
- UNLIKELYHOOD, ʔn-lîke'lě-hôôd, } *s.* Improbability.
- UNLIKELINESS, ʔn-lîke'lě-něs, } *s.* Improbability.
- UNLIKELY, ʔn-lîke'lě, *a.* Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.
- UNLIKENESS, ʔn-lîke'něs, *s.* Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.
- UNLIMITABLE, ʔn-lîm'îl-ă-bl, *a.* Admitting no bounds.
- UNLIMITED, ʔn-lîm'îl-ěd, *a.* Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.
- UNLIMITEDLY, ʔn-lîm'îl-ěd-lě, *ad.* Boundlessly, without bounds.
- UNLINEAL, ʔn-lîn'ě-ăl, *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. [open.
- To UNLINK, ʔn-lîngk', *v. a.* To untwist, to unliquified, ʔn-lîk'wě-fîde, *a.* Unmelted, undissolved.
- To UNLOAD, ʔn-lôde', *v. a.* To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.
- To UNLOCK, ʔn-lôk', *v. a.* To open what is shut with a lock.
- UNLOOKEDFOR, ʔn-lôôkt'fôr, *a.* Unexpected, not foreseen.
- To UNLOOSE, ʔn-lôôse', *v. a.* To loose.
- UNLOVED, ʔn-lăvd' *a.* Not loved.
- UNLOVELINESS, ʔn-lăv'lě-něs, *s.* Unamiableness, inability to create love.
- UNLOVELY, ʔn-lăv'lě, *a.* That cannot excite love.
- UNLUCKILY, ʔn-lûk'ě-lě, *ad.* Unfortunately, by ill luck.
- UNLUCKY, ʔn-lûk'ě, *a.* Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill omened, inauspicious.
- UNLUSTROUS, ʔn-lûs'trûs, *a.* Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.
- To UNLUTE, ʔn-lûte', *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.
- UNMADE, ʔn-măde', *a.* Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.
- UNMAIMED, ʔn-mămd', *a.* Not deprived of any essential part. [be made.
- UNMAKABLE, ʔn-mă'kă-bl, *a.* Not possible to
- To UNMAKE, ʔn-măke', *v. a.* To deprive of qualities before possessed.
- To UNMAN, ʔn-măn', *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.
- UNMANAGEABLE, ʔn-măn'ě-jă-bl, *a.* Not manageable, not easily governed.
- UNMANAGED, ʔn-măn'îdjđ, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.
- UNMANLIKE, ʔn-măn'lîke, } *a.* Unbecoming
- UNMANLY, ʔn-măn'lě, } *a.* Unbecoming a man, effeminate.
- UNMANNERED, ʔn-măn'nărd, *a.* Rude, brutal, uncivil.
- UNMANNERLINESS, ʔn-măn'nărlě-něs, *s.* Breach of civility.
- UNMANNERLY, ʔn-măn'nărlě, *a.* Ill bred, not civil. [vated.
- UNMANURED, ʔn-mă-nărd', *a.* Not cultivated.
- UNMARKED, ʔn-mărk't', *a.* Not observed, not regarded.
- UNMARRIED, ʔn-măr'rîd, *a.* Having no husband, or no wife.
- To UNMASK, ʔn-măsk', *v. a.* To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.
- UNMASKED, ʔn-măsk't', *a.* Naked, open to the view.
- UNMASTERABLE, ʔn-măs'tăr-ă-bl, *a.* Unconquerable, not to be subdued.
- UNMASTERED, ʔn-măs'tărd, *a.* Not subdued, not conquerable.
- UNMATCHABLE, ʔn-mătsh'ă-bl, *a.* Unparalleled, unequalled.
- UNMATCHED, ʔn-mătsh't', *a.* Matchless, having no match or equal.
- UNMEANING, ʔn-mě'nîng, *a.* Expressing no meaning.
- UNMEANT, ʔn-měnt', *a.* Not intended.
- UNMEASURABLE, ʔn-mězh'ăr-ă-bl, *a.* Boundless, unbounded.
- UNMEASURED, ʔn-mězh'ărd, *a.* Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.
- UNMEDITATED, ʔn-měd'ě-tă-těd, *a.* Not formed by previous thought.
- UNMEDDLED, ʔn-měd'dîd, *a.* Not touched, not altered.
- UNMEET, ʔn-měet', *a.* Not fit, not proper, not worthy.
- UNMELLOWED, ʔn-měl'lôde, *a.* Not fully ripened. [heat.
- UNMELTED, ʔn-mělt'ěd, *a.* Undissolved by
- UNMENTIONED, ʔn-měn'shând, *a.* Not told, not named.

tube, túb, búl . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín. THIS.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ʔn-mě'r'tshân-tâ-bl, *a.* Unsaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ʔn-mě'r'sé-fúl, *a.* Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ʔn-mě'r'sé-fúl-ě, *ad.* Without mercy, without tenderness.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ʔn-mě'r'sé-fúl-něs, *s.* Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ʔn-mě'r'ít-ěd, *a.* Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ʔn-mě'r'ít-â-bl, *a.* Having no desert.

UNMERITEDNESS, ʔn-mě'r'ít-ěd-něs, *s.* State of being undeserved.

UNMILKED, ʔn-mílkt', *a.* Not milked.

UNMINDED, ʔn'mlnd'ěd, *a.* Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ʔn-mlnd'fúl, *a.* Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ʔn-míng'gl, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ʔn-míng'gld, *a.* Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ʔn-mí'rě, *a.* Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ʔn-mít'ě-gâ-těd, *a.* Not softened.

UNMIXED, ʔn-míkst', *a.* Not mingled with

UNMIXT, ʔ any thing, pure.

UNMOANED, ʔn-mònd', *a.* Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ʔn-mòist', *a.* Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ʔn-mòé'snd, *a.* Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ʔn-mò-lěst'ěd, *a.* Free from disturbance.

To UNMOOR, ʔn-mòòr', *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ʔn-mòr'â-lízd, *a.* Untutored by morality. [gaged.

UNMORTGAGED, ʔn-mòr'gâdjđ, *a.* Not mort-

UNMORTIFIED, ʔn-mòr'té-flđe, *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

UNMOVEABLE, ʔn-mòòv'â-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ʔn-mòòvd', *a.* Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.

UNMOVING, ʔn-mòò'víng, *a.* Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.

To UNMOULD, ʔn-mòld', *v. a.* To change as to the form. [not deplored.

UNMOURNED, ʔn-mòrnd', *a.* Not lamented,

To UNMUFFLE, ʔn-máf'fl, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. [a muzzle.

To UNMUZZLE, ʔn-múz'zl, *v. a.* To loose from

UNMUSICAL, ʔn-mú'zè-kâl, *a.* Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.

UNNAMED, ʔn-nâmd', *a.* Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ʔn-nât'tshû-râl, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.

UNNATURALNESS, ʔn-nât'tshû-râl-něs, *s.* Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ʔn-nât'tshû-râl-ě, *ad.* In opposition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ʔn-nâv'ě-gâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ʔn-něs'sěs-sâ-rě-lě, *ad.* Without necessity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ʔn-něs'sěs-sâ-rě-něs, *a.* Needlessness.

UNNECESSARY, ʔn-něs'sěs-sâ-rě, *a.* Needless, not wanted, useless.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ʔn-nâ'bûr-lě, *a.* Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ʔn-ně'r'vât, *a.* Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ʔn-něrv', *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ʔn-něrvd', *a.* Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ʔn-nò'bl, *a.* Mean, ignominious, ignoble. [regarded.

UNNOTED, ʔn-nò'těd, *a.* Not observed, not

UNNUMBERED, ʔn-núm'búrd, *s.* Innumerable

UNOBSSEQUIOUSNESS, ʔn-òb-sé'kwé-ús-něs, *a.* Incompliance, disobedience.

UNOBEYED, ʔn-ò-bâde', *a.* Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ʔn-òb-jék'těd, *a.* Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ʔn-òb-nòk'shús, *a.* Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ʔn-òb-zěr'vâ-bl, *a.* Not to be observed.

UNOBSERVANT, ʔn-òb-zěr'vânt, *a.* Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ʔn-òb-zěrvd', *a.* Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ʔn-òb-zěr'víng, *a.* Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ʔn-òb-strúk'těd, *a.* Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ʔn-òb-strúk'tív, *a.* Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, ʔn-òb-tánd', *a.* Not gained, not acquired

UNOBVIOUS, ʔn-òb've-ús, *a.* Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ʔn-òk'kù-plđe, *a.* Unpossessed

UNOFFERED, ʔn-òf'fúrd, *a.* Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ʔn-òf-fěnd'íng, *a.* Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.

To UNOIL, ʔn-òíl', *v. a.* To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ʔn-ò'pn-íng, *a.* Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ʔn-òp'ěr-â-tív, *a.* Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ʔn-òp-pòzd', *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, ʔn-òr'dúr-lě, *a.* Disordered, irregular. [unusual.

UNORDINARY, ʔn-òr'dě-nâ-rě, *a.* Uncommon,

UNORGANIZED, ʔn-òr'gân-lízd, *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ʔn-ò-ríd'jé-nâl, } *a.*

UNORIGINATED, ʔn-ò-ríd'jé-nâ-těd, } Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ʔn-òr'thò-dòks, *a.* Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ʔn-òde', *a.* Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNED, ʔn-ònd', *a.* Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ʔn-pâk', *v. a.* To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ʔn-pâkt', *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ʔn-pâde', *a.* Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; Unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ʔn-pând', *a.* Suffering no pain.

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . .

UNPAINFUL, ūn-pāne'fūl, *a.* Giving no pain.
UNPALATABLE, ūn-pā l'ā-tā-bl, *a.* Nauseous, disgusting.
UNPARAGONED, ūn-pār'ā-gōnd, *a.* Unequaled, unmatched.
UNPARALLELED, ūn-pār'āl-lēld, *a.* Not matched, not to be matched; having no equal.
UNPARDONABLE, ūn-pār'dn-ā-bl, *a.* Irremissible.
UNPARDONABLY, ūn-pār'dn-ā-blē, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.
UNPARDONED, ūn-pār'dnd, *a.* Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
UNPARDONING, ūn-pār'dn-īng, *a.* Not forgiving.
UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ūn-pār-lē-mēnt'ā-rē-nēs, *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, ūn-pār-lē-mēnt'ā-rē, *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
UNPARTED, ūn-pār'tēd, *a.* Undivided, not separated.
UNPARTIAL, ūn-pār'shāl, *a.* Equal, honest.
UNPARTIALLY, ūn-pār'shāl-ē, *ad.* Equally, indifferently.
UNPASSABLE, ūn-pās'sā-bl, *a.* Admitting no passage.
UNPASSIONATE, ūn-pāsh'ūn-āt, *a.* Free from passion, calm, impartial.
UNPASSIONATELY, ūn-pāsh'ūn-āt-lē, *ad.* Without passion.
UNPATHED, ūn-pāthd', *a.* Untracked, unmarked by passage.
UNPAWNED, ūn-pāwnd', *a.* Not given to pledge.
UNPEACEABLE, ūn-pē'sā-bl, *a.* Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
To UNPEG, ūn-pég', *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.
UNPENSIONED, ūn-pēn'shūnd, *a.* Without a pension.
To UNPEOPLE, ūn-pēē'pl, *v. a.* To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
UNPERCEIVED, ūn-pēr-sēvd', *a.* Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.
UNPERCEIVEDLY, ūn-pēr-sē'vēd-lē, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.
UNPERFECT, ūn-pēr'fēkt, *a.* Incomplete.
UNPERFECTNESS, ūn-pēr'fēkt-nēs, *s.* Imperfection, incompleteness.
UNPERFORMED, ūn-pēr-fōrmd', *a.* Undone, not done.
UNPERISHABLE, ūn-pēr'īsh-ā-bl, *a.* Lasting to perpetuity.
UNPERJURED, ūn-pēr'jūrd, *a.* Free from perjury.
UNPERPLEXED, ūn-pēr-plēkst', *a.* Disentangled, not embarrassed.
UNPERSPIRABLE, ūn-pēr-spl'rā-bl, *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUADABLE, ūn-pēr-swā'dā-bl, *a.* Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
UNPETRIFIED, ūn-pēt'trē-flde, *a.* Not turned to stone.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ūn-fīl-lō-zōfē-kāl, *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ūn-fīl-lō-zōfē-kāl-ē, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ūn-fīl-lō-zōfē-kāl-nēs, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ūn-fīl-lōs'sō-flze, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
UNPIERCED, ūn-pērst', *a.* Not penetrated, [not pierced].
UNPILLARED, ūn-pī'lārd, *a.* Divested of pillars.
UNPILLOWED, ūn-pī'lōde, *a.* Wanting a pillow.
To UNPIN, ūn-pīn', *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
UNPINKED, ūn-pīngkt', *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes.
UNPITIED, ūn-pīt'tīd, *a.* Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
UNPITIFULLY, ūn-pīt'ē-fūl-ē, *ad.* Unmercifully, without mercy.
UNPITYING, ūn-pīt'tē-īng, *a.* Having no compassion.
UNPLACED, ūn-plāst', *a.* Having no place of dependence.
UNPLAGUED, ūn-plāgd', *a.* Not tormented.
UNPLANTED, ūn-plān'tēd, *a.* Not planted, spontaneous.
UNPLAUSIBLE, ūn-plāw'zē-bl, *a.* Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
UNPLAUSIVE, ūn-plāw'sīv, *a.* Not approving.
UNPLEASANT, ūn-plēz'ānt, *a.* Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.
UNPLEASANTLY, ūn-plēz'ānt-lē, *ad.* Not delightfully, uneasily.
UNPLEASANTNESS, ūn-plēz'ānt-nēs, *s.* Want of qualities to give delight.
UNPLEASED, ūn-plēzd', *a.* Not pleased, not delighted.
UNPLEASING, ūn-plē'zīng, *a.* Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
UNPLIANT, ūn-plī'ānt, *a.* Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
UNPLOUGHED, ūn-plōūd', *a.* Not ploughed.
To UNPLUME, ūn-plūme', *v. a.* To strip of plumes, to degrade.
UNPOETICAL, ūn-pō-ēt'tē-kāl, } *a.* Not such
UNPOETICK, ūn-pō-ēt'īk, } as becomes a poet.
UNPOLISHED, ūn-pōl'īsht, *a.* Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.
UNPOLITE, ūn-pō-līte', *a.* Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
UNPOLLUTED, ūn-pōl-lu'tēd, *a.* Not corrupted, not defiled.
UNPOPULAR, ūn-pōp'ū-lār, *a.* Not fitted to please the people.
UNPORTABLE, ūn-pōrt'ā-bl, *a.* Not to be carried.
UNPOSSESSED, ūn-pōz-zēst', *a.* Not had, not obtained.
UNPOSSESSING, ūn-pōz-zēs'sīng, *a.* Having no possession.
UNPRACTICABLE, ūn-prāk'tē-kā-bl, *a.* Not feasible.
UNPRACTISED, ūn-prāk'tīst, *a.* Not skilled by use and experience.
UNPRAISED, ūn-prāzd', *a.* Not celebrated, not praised.
UNPRECARIOUS, ūn-prē-kā'rē-ūs, *a.* Not dependent on another.
UNPRECEDENTED, ūn-prēs'sē-dēn-tēd, *a.* Not justifiable by any example.
To UNPREDICT, ūn-prē-dīkt', *v. a.* To retract prediction.
UNPREFERRED, ūn-prē-fērd', *a.* Not advanced.
UNPREGNANT, ūn-prēg'nānt, *a.* Not prolific.
UNPREJUDICATE, ūn-prē-jū'dē-kāte, *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

UNPREJUDICED, ʔn-préd'jù-díst, *a.* Free from prejudice. [able to a prelate.
UNPRELITICAL, ʔn-prè-lát'è-kál, *a.* Unsuitable.
UNPREMEDITATED, ʔn-prè-méd'è-tà-téd, *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
UNPREPARED, ʔn-prè-pàrd', *a.* Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
UNPREPAREDNESS, ʔn-prè-pà'réd-nès, *s.* State of being unprepared.
UNPREPOSSESSED, ʔn-prè-pòz-zést', *a.* Not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions.
UNPRESSED, ʔn-prést', *a.* Not pressed, not enforced.
UNPRETENDING, ʔn-prè-tèn'díng, *a.* Not claiming any distinctions.
UNPREVAILING, ʔn-prè-vá'íng, *a.* Being of no force.
UNPREVENTED, ʔn-prè-vènt'éd, *a.* Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.
UNPRINCELY, ʔn-príns'lè, *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.
UNPRINCIPLED, ʔn-prín'sè-pld, *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions; not honest.
UNPRINTED, ʔn-prínt'éd, *a.* Not printed.
UNPRISABLE, ʔn-prí-zá-bl, *a.* Not valued, not of estimation. [confinement.
UNPRISONED, ʔn-príz'znd, *a.* Set free from
UNPRIZED, ʔn-prízd', *a.* Not valued.
UNPROCLAIMED, ʔn-prò-klámd', *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration.
UNPROFANED, ʔn-prò-fánd', *a.* Not violated.
UNPROFITABLE, ʔn-próf'è-tá-bl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.
UNPROFITABLENESS, ʔn-próf'è-tá-bl-nès, *s.* Uselessness.
UNPROFITABLY, ʔn-próf'è-tá-blè, *ad.* Uselessly, without advantage.
UNPROFITED, ʔn-próf'ít-éd, *a.* Having no gain
UNPROLIFICK, ʔn-prò-líf'ík, *a.* Barren, not productive.
UNPRONOUNCED, ʔn-prò-nòunst', *a.* Not uttered, not spoken.
UNPROPER, ʔn-pròp'úr, *a.* Not peculiar.
UNPROPERLY, ʔn-pròp'úr-lè, *ad.* Contrary to propriety, improperly.
UNPROPITIOUS, ʔn-prò-písh'ús, *a.* Not favourable, inauspicious.
UNPROPORTIONED, ʔn-prò-pòr'shúnd, *a.* Not suited to something else.
UNPROPOSED, ʔn-prò-pòzd', *a.* Not proposed.
UNPROPPED, ʔn-própt', *a.* Not supported, not upheld.
UNPROSPEROUS, ʔn-pròs'púr-ús, *a.* Unfortunate, not prosperous.
UNPROSPEROUSLY, ʔn-pròs'púr-ús-lè, *ad.* Unsuccessfully.
UNPROTECTED, ʔn-prò-tèk'téd, *a.* Not protected, not supported. [arguments.
UNPROVED, ʔn-pròvd', *a.* Not evinced by
To UNPROVIDE, ʔn-prò-víde', *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.
UNPROVIDED, ʔn-prò-ví'déd, *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.
UNPROVOKED, ʔn-prò-vòkt', *a.* Not provoked
UNPRUNED, ʔn-prúnd', *a.* Not cut, not lopped
UNPUBLICK, ʔn-púb'lík, *a.* Private, not generally known.
UNPUBLISHED, ʔn-púb'lisht, *a.* Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ʔn-pún'isht, *a.* Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.
UNPURCHASED, ʔn-púr'tshást, *a.* Unbought
UNPURGED, ʔn-púrjd', *a.* Not purged.
UNPURIFIED, ʔn-púr'è-flde, *a.* Not freed from recrement; not cleansed from sin.
UNPURSUED, ʔn-púr-súde', *a.* Not pursued.
UNPUTRIFIED, ʔn-pú'trè-flde, *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness.
UNQUALIFIED, ʔn-kwól'è-flde, *a.* Not fit.
To UNQUALIFY, ʔn-kwól'è-fl, *v. a.* To disqualify, to divest of qualification.
UNQUARRELABLE, ʔn-kwòr'ríl-á-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be impugned.
To UNQUEEN, ʔn-kwèen', *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. [tinguishable.
UNQUENCHABLE, ʔn-kwènsht'á-bl, *a.* Unextinguished; not extinguishable.
UNQUENCHABLENESS, ʔn-kwènsht'á-bl-nès, *s.* Unextinguishableness.
UNQUESTIONABLE, ʔn-kwést'tshún-á-bl, *a.* Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.
UNQUESTIONABLY, ʔn-kwést'tshún-á-blè, *ad.* Indubitably, without doubt.
UNQUESTIONED, ʔn-kwést'tshúnd, *a.* Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.
UNQUICK, ʔn-kwík', *a.* Motionless.
UNQUIET, ʔn-kwl'èt, *a.* Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.
UNQUIETLY, ʔn-kwl'èt-lè, *ad.* Without rest.
UNQUIETNESS, ʔn-kwl'èt-nès, *s.* Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness. [lees.
UNRACKED, ʔn-rákt', *a.* Not poured from the
UNRAKED, ʔn-rákt', *a.* Not thrown together and covered.
UNRANSACKED, ʔn-rán'sákt, *a.* Not pillaged.
To UNRAVEL, ʔn-ráv'vl, *v. a.* To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present order; to clear up the intrigue of a play.
UNRAZORED, ʔn-rá'zúrd, *a.* Unshaven.
UNREACHED, ʔn-rètsht', *a.* Not attained.
UNREAD, ʔn-réd', *a.* Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.
UNREADINESS, ʔn-réd'è-nès, *s.* Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.
UNREADY, ʔn-réd'è, *a.* Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungainly.
UNREAL, ʔn-rè'al, *a.* Unsubstantial.
UNREASONABLE, ʔn-rè'zn-á-bl, *a.* Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.
UNREASONABLENESS, ʔn-rè'zn-á-bl-nès, *s.* Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.
UNREASONABLY, ʔn-rè'zn-á-blè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.
To UNREAVE, ʔn-rè've', *v. a.* To unravel
UNREBATED, ʔn-rè-bá'téd, *a.* Not blunted.
UNREBUKABLE, ʔn-rè-bú'ká-bl, *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. CCC

Pâte, fâs, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nô, mōve, nôr, nôt. . . .

UNRECEIVED, ʔn-rē-sēvd', *a.* Not received.
 UNRECLAIMED, ʔn-rē-klāmd', *a.* Not tamed; not reformed.
 UNRECONCILEABLE, ʔn-rēk-ʔn-sl'lā-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with. [ciled.
 UNRECONCILED, ʔn-rēk'ʔn-slld, *a.* Not reconciled.
 UNRECORDED, ʔn-rē-kōr'dēd, *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.
 UNRECOUNTED, ʔn-rē-kōunt'ēd, *a.* Not told, not related.
 UNRECRUITABLE, ʔn-rē-krōōt'ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.
 UNRECURING, ʔn-rē-kūr'ing, *a.* Irremediable.
 UNREDUCED, ʔn-rē-dūst', *a.* Not reduced.
 UNREFORMABLE, ʔn-rē-fōr'mā-bl, *a.* Not to be put into a new form.
 UNREFORMED, ʔn-rē-fōrmd', *a.* Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life. [fracted.
 UNREFRACTED, ʔn-rē-frāk'tēd, *a.* Not refracted.
 UNREFRESHED, ʔn-rē-frēsht', *a.* Not cheered, not relieved.
 UNREGARDED, ʔn-rē-gyār'dēd, *a.* Not heeded, not respected.
 UNREGENERATE, ʔn-rē-jēn'ēr-āte, *a.* Not brought to a new life.
 UNREINED, ʔn-rānd', *a.* Not restrained by the bridle.
 UNRELENTING, ʔn-rē-lēnt'ing, *a.* Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.
 UNRELIEVABLE, ʔn-rē-lē'vā-bl, *a.* Admitting no succour.
 UNRELIEVED, ʔn-rē-lēēvd', *a.* Not succoured; not eased.
 UNREMARKABLE, ʔn-rē-mār'k'ā-bl, *a.* Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.
 UNREMEDIALBLE, ʔn-rē-mē'dē-ā-bl, *a.* Admitting no remedy.
 UNREMEMBERING, ʔn-rē-mēm'būr-ing, *a.* Having no memory.
 UNREMEMBRANCE, ʔn-rē-mēm'brānse, *s.* Forgetfulness.
 UNREMOVABLE, ʔn-rē-mōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Not to be taken away.
 UNREMOVABLY, ʔn-rē-mōōv'ā-blē, *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal.
 UNREMOVED, ʔn-rē-mōōvd', *a.* Not taken away; not capable of being removed.
 UNREPAID, ʔn-rē-pāde', *a.* Not recompensed, not compensated.
 UNREPEALED, ʔn-rē-pēld', *a.* Not revoked, not abrogated.
 UNREPENTED, ʔn-rē-pēnt'ēd, *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.
 UNREPENTING, ʔn-rē-pēnt'ing, } *a.* Not re-
 UNREPENTANT, ʔn-rē-pēnt'ānt, }
 penitent, not penitent.
 UNREPINING, ʔn-rē-pī'ning, *a.* Not peevishly complaining. [filled.
 UNREPLENISHED, ʔn-rē-plēn'isht, *a.* Not replenished.
 UNREPRIEVABLE, ʔn-rē-prēēv'ā-bl, *a.* Not to be respited from penal death.
 UNREPROACHED, ʔn-rē-prōtsht', *a.* Not upbraided, not censured.
 UNREPROVABLE, ʔn-rē-prōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Not liable to blame.
 UNREPROVED, ʔn-rē-prōōvd', *a.* Not censured; not liable to censure. [site.
 UNREPUGNANT, ʔn-rē-pūg'nānt, *a.* Not oppo-

UNREPUTABLE, ʔn-rēp'ū-tā-bl, *a.* Not creditable.
 UNREQUESTED, ʔn-rē-kwēst'ēd, *a.* Not asked.
 UNREQUITABLE, ʔn-rē-kwī'tā-bl, *a.* Not to be retaliated.
 UNREQUITED, ʔn-rē-kwī'tēd, *a.* Not compensated for. [with anger.
 UNRESENTED, ʔn-rē-zēnt'ēd, *a.* Not regarded.
 UNRESERVED, ʔn-rē-zērvd', *a.* Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.
 UNRESERVEDLY, ʔn-rē-zēr'vēd-lē, *ad.* Without limitation; without concealment, openly.
 UNRESERVEDNESS, ʔn-rē-zēr'vēd-nēs, *s.* Openness, frankness.
 UNRESISTED, ʔn-rē-zīs'tēd, *a.* Not opposed; resistless; such as cannot be opposed.
 UNRESISTING, ʔn-rē-zīs'ting, *a.* Not opposing, not making resistance.
 UNRESOLVABLE, ʔn-rē-zōl'vā-bl, *a.* Not to be solved, insoluble.
 UNRESOLVED, ʔn-rē-zōlvd', *a.* Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared. [ing.
 UNRESOLVING, ʔn-rē-zōl'ving, *a.* Not resolving.
 UNRESPECTIVE, ʔn-rē-spēk'tiv, *a.* Inattentive, taking little notice.
 UNREST, ʔn-rēst', *s.* Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.
 UNRESTORED, ʔn-rē-stōrd', *a.* Not restored; not cleared from an attainder.
 UNRESTRAINED, ʔn-rē-strānd', *a.* Not confined; not hindered; licentious, loose, not limited.
 UNRETRACTED, ʔn-rē-trāk'tēd, *a.* Not revoked, not recalled.
 UNREVEALED, ʔn-rē-vēld', *a.* Not told, not discovered.
 UNREVENGED, ʔn-rē-vēnjd', *a.* Not revenged.
 UNREVEREND, ʔn-rēv'ēr-ēnd, *a.* Irreverent, disrespectful. [spectfully.
 UNREVERENTLY, ʔn-rēv'ēr-ēnt-lē, *ad.* Disrespectfully.
 UNREVERSED, ʔn-rē-vērst', *a.* Not revoked, not repealed.
 UNREVOKED, ʔn-rē-vōkt', *a.* Not recalled.
 UNREWARDED, ʔn-rē-wārd'ēd, *a.* Not rewarded, not recompensed.
 To UNRIDDLE, ʔn-rīd'dl, *v. a.* To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.
 UNRIDICULOUS, ʔn-rē-dīk'ū-lūs, *a.* Not ridiculous.
 To UNRIG, ʔn-rīg', *v. a.* To strip off the tackle.
 UNRIGHTEOUS, ʔn-rī'tshē-ūs, *a.* Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.
 UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ʔn-rī'tshē-ūs-lē, *ad.* Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.
 UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ʔn-rī'tshē-ūs-nēs, *s.* Wickedness, injustice.
 UNRIGHTFUL, ʔn-rīte'fūl, *a.* Not rightful, not just. [ring.
 To UNRING, ʔn-rīng', *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.
 To UNRIP, ʔn-rīp', *v. a.* To cut open.
 UNRIPE, ʔn-rīpe', *a.* Immature, not fully concocted; too early.
 UNRIPENED, ʔn-rīpnd, *a.* Not matured.
 UNRIPENESS, ʔn-rīpe'nēs, *s.* Immaturity, want of ripeness.
 UNRIVALLED, ʔn-rī'vāld, *a.* Having no competition; having no peer or equal.
 To UNROL, ʔn-rōle', *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

tube, tub, bull . . . ðil . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

UNROMANTICK, ùn-rò-mán'tík, *a.* Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ùn-ròòf, *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

UNROOSTED, ùn-ròost'éd, *a.* Driven from the roost.

To UNROOT, ùn-ròòt', *v. a.* To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUGH, ùn-rúf', *a.* Smooth.

UNROUNDED, ùn-ròund'éd, *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ùn-ròe'ál, *a.* Unprincely, not royal

To UNRUFFLE, ùn-rúf'fl, *v. a.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ùn-rúf'fld, *a.* Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULED, ùn-ròòld', *a.* Not directed by any superior power.

UNRULINESS, ùn-ròòl'lè-nès, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.

UNRULY, ùn-ròò'lè, *a.* Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ùn sáfe', *a.* Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ùn-sáfe'lè, *ad.* Not securely, dangerously. [tioned.

UNSAID, ùn-séd', *a.* Not uttered, not men-

UNSALTED, ùn-sált'éd, *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ùn-sáŋk'tè-fíde, *a.* Unholy, not consecrated. [tified.

UNSATIABLE, ùn-sá'shè-á-bl *a.* Not to be sa-

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ùn-sát-tís-fák'túr-è-nès, *s.* Want of satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ùn-sát-tís-fák'túr-è, *a.* Not giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFIED, ùn-sát'tís-fíde, *a.* Not contented, not pleased.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ùn-sát'tís-fíde-nès, *s.* The state of not being satisfied.

UNSATISFYING, ùn-sát'tís-fí-íng, *a.* Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ùn-sá'vúr-è-nès, *s.* Bad taste; bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, ùn-sá'vúr-è, *a.* Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.

To UNSAY, ùn-sá', *v. a.* To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ùn-ská'lè, *a.* Having no scales.

UNSCARRED, ùn-skárd', *a.* Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ùn-skò-lás'tík, *a.* Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ùn-skòòld', *a.* Uneducated, not learned. [by fire.

UNSCORCHED, ùn-skòrtsht', *a.* Not touched

UNSCREENED, ùn-skrèend', *a.* Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ùn-skríp'tshù-rál, *a.* Not defensible by scripture.

To UNSEAL, ùn-sèle', *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.

UNSEALED, ùn-sèld', *a.* Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM, ùn-sème', *v. a.* To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ùn-sértsh'á-bl, *a.* Inscrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ùn-sértsh'á-bl-nès, *s.* Impossibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ùn-sè'zn-á-bl, *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-

timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as, an Unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ùn-sè'zn-á-bl-nès, *s.* Unsuitableness.

UNSEASONABLY, ùn-sè'zn-á-blè, *ad.* Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.

UNSEASONED, ùn-sè'znd, *a.* Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as Unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ùn-sèk'ùn-déd, *a.* Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

UNSECRET, ùn-sè'krít, *a.* Not close, not trusty.

UNSECURE, ùn-sè-kùre', *a.* Not safe.

UNSEDUCED, ùn-sè-dùst', *a.* Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ùn-sèe'íng, *a.* Wanting the power of vision.

To UNSEEM, ùn-sèem', *v. n.* Not to seem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ùn-sèem'lè-nès, *s.* Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.

UNSEEMLY, ùn-sèem'lè, *a.* Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, ùn-sèen', *a.* Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ùn-sèlf'ish, *a.* Not addicted to private interest.

UNSENT, ùn-sènt', *a.* Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ùn-sép'ár-á-bl, *a.* Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ùn-sép'ár-á-téd, *a.* Not parted

UNSERVICEABLE, ùn-sér'vís-á-bl, *a.* Useless, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICEABLY, ùn-sér'vís-á-blè, *ad.* Without use, without advantage.

UNSET, ùn-set', *a.* Not set, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, ùn-sèt'tl, *v. a.* To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ùn-sèt'tld, *a.* Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequal, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ùn-sèt'tld-nès, *s.* Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation. [divided.

UNSEVERED, ùn-sév'úrd, *a.* Not parted, not

To UNSEX, ùn-sèks', *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

To UNSHACKLE, ùn-shák'kl, *v. a.* To loose from bonds.

UNSHADOWED, ùn-shád'òde, *a.* Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ùn-shá'ká-bl, *a.* Not subject to concussion.

UNSHAKED, ùn-shákt', *a.* Not shaken.

UNSHAKEN, ùn-shá'kn, *a.* Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.

UNSHAMED, ùn-shámd', *a.* Not shamed.

UNSHAPEN, ùn-shá'pn, *a.* Misshapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, ùn-shárd', *a.* Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ùn-shèth', *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.

UNSHED, ùn-shèd', *a.* Not spilt.

UNSHELTERED, ùn-shèl'túrd, *a.* Wanting protection. [ship

To UNSHIP, ùn-shíp, *v. a.* To take out of a

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát. . . . mé, mêt. . . . plne, pln. . . . nó, mǎve, nǎr, nǎt. . . .

UNSHOCKED, ǎn-shǎkt', *a.* Not disgusted, not offended.
 UNSHOD, ǎn-shǎd', *a.* Having no shoes.
 UNSHOOK, ǎn-shǎk', *part. a.* Not shaken.
 UNSHORN, ǎn-shǎrn', *a.* Not clipped.
 UNSHOT, ǎn-shǎt', *part. a.* Not hit by a shot.
 To UNSHOUT, ǎn-shǎut', *v. a.* To retract a shout.
 UNSHOWERED, ǎn-shǎurd', *a.* Not watered by showers. [coiling.
 UNSHRINKING, ǎn-shrǎngk'ing, *a.* Not re-
 UNSHUNNABLE, ǎn-shǎn'nǎ-bl, *a.* Inevitable
 UNSIFTED, ǎn-sǎft'éd, *a.* Not parted by a sieve; not tried,
 UNSIGHT, ǎn-sǎte', *a.* Not seeing.
 UNSIGHTED, ǎn-sǎt'éd, *a.* Invisible.
 UNSIGHTLINESS, ǎn-sǎte'lé nés, *s.* Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye. [sight.
 UNSIGHTLY, ǎn-sǎte'lé, *a.* Disagreeable to the
 UNSINCERE, ǎn-sǎn-sére', *a.* Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.
 UNSINCERITY, ǎn-sǎn-sér'è-té, *s.* Adulteration, cheat. [strength.
 To UNSINEW, ǎn-sǎn'ǎ, *v. a.* To deprive of
 UNSINGED, ǎn-sǎnjd', *a.* Not scorched, not touched by fire.
 UNSINKING, ǎn-sǎngk'ing, *a.* Not sinking.
 UNSINEWED, ǎn-sǎn'ǎde, *a.* Nerveless, weak.
 UNSINNING, ǎn-sǎn'nǎng, *a.* Impeccable.
 UNSCANNED, ǎn-skǎnd', *a.* Not measured, not computed.
 UNSKILLED, ǎn-skǎld', *a.* Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.
 UNSKILFUL, ǎn-skǎl'fǎl, *a.* Wanting art, wanting knowledge.
 UNSKILFULLY, ǎn-skǎl'fǎl-é, *ad.* Without knowledge, without art.
 UNSKILFULNESS, ǎn-skǎl'fǎl-nés, *s.* Want of art, want of knowledge.
 UNSLAIN, ǎn-slǎne', *a.* Not killed.
 UNSLAKED, ǎn-slǎkt', *a.* Not quenched.
 UNSLEEPING, ǎn-slép'ing, *a.* Ever wakeful.
 UNSLIPPING, ǎn-slǎp'ing, *a.* Not liable to slip, fast.
 UNSMIRCHED, ǎn-smértst', *a.* Unpolluted, not stained.
 UNSMOKED, ǎn-smǎkt', *a.* Not smoked.
 UNSOCIABLE, ǎn-sǎ'shè-ǎ-bl, *a.* Not kind, not communicative of good.
 UNSOCIABLY, ǎn-sǎ'shè-ǎ-blé, *ad.* Not kindly
 UNSOILED, ǎn-sǎild', *a.* Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.
 UNSOLD, ǎn-sǎld', *a.* Not changed for money.
 UNSOLDIERLIKE, ǎn-sǎl'jér-lǎke, *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.
 UNSOLID, ǎn-sǎld', *a.* Fluid, not coherent.
 UNSOLVED, ǎn-sǎlvd', *a.* Not solved.
 UNSOPHISTICATED, ǎn-sǎ-fǎs'té-kǎ-téd, *a.* Not adulterated.
 UNSORTED, ǎn-sǎrt'éd, *a.* Not distributed by proper separation.
 UNSOUGHT, ǎn-sǎwt', *a.* Had without seeking; not searched.
 UNSOUND, ǎn-sǎund', *a.* Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.
 UNSOUNDED, ǎn-sǎund'éd, *a.* Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ǎn-sǎund'nés, *s.* Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.
 UNSOURED, ǎn-sǎurd', *a.* Not made sour; not made morose.
 UNSOWN, ǎn-sǎne', *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed.
 UNSPARED, ǎn-spǎrd', *a.* Not spared.
 UNSPARING, ǎn-spǎ'ring, *a.* Not sparing, not parsimonious.
 To UNSPEAK, ǎn-spéke', *v. a.* To retract, to recant. [pressed.
 UNSPEAKABLE, ǎn-spé'ká-bl, *a.* Not to be expressed.
 UNSPEAKABLY, ǎn-spé'ká-blé, *ad.* Inexpressibly, ineffably.
 UNSPECIFIED, ǎn-spés'sé-fǎde, *a.* Not particularly mentioned.
 UNSPECULATIVE, ǎn-spék'ǎ-lǎ-tív, *a.* Not theoretical.
 UNSPED, ǎn-spéd', *a.* Not despatched, not performed.
 UNSPENT, ǎn-spént', *a.* Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.
 To UNSPHERE, ǎn-sfère', *v. a.* To move from its orb. [seen.
 UNSPIED, ǎn-spǎde', *a.* Not discovered, not
 UNSPILT, ǎn-spǎlt', *a.* Not shed; not spoiled.
 To UNSPIRIT, ǎn-spǎr'ít, *v. a.* To dispirit, to depress, to deject.
 UNSPOILED, ǎn-spǎild', *a.* Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
 UNSPOTTED, ǎn-spót'téd, *a.* Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
 UNSQUARED, ǎn-skward', *a.* Not formed, irregular.
 UNSTABLE, ǎn-stǎ'bl, *a.* Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.
 UNSTABLE, ǎn-stǎde', *a.* Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.
 UNSTABLENESS, ǎn-stǎde'nés, *s.* Indiscretion, volatile mind.
 UNSTAINED, ǎn-stǎnd', *a.* Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured. [state.
 To UNSTATE, ǎn-stǎte', *v. a.* To put out of
 UNSTATUTABLE, ǎn-stǎt'tshǎ-tǎ-bl, *a.* Contrary to statute.
 UNSTAUNCHED, ǎn-stǎnsht', *a.* Not stopped, not stayed.
 UNSTEADILY, ǎn-stéd'dé-lé, *ad.* Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.
 UNSTEADINESS, ǎn-stéd'dé-nés, *s.* Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.
 UNSTEADY, ǎn-stéd'dé, *a.* Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled. [fast.
 UNSTEDFAST, ǎn-stéd'fǎst, *a.* Not fixed, not
 UNSTEEPED, ǎn-stépt', *a.* Not soaked.
 To UNSTING, ǎn-stǎng', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
 UNSTINTED, ǎn-stǎnt'éd, *a.* Not limited.
 UNSTIRRED, ǎn-stǎrd', *a.* Not stirred, not agitated.
 To UNSTITCH, ǎn-stǎtsh', *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.
 UNSTOOPING, ǎn-stǎd'pǎng, *a.* Not bending, not yielding.
 To UNSTOP, ǎn-stǎp', *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction.

tábe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

UNSTOPPED, ʔn-stòpt', *a.* Meeting no resistance.

UNSTRAINED, ʔn-stránd', *a.* Easy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ʔn-strá'tnd, *a.* Not contracted. [supported, not assisted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ʔn-stréng'thnd, *a.* Not

To UNSTRING, ʔn-stríng', *v. a.* To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie. [fected.

UNSTRUCK, ʔn-strúk', *a.* Not moved, not af-

UNSTUDIED, ʔn-stúd'id, *a.* Not premeditated. not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ʔn-stúft', *a.* Unfilled, unfurnished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ʔn-súb-stán'shál, *a.* Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ʔn-súk-sèè'déd, *a.* Not succeeded. [the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ʔn-súk-sès'fúl, *a.* Not having

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ʔn-súk-sès'fúl-è, *ad.* Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ʔn-súk-sès'fúl-nès, *s.* Want of success.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ʔn-súk-sès'sív, *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. [drawn.

UNSUCKED, ʔn-súkt', *a.* Not having the breasts

UNSUFFERABLE, ʔn-súf'fúr-á-bl, *a.* Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ʔn-súf-físh'ènsè, *s.* Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ʔn-súf-físh'ènt, *a.* Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ʔn-shúg'úrd, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ʔn-sú'tá-bl, *a.* Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ʔn-sú'tá-bl-nès, *s.* Incongruity, unfitness.

UNSUITING, ʔn-sú'tíng, *a.* Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ʔn-súl'íld, *a.* Not fouled, not disgraced, pure,

UNSUNG, ʔn-súng', *a.* Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, ʔn-súnd', *a.* Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ʔn-sú-pér'fú-ús, *a.* Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ʔn-súp-plánt'éd, *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ʔn-súp-pòrt'á-bl, *a.* Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ʔn-súp-pòrt'éd, *a.* Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

UNSURE, ʔn-shùre', *a.* Not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ʔn-súr-mòunt'á-bl, *a.* Not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ʔn-sús-sèp'tè-bl, *a.* Incapable, not liable to admit.

UN SUSPECT, ʔn-sús-pèkt', } *a.* Not

UN SUSPECTED, ʔn-sús-pèkt'éd, } considered as likely to do or mean ill.

UN SUSPECTING, ʔn-sús-pèk'tíng, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UN SUSPICIOUS, ʔn-sús-písh'ús, *a.* Having no suspicion.

UN SUSTAINED, ʔn-sús-tánd', *a.* Not supported, not held up.

UN SWAYABLE, ʔn-swá'á-bl, *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ʔn-swáde', *a.* Not wielded; not biassed.

To UNSWEAR, ʔn-swáre', *v. a.* Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn. [fatigue.

To UNSWEAT, ʔn-swét', *v. a.* To ease after

UNSWORN, ʔn-swòrn', *a.* Not bound by an oath.

UNTAINTED, ʔn-tánt'éd, *a.* Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ʔn-tá'kn, *a.* Not taken.

UNTALKED OF, ʔn-táwkt'òv, *a.* Not mentioned in the world. [ed, not to be subdued.

UNTAMEABLE, ʔn-tá'má-bl, *a.* Not to be tam-

UNTAMED, ʔn-támd', *a.* Not subdued, not suppressed.

To UNTANGLE, ʔn-táng'gl, *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ʔn-tás'téd, *a.* Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ʔn-tás'tíng, *a.* Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ʔn-táwt', *a.* Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.

To UNTEACH, ʔn-tètsh', *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. [ed,

UNTEMPERED, ʔn-tém'púrd, *a.* Not temper-

UNTEMPTED, ʔn-témt'éd, *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ʔn-tén'á-bl, *a.* Not to be held in possession: not capable of defence.

UNTENANTED, ʔn-tén'ánt-éd, *a.* Having no tenant. [attendance.

UNTENDED, ʔn-ténd'éd, *a.* Not having any

UNTENDER, ʔn-tén'dúr, *a.* Wanting softness, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ʔn-ténd'úrd, *a.* Not offered.

To UNTENT, ʔn-tént', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ʔn-tént'éd, *a.* Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ʔn-tér'rè-fíde, *a.* Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ʔn-thángkt', *a.* Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, ʔn-thángk'fúl, *a.* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ʔn-thángk'fúl-è, *ad.* Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ʔn-thángk'fúl-nès, *s.* Want of thankfulness.

UNTHAWED, ʔn-tháwd', *a.* Not dissolved after frost.

To UNTHINK, ʔn-thíngk', *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, ʔn-thíngk'íng, *a.* Thoughtless, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ʔn-thór'nè, *a.* Not obstructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT OF, ʔn-tháwt'òv, *a.* Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ʔn-thréd', *v. a.* To loose.

UNTHREATENED, ʔn-thrèt'tnd, *a.* Not menaced. [a prodigal.

UNTHRIFT, ʔn-thríf't', *s.* An extravagant, a

UNTHRIFTILY, ʔn-thríf'tè-lè, *ad.* Without frugality. [fuse.

UNTHRIFTY, ʔn-thríf'tè, *a.* Prodigal, pro-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât... mè, mêt... pine, pîn... nô, môte, nôr, nôt...

lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ʔn-thrî'vîng, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.

To UNTHRONE, ʔn-thrôn'e', *v. a.* To pull down from the throne. [loquial word.

UNTIDY, ʔn-tî'dè, *a.* Reverse of *Tidy*. A col-

To UNTIE, ʔn-tî', *v. a.* To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ʔn-tî'dè', *a.* Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, ʔn-tîl', *ad.* To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ʔn-tîld', *a.* Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ʔn-tîm'bûrd, *a.* Not furnished with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ʔn-tîme'lè, *a.* Happening before the natural time. [tural time.

UNTIMELY, ʔn-tîme'lè, *ad.* Before the na-

UNTINGED, ʔn-tînjd', *a.* Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ʔn-tî'râ-bl, *a.* Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRE, ʔn-tîrd', *a.* Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ʔn-tî'tîd, *a.* Having no title.

UNTO, ʔn'tô, *prep.* To. It was the old word for *To*, now obsolete.

UNTOLD, ʔn-tôld', *a.* Not related; not revealed

UNTOUCHED, ʔn-tûtsht', *a.* Not touched, not reached; not moved. not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ʔn-tô'wûrd, *a.* Froward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ʔn-tô'wûrd-lè, *a.* Awkward, perverse, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ʔn-trâ'sâ-bl, *a.* Not to be traced. [footsteps.

UNTRACED, ʔn-trâst', *a.* Not marked by any

UNTRACTABLE, ʔn-trâk'tâ-bl, *a.* Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ʔn-trâk'tâ-bl-nès, *s.* State of being untractable. [commerce.

UNTRADING, ʔn-trâ'dîng, *a.* Not engaged in

UNTRAINED, ʔn-trând', *a.* Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ʔn-trâns-fêr'â-bl, *a.* Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANSPARENT, ʔn-trâns-pâ'rênt, *a.* Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ʔn-trâv'îld, *a.* Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ʔn-trêd', *v. a.* To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, ʔn-trêzh'ûrd, *a.* Not laid up, not repositied.

UNTREATABLE, ʔn-trê'tâ-bl, *a.* Not treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ʔn-trîde', *a.* Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ʔn-trî'ûmf'â-bl, *a.* Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ʔn-trôd',

UNTROD, ʔn-trôd', } *a.* Not trodden, not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ʔn-trôld', *a.* Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ʔn-trûb'bld, *a.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ʔn-trôô', *a.* False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ʔn-trôô'lè, *ad.* Falsely, not according to truth. [fulness.

UNTRUSTINESS, ʔn-trûst'tè-nès, *s.* Unfaith-

UNTRUTH, ʔn-trôôth', *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.

UNTUNABLE, ʔn-tû'nâ-bl, *a.* Unharmonious, not musical.

To UNTUNE, ʔn-tûne', *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony, to disorder.

UNTURNE, ʔn-tûnd', *a.* Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ʔn-tû-tûrd, *a.* Uninstructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ʔn-twîne', *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ʔn-twîst', *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

To UNTY, ʔn-tî, *v. a.*—See *Untie*.

To UNVAIL, ʔn-vâle', *v. a.* To uncover, to strip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ʔn-vâl'û-â-bl, *a.* Inestimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ʔn-vâl'ûde, *a.* Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ʔn-vâng'kwîst, *a.* Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ʔn-vâ'rè-â-bl, *a.* Not changeable, not mutable. [diversified.

UNVARIED, ʔn-vâ'rîd, *a.* Not changed, not

UNVARNISHED, ʔn-vâr'nîst, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ʔn-vâ'rè-îng, *a.* Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ʔn-vâle', *v. a.* To disclose, to show. [out disguise.

UNVEILEDLY, ʔn-vâ'lèd-lè, *ad.* Plainly, with-

UNVENTILATED, ʔn-vên'tè-lâ-tèd, *a.* Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERITABLE, ʔn-vêr'è-tâ-bl, *a.* Not true.

UNVERSED, ʔn-vêrst', *a.* Unacquainted, unskilled.

UNVEXED, ʔn-vêkst', *a.* Untroubled, undisturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ʔn-vî'ô-lâ-tèd, *a.* Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ʔn-vêr'tshû-ûs, *a.* Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ʔn-vîz'ît-èd, *a.* Not resorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ʔn-yû'nè-fôrm, *a.* Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ʔn-vôè'â-jâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ʔn-ûrjd', *a.* Not incited, not pressed.

UNUSED, ʔn-ûzd', *a.* Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.

UNUSEFUL, ʔn-ûse'fûl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.

UNUSUAL, ʔn-û'zhû-ûl, *a.* Not common, not frequent rare.

tủe, tủb, bủl . . . ðl . . . pủnd . . . thin, THIS

UNUSUALNESS, ủn-ủ'zhủ-ủl-nẻs, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency.
 UNUTTERABLE, ủn-ủt'ủr-ủ-bl, *a.* Ineffable, inexpressible.
 UNVULNERABLE, ủn-vủl'ủr-ủ-bl, *a.* Exempt from wound, not vulnerable. [sleep.
 UNWAKENED, ủn-wủ'kủd, *a.* Not roused from
 UNWALLED, ủn-wủwủd', *a.* Having no walls.
 UNWARES, ủn-wủrủ', *ad.* Unexpectedly, before any caution.
 UNWARILY, ủn-wủ'rẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Without caution, carelessly.
 UNWARINESS, ủn-wủ'rẻ-nẻs, *s.* Want of caution, carelessness. [not used to war.
 UNWARLIKE, ủn-wủ'rủlẻ, *a.* Not fit for war,
 UNWARNED, ủn-wủrủd', *a.* Not cautioned, not made wary.
 UNWARRANTABLE, ủn-wủ'rủrủn-tủ-bl, *a.* Not to be justified.
 UNWARRANTABLY, ủn-wủ'rủrủn-tủ-blẻ, *ad.* Unjustifiably.
 UNWARRANTED, ủn-wủ'rủrủn-tẻd, *a.* Not ascertained, uncertain.
 UNWARY, ủn-wủ'rẻ, *a.* Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.
 UNWASHED, ủn-wủsủt', *a.* Not washed, not cleansed by washing.
 UNWASTED, ủn-wủ'sẻd, *a.* Not consumed, not diminished. [less.
 UNWASTING, ủn-wủ'sủtủg, *a.* Not growing
 UNWAYED, ủn-wủủe', *a.* Not used to travel.
 UNWEAKENED, ủn-wẻ'kủd, *a.* Not weakened.
 UNWEAPONED, ủn-wẻp'ủnd, *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. [tired.
 UNWEARIABLE, ủn-wẻ'rẻ-ủ-bl, *a.* Not to be
 UNWEARIED, ủn-wẻ'rủd, *a.* Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.
 To UNWEARY, ủn-wẻ'rẻ, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.
 UNWED, ủn-wẻd', *a.* Unmarried.
 UNWEDGEABLE, ủn-wẻd'ủủ-bl, *a.* Not to be cloven.
 UNWEEDED, ủn-wẻủd'ẻd, *a.* Not cleared from weeds.
 UNWEEPED, ủn-wẻủpt', *a.* Not lamented. Now *Unwept.*
 UNWEETING, ủn-wẻủtủg, *a.* Ignorant, unknowing.
 UNWEIGHED, ủn-wủủe', *a.* Not examined by the balance; not considerate, negligent.
 UNWEIGHING, ủn-wủủg, *a.* Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
 UNWELCOME, ủn-wẻủ'kủm, *a.* Not pleasing, not grateful.
 UNWELL, ủn-wẻủ', *a.* Not in perfect health.
 UNWEPT, ủn-wẻủpt', *a.* Not lamented, not be-moaned.
 UNWET, ủn-wẻủt', *a.* Not moist.
 UNWHIPT, ủn-hủủpt', *a.* Not punished, not corrected.
 UNWHOLESOME, ủn-hủủủe'sủm, *a.* Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
 UNWIELDILY, ủn-wẻủủ'ẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Heavily, with difficult motion.
 UNWIELDINESS, ủn-wẻủủ'ẻ-nẻs, *a.* Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.
 UNWIELDY, ủn-wẻủủ'ẻ, *a.* Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
 UNWILLING, ủn-wủủ'ủg, *a.* Loath, not con-

tented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.
 UNWILLINGLY, ủn-wủủ'ủg-lẻ, *ad.* Not with good will, not without loathness.
 UNWILLINGNESS, ủn-wủủ'ủg-nẻs, *s.* Loathness, disinclination.
 To UNWIND, ủn-wủủd', *v. a.* *Pret.* and *part. pass.* *Unwound.* To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.
 To UNWIND, ủn-wủủd', *v. n.* To admit evolution.
 UNWIPED, ủn-wủủpt', *a.* Not cleaned.
 UNWISE, ủn-wủủe', *a.* Weak, defective in wisdom.
 UNWISELY, ủn-wủủe'ẻ, *ad.* Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.
 To UNWISH, ủn-wủủh', *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be. [desired.
 UNWISHED, ủn-wủủsủt', *a.* Not sought, not
 To UNWIT, ủn-wủủt', *v. a.* To deprive of understanding.
 UNWITHDRAWING, ủn-wủủTH-drủủw'ủg, *a.* Continually liberal. [posed.
 UNWITHSTOOD, ủn-wủủTH-sủủd', *a.* Not opposed.
 UNWITNESSED, ủn-wủủt'ủẻsủt, *a.* Wanting evidence, wanting notice.
 UNWITTINGLY, ủn-wủủt'ủg-lẻ, *ad.* Without knowledge, without consciousness.
 UNWONTED, ủn-wủủn'ẻd, *a.* Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused. [out labour.
 UNWORKING, ủn-wủủk'ủg, *a.* Living without
 UNWORSHIPED, ủn-wủủ'sủủpt, *a.* Not adored.
 UNWORTHILY, ủn-wủủ'THẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Not according to desert.
 UNWORTHINESS, ủn-wủủ'THẻ-nẻs, *s.* Want of worth, want of merit.
 UNWORTHY, ủn-wủủ'THẻ, *a.* Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.
 UNWOUND, ủn-wủủủd'. *Part. pass.* and *pret.* of *Unwind.* Untwisted. [ed, not hurt.
 UNWOUNDED, ủn-wủủủn'ẻủd, *a.* Not wounded.
 To UNWREATH, ủn-rẻủTH, *v. a.* To untwine.
 UNWRITING, ủn-rủủtủg, *a.* Not assuming the character of an author.
 UNWRITTEN, ủn-rủủt'ủn, *a.* Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.
 UNWROUGHT, ủn-rủủủt', *a.* Not laboured, not manufactured.
 UNWRUNG, ủn-rủủg', *a.* Not pinched.
 UNYIELDED, ủn-yẻủủủd'ẻủd, *a.* Not given up.
 To UNYOKE, ủn-yủủke', *v. a.* To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.
 UNYOKED, ủn-yủủkt', *a.* Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.
 UNZONED, ủn-zủủủd', *a.* Not bound with a girdle.
 VOCABLE, vủ'kủ-bl, *s.* A word.
 VOCABULARY, vủ-kủb'ủ-lủ-rẻ, *s.* A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.
 VOCAL, vủ'kủl, *a.* Having a voice, uttered by the voice.
 VOCALITY, vủ-kủl'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.
 To VOCALIZE, vủ'kủl-lẻ, *v. a.* To make vocal; to form into voice. [lately.
 VOCALLY, vủ'kủl-lẻ, *ad.* In words, articulated.
 VOCATION, vủ-kủ'sủủn, *s.* Calling by the will of God; summons; trade, employment.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pîn. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

VOCATIVE, vók'á-tív, *s.* The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.
 VOCIFERATION, vò-síf-ér-á'shún, *s.* Clamour, outcry. [noisy.
 VOCIFEROUS, vò-síf-ér-ús, *a.* Clamorous,
 VOGUE, vóg, *s.* Fashion, mode.
 VOICE, vòis, *s.* Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.
 VOICED, vòist, *a.* Furnished with a voice.
 VOID, vòid, *a.* Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.
 VOID, vòid, *s.* An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.
 To VOID, vòid, *v. a.* To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.
 VOIDABLE, vòid'á-bl, *a.* Such as may be annulled.
 VOIDER, vòid'úr, *s.* A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.
 VOIDNESS, vòid'nēs, *s.* Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.
 VOITURE, vòé-tùre', *s.* French. A carriage with horses; a chaise.
 VOLANT, vò'lánt, *a.* Flying, passing through the air; active.
 VOLATILE, vòl'á-tíl, *a.* Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.
 VOLATILENESS, vòl'á-tíl-nēs, } *s.* The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind. [act of making volatile.
 VOLATILITY, vòl'á-tíl'é-té, }
 VOLATILIZATION, vòl'á-tíl-è-zá'shún, *s.* The
 To VOLATILIZE, vòl'á-tíl-lze, *v. a.* To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.
 VOLE, vòle, *s.* A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.
 VOLCANO, vòl-ká'nò, *s.* A burning mountain.
 VOLERY, vòl'ér-è, *s.* A flight of birds.
 VOLITATION, vòl-è-tá'shún, *s.* The act or power of flying.
 VOLITION, vò-lísh'ún, *s.* The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.
 VOLITIVE, vòl'è-tív, *a.* Having the power to will. [sion of many at once.
 VOLLEY, vòl'lé, *s.* A flight of shot; an emission.
 To VOLLEY, vòl'lé, *v. n.* To throw out.
 VOLLIED, vòl'líd, *a.* Disploded, discharged with a volley.
 VOLT, vòlt, *s.* A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.
 VOLUBILITY, vòl-ù-bíl'è-té, *s.* The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.
 VOLUBLE, vòl'ù-bl, *a.* Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.
 VOLUME, vòl'yúme, *s.* Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.
 VOLUMINOUS, vò-lá'mè-nús, *a.* Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vò-lá'mè-nús-lé, *ad.* In many volumes or books.
 VOLUNTARILY, vòl'ún-tá-rè-lé, *ad.* Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.
 VOLUNTARY, vòl'ún-tá-ré, *a.* Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.
 VOLUNTARY, vòl'ún-tá-ré, *s.* A piece of music played at will.
 VOLUNTEER, vòl'ún-tèér', *s.* A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.
 To VOLUNTEER, vòl'ún-tèér', *v. n.* To go for a soldier.
 VOLUPTUARY, vò-lúp'tshú-á-ré, *s.* A man given up to pleasure and luxury.
 VOLUPTUOUS, vò-lúp'tshú-ús, *a.* Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
 VOLUPTUOUSLY, vò-lúp'tshú-ús-lé, *ad.* Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure. [state of being luxurious.
 VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vò-lúp'tshú-ús-nēs, *s.* The
 VOLUTE, vè-lùtè', *s.* A member of a column.
 VOMICA, vòm'é-ká, *s.* An encysted humour in the lungs. [by excessive vomiting.
 VOMICK-NUT, vòm'ík-nút, *s.* Poison that kills
 To VOMIT, vòm'ít, *v. a.* To cast up the contents of the stomach.
 To VOMIT, vòm'ít, *v. a.* To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.
 VOMIT, vòm'ít, *s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach: an emetick medicine.
 VOMITION, vò-mísh'ún, *s.* The act or power of vomiting.
 VOMITIVE, vòm'è-tív, *a.* Emetick, causing vomits. [emetick.
 VOMITORY, vòm'è-túr-è, *a.* Procuring vomits,
 VORACIOUS, vò-rá'shús, *a.* Greedy to eat, ravenous. [ravenously.
 VORACIOUSLY, vò-rá'shús-lé, *ad.* Greedily,
 VORACIOUSNESS, vò-rá'shús-nēs, } *s.* Greediness, ravenousness.
 VORACITY, vò-rás'è-té,
 VORTEX, vòr'tèks, *s.* In the plural *Vortices*. Any thing whirled round.
 VORTICAL, vòr'té-kál, *a.* Having a whirling motion. [person or thing.
 VOTARIST, vò'tá-ríst, *s.* One devoted to any
 VOTARY, vò'tá-ré, *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.
 VOTARESS, vò'tá-rés, *s.* A woman devoted to any worship or state.
 VOTE, vòte, *s.* Suffrage, voice given and numbered.
 To VOTE, vòte, *v. a.* To choose by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.
 VOTER, vò'tár, *s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.
 VOTIVE, vò'tív, *a.* Giving by vow.
 To VOUCH, vòútsh, *v. a.* To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.
 To VOUCH, vòútsh, *v. n.* To bear witness, to appear as a witness. [in use.
 VOUCH, vòútsh, *s.* Warrant, attestation. Not
 VOUCHER, vòútsh'úr, *s.* One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

tòbe, túb, búll . . . ðíll . . . pòúnd . . . thin, THIS.

To VOUCHSAFE, vóútsh-sáfe', *v. a.* To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.

VOW, vóú, *s.* Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.

To VOW, vóú, *v. a.* To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power.

To VOW, vóú, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWEL, vóú'íl, *s.* A letter which can be uttered by itself.

VOWFELLOW, vóú'fél-ló, *s.* One bound by the same vow.

VOYAGE, vóé'ádjé, *s.* A passage by sea.

To VOYAGE, vóé'ádjé, *v. n.* To travel by sea.

To VOYAGE, vóé'ádjé, *v. a.* To travel, to pass over [by sea.

VOYAGER, vóé'á-júr, *s.* One who travels

UP, úp, *ad.* Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, dispersedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

UP, úp, *interj.* A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

UP, úp, *prep.* From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPBEAR, úp-báre', *v. a.* Pret. *Upbore.* Part. pass. *Upborne.* To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To UPBRAID, úp-bráde', *v. a.* To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDINGLY, úp-brá'díng-lé, *ad.* By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, úp-bráwt'. Part. pass. of *Upbring.* Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, úp-kást', *part. a.* Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, úp'kást, *s.* A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.

UPHELD, úp-héld'. Pret. and part. pass. of *Uphold.* Maintained, sustained.

UPHILL, úp'híll, *a.* Difficulty, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, úp-hórd', *v. a.* To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, úp-hóld', *v. a.* Pret. *Upheld;* and part. pass. *Upheld* and *Upholden.* To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling, to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.

UPHOLDER, úp-hóld'úr, *s.* A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, úp-hóls'túr-úr, *s.* One

who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, úp'lánd, *s.* Higher ground.

UPLAND, úp'lánd, *a.* Higher in situation.

UPLANDISH, úp-lánd'ísh, *a.* Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To UFLAY, úp-lá', *v. a.* To hoard, to lay up.

To UPLIFT, úp-líft', *v. a.* To raise aloft.

UPMOST, úp'-móst, *a.* Highest, topmost.

UPON, úp-pón', *prep.* Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction, it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; noting a particular day; noting reliance of trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, úp'púr, *a.* Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERMOST, úp'púr-móst, *a.* Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

UPPISH, úp'písh, *a.* Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, úp-ráze', *v. a.* To raise up, to exalt.

To UPREAR, úp-rére', *v. a.* To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, úp'ríte, *a.* Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, pricked up; honest, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, úp'ríte-lé, *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, úp'ríte-nés, *s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To UPRISE, úp-rlze', *v. n.* To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, úp'rize, *s.* Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, úp'róre, *s.* Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To UPROAR, úp-róre', *v. a.* To throw into confusion. [root.

To UPROOT, úp-róót', *v. a.* To tear up by the

To UPROUSE, úp-róúse', *v. a.* To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, úp'shót, *s.* Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDEDOWN, úp-slíde-dóú'n'. An adverbial form of speech. With a total reversement, in complete disorder.

To UPSTAND, úp-stánd', *v. n.* To be erect.

To UPSTAY, úp-stá', *v. a.* To sustain, to support.

To UPSTART, úp-stárt', *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, úp'stárt, *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

To UPSWARM, úp-swárm', *v. a.* To raise in a swarm.

To UPTURN, úp-túr'n', *v. a.* To throw up, to furrow. [part.

UPWARD, úp'wúrd, *a.* Directed to a higher

UPWARDS, úp'wúrdz, *ad.* Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, úr-bán'è-té, *s.* Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât. . . . mê, mêt. . . . pine pîn. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

URCHIN, ư'rchin, *s.* A hedgehog; name of slight anger to a child.
 URETER, yù'rê-tur, *s.* Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
 URETHRA, yù-rê'thrâ, *s.* The passage of the urine.
 To URGE, ư'je, *v. a.* To incite, to push; to provoke; to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.
 URGENCY, ư'jên-sê, *s.* Pressure of difficulty.
 URGENT, ư'jênt, *a.* Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.
 URGENTLY, ư'jênt-lê, *ad.* Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.
 URGER, ư'jư, *s.* One who presses.
 URINAL, yù'rê-nâl, *s.* A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.
 URINARY, yù'rê-nâ-rê, *a.* Relating to the urine.
 URINE, yù'rîn, *s.* Animal water.
 URINOUS, yù'rîn-ưs, *a.* Partaking of urine.
 URN, ưn, *s.* Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a waterpot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
 Us, ưs. The oblique case of *We*.
 USAGE, yù'zidje, *s.* Treatment; custom, practice long continued; manners, behaviour.
 USANCE, yù'zânse, *s.* Use, proper employment; usury; interest paid for money.
 USE, yùse, *s.* The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.
 To USE, yùze, *v. a.* To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.
 To USE, yùze, *v. n.* To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.
 USEFUL, yùse'fùl, *a.* Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.
 USEFULLY, yùse'fùl-ê, *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end.
 USEFULNESS, yùse'fùl-nê, *s.* Conduciveness, or helpfulness to some end.
 USELESSLY, yùse'lê, *ad.* In a useless manner. [any end.
 USELESSNESS, yùse'lê-nê, *s.* Unfitness to
 USELESS, yùse'lê, *a.* Answering no purpose, having no end.
 USER, yù'zư, *s.* One who uses.
 USHER, ưsh'ư, *s.* One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.
 To USHER, ưsh'ư, *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.
 USQUEBAUGH, ưs-kwê-bâ', *s.* A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.
 USUAL, yù'zhù-âl, *a.* Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, yù'zhù-âl-ê, *ad.* Commonly, frequently, customarily. [frequency.
 USUALNESS, yù'zhù-âl-nê, *s.* Commonness.
 To USURE, yù'zhure, *v. n.* To practise usury, to take interest for money.
 USURER, yù'zhù-rư, *s.* One who puts money out at interest.
 USURIOUS, yù-zù'rê-ưs, *a.* Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.
 To USURP, yù-zưp', *v. a.* To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.
 USURPATION, yù-zưp-pâ'shưn, *s.* Forceible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
 USURPER, yù-zưp'ư, *s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
 USURPINGLY, yù-zưp'ing-lê, *ad.* Without just claim.
 USURY, yù'zhù-rê, *s.* Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.
 UTENSIL, yù-tên'sil, *s.* An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade. [womb.
 UTERINE, yù'têr-lê, *a.* Belonging to the
 UTERUS, yù'tê-rư, *s.* The womb.
 UTILE, yù'tê-lê, *s.* Something useful, as opposed to something only ornamental.
 UTILE, yù'til, *a.* Profitable, useful.
 UTILITY, yù'til'ê-tê, *s.* Useful profit, convenience, advantageousness.
 UTMOST, ưt'môst, *a.* Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.
 UTMOST, ưt'môst, *s.* The most that can be, the greatest power.
 UTOPIAN, yù-tô'pê-ân, *a.* (From Sir Thomas More's Utopia). Ideal.
 UTTER, ưt'tư, *a.* Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable
 To UTTER, ưt'tư, *v. a.* To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.
 UTTERABLE, ưt'tư-â-bl, *a.* Expressible, such as may be uttered.
 UTTERANCE, ưt'tư-ânse, *s.* Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.
 UTTERER, ưt'tư-ư, *s.* One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.
 UTTERLY, ưt'tư-lê, *ad.* Fully, completely, perfectly.
 UTMOST, ưt'tư-môst, *a.* Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.
 UTMOST, ưt'tư-môst, *s.* The greatest degree.
 VULCANO, vưl-kâ'nô, *s.* A burning mountain; properly *Volcano*.
 VULGAR, vưl'gư, *a.* Plebeian, suiting the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.
 VULGAR, vưl'gư, *s.* The common people
 VULGARITY, vưl'gư-ê-tê, *s.* Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.
 VULGARISM, vưl'gư-rizm, *s.* An expression used only by the vulgar or common people.

tube, túb, búll ðíl pòund thín, THIS.

VULGARLY, vúl'gúr-lè, *ad.* Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULGATE, vúl'gát, *s.* A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; so called, as it should seem, according to Ash, rather from the Latin *vulgo*, to publish; than from *vulgus*, common, or popular.

VULNERABLE, vúl'núr-â-bl, *a.* Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vúl'núr-â-rè, *a.* Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vúl'núr-âte, *v. a.* To wound, to hurt. [to a fox.

VULPINE, vúl'pín, or vúl'plne, *a.* Belonging

VULTURE, vúl'tshùre, *s.* A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vúl'tshù-ríne, *a.* Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, yù'vù-lá, *s.* In Anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, úg-zò'rè-ús, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, úg-zò'rè-ús-lè, *ad.* With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, úg-zò'rè-ús-nès, *s.* Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W

To WABBLE, wób'bl, *v. n.* To shake, to move from side to side. A low barbarous word.

WAD, wód, *s.* A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wód'díng, *s.* A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wód'dl, *v. n.* To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wáde, *v. n.* To walk through the waters, to pass waters without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, wá'fúr, *s.* A thin cake; the bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholics; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, wáft, *v. a.* To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, wáft, *v. n.* To float.

WAFT, wáft, *s.* A floating body; motion of a streamer. [air.

WAFAGE, wáft'idje, *s.* Carriage by water or

WAFURE, wáft'shùre, *s.* The act of waving.

To WAG, wág, *v. a.* To move lightly, to shake slightly.

To WAG, wág, *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to be moved.

WAG, wág, *s.* One ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

To WAGE, wádje, *v. a.* To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wá'júr, *s.* A bet, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wá'júr, *v. a.* To lay, to pledge as a bet.

WAGES, wá'jíz, *s.* Pay given for service.

WAGGERY, wág'úr-è, *s.* Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WAGGISH, wág'ish, *a.* Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicsome.

WAGGISHNESS, wág'ish-nès, *s.* Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wág'gl, *v. n.* To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wág'un, *s.* A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONER, wág'un-úr, *s.* One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wág'tále, *s.* A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.

WAID, wáde, *a.* Crushed. Obsolete.

WAIF, wáfe, *s.* Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written *weif* or *west*. This, says Mr Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained; since Blackstone says *waifs* are goods stolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

To WAIL, wále, *v. a.* To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wále, *v. n.* To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wále, *s.* Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wá'líng, *s.* Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wále'fúl, *a.* Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wáne, *s.* A carriage.

WAINROPE, wáne'ròpe, *s.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wén'skút, *s.* The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wén'skút, *v. a.* To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wáste, *s.* The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WAISTCOAT, wés'kót, *s.* A garment worn about the waist; the garment worn by men under the coat.

To WAIT, wáte, *v. a.* To expect, the stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wáte, *v. n.* To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wáte, *s.* Ambush, secret attempt.

WAITER, wá'túr, *s.* An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

To WAIVE, wáve, *v. a.* To put off, to quit, to relinquish.

To WAKE, wáke, *v. n.* To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep, to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wáke, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wáke, *s.* The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wáke'fúl, *a.* Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wáke'fúl-nès, *s.* Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wá'kn, *v. n.* To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

Fâte, fâr, fêll, fât mê, mêt plne, pîn nô, môve, nôr, nôt . . .

To WAKEN, wâ'kn, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wâle, *s.* A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wâwk, *v. n.* To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wâwk, *v. a.* To pass through.

WALK, wâwk, *s.* Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish; Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wâwk'ûr, *s.* One who walks; a forester; a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wâwk'îng-stâff, *s.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wâll, *s.* A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; To take the wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wâll, *v. a.* To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wâll'krêep-ûr, *s.* A bird.

WALLET, wâl'lît, *s.* A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wâll'îde, *a.* Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wâll'flôû-ûr, *s.*—See *Stock-gilliflower*.

WALLFRUIT, wâll'frôôt, *s.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALNUT, wâll'nût, *s.* The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

To WALLOP, wâl'lûp, *v. n.* To boil.

WALLOUSE, wâll'lôuse, *s.* An insect.

To WALLOW, wâl'lô, *v. n.* To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wâl'lô, *s.* A kind of rolling or grovelling motion.

WALLPEPPER, wâll'pêp-pûr, *s.* Houseleek.

WALLRUE, wâll'rôô, *s.* An herb.

WALLWORT, wâll'wûrt, *s.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.—See *Elder*.

WALTRON, wâll'trûn, *s.* The seahorse.

To WAMBLE, wôm'bl, *v. n.* To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wôn, *a.* Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

WAND, wônd, *s.* A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

To WANDER, wôn'dâr, *v. n.* To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

To WANDER, wôn'dâr, *v. a.* To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wôn'dâr-ûr, *s.* Rover, Rambler.

WANDERING, wôn'dâr-îng, *s.* Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty; want of being fixed.

To WANE, wâne, *v. n.* To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wâne, *s.* Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension. [coloured].

WANNED, wônd, *a.* Turned pale and faint.

WANNESS, wôn'nês, *s.* Paleness, languor.

To WANT, wônt, *v. a.* To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wônt, *v. n.* To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wônt, *s.* Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wôn'tûn, *a.* Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicsome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wôn'tûn, *s.* A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wôn'tûn, *v. n.* To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wôn'tûn-lê, *ad.* Lasciviously, frolicsomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wôn'tûn-nês, *s.* Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wônt'wît, *s.* A fool.

WAPED, wâ'pêd, *a.* Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAR, wâr, *s.* The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wâr, *v. n.* To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, wâr'bl, *v. a.* To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, wâr'bl, *v. n.* To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBLER, wâr'bl-ûr, *s.* A singer, a songster.

To WARD, wârd, *v. a.* To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

To WARD, wârd, *v. n.* To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wârd, *s.* Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wâr'dn, *s.* A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wârd'ûr, *s.* A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wârd'môte, *s.* A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wârd'rôbe, *s.* A room where clothes are kept.

tube, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thin, THIS.

WARDSHIP, wård'shíp, *s.* Guardianship; pupilage, state of being under ward.
WARE, wære. The *pret.* of *Wear*, more frequently *Wore*.
WARE, wære, *a.* For this we commonly say *Aware*; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.
To WARE, wære, *v. n.* To take heed of, to beware. [sold.
WARE, wære, *s.* Commonly something to be
WAREHOUSE, wære'hóuse, *s.* A storehouse of merchandise.
WARELESS, wære'lës, *a.* Uncautious, unwary.
WARFARE, wår'fære, *s.* Military service, military life.
WARILY, wå're-lë, *ad.* Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.
WARINESS, wå're-nës, *s.* Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.
WARLIKE, wår'líke, *a.* Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.
WARLOCK, { wår'lúk, *s.* *Scottish.* A witch,
WARLUCK, } a wizard.
WARM, wår'm, *a.* Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastick.
To WARM, wår'm, *v. a.* To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.
WARMINGPAN, wår'míng-pån, *s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.
WARMINGSTONE, wår'míng-stone, *s.* The warmingstone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.
WARMLY, wår'm'lë, *ad.* With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.
WARMNESS, wår'm'nës, } *s.* Gentle heat;
WARMTH, wår'mth, } zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.
To WARN, wår'n, *v. a.* To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.
WARNING, wår'níng, *s.* Caution against fault or dangers, previous notice of ill.
WARP, wårp, *s.* That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.
To WARP, wårp, *v. n.* To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.
To WARP, wårp, *v. a.* To contract, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.
To WARRANT, wår'ránt, *v. a.* To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.
WARRANT, wår'ránt, *s.* A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption: a justificatory commission of testimony; right, legality. [defensible.
WARRANTABLE, wår'ránt-á-bl, *a.* Justifiable,
WARRANTABLENESS, wår'ránt-á-bl-nës, *s.* Justifiableness. [ably.
WARRANTABLY, wår'ránt-á-blë, *ad.* Justifi-
WARRANTER, wår'ránt-úr, *s.* One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wår'rán-tíze, *s.* Authority, security. Not used.
WARRANTY, wår'ránt-ë, *s.* Authority, justificatory mandate; security. [rabbits.
WARREN, wår'rín, *s.* A kind of park for
WARRENER, wår'ín-úr, *s.* The keeper of a warren. [man.
WARRIOUR, wår'yúr, *s.* A soldier, a military
WART, wårt, *s.* A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.
WARTWORT, wårt'wurt, *s.* Spurge.
WARTY, wår'të, *a.* Grown over with warts.
WARWORN, wår'wörn, *a.* Worn with war.
WARY, wå'rë, *a.* Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.
WAS, wóz. The *pret.* of *To be*.
To WASH, wósh, *v. a.* To cleanse by ablution; to colour by washing.
To WASH, wósh, *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.
WASH, wósh, *s.* Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washing dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.
WASHBALL, wósh'báll, *s.* Ball made of soap.
WASHER, wósh'úr, *s.* One who washes.
WASHY, wósh'ë, *a.* Watery, damp; weak, not solid.
WASP, wósp, *s.* A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. [irritable.
WASPISH, wósp'ísh, *a.* Peevish, malignant,
WASPISHLY, wósp'ísh-lë, *ad.* Peevishly.
WASPISHNESS, wósp'ísh-nës, *s.* Peevishness, irritability.
WASSAIL, wós'síl, *s.* A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.
WASSAILER, wós'síl-úr, *s.* A toper, a drunkard. [To be.
WAST, wóst. The second person of *Was*, from
To WASTE, wáste, *v. a.* To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.
To WASTE, wáste, *v. n.* To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.
WASTE, wáste, *a.* Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.
WASTE, wáste, *s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.
WASTEFUL, wáste'fúl, *a.* Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.
WASTEFULLY, wáste'fúl-ë, *ad.* With vain and dissolute consumption.
WASTEFULNESS, wáste'fúl-nës, *s.* Prodigality.
WASTER, wást'úr, *s.* One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.
WATCH, wótsh, *s.* Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât. . . . mề, mết. . . . pine, pín. . . . nõ, mỗve, nõr, nõt. . . .

- observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.
- To WATCH, wôtsh, *v. n.* Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.
- To WATCH, wôtsh, *v. a.* To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.
- WATCHER, wôtsh'úr, *s.* One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.
- WATCHET, wôtsh'ít, *a.* Pale blue.
- WATCHFUL, wôtsh'fúl, *a.* Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.
- WATCHFULLY, wôtsh'fúl-ê, *ad.* Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.
- WATCHFULNESS, wôtsh'fúl-nêš, *s.* Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.
- WATCHHOUSE, wôtsh'hôuse, *s.* Place where the watch is set.
- WATCHING, wôtsh'íng, *s.* Inability to sleep.
- WATCHMAKER, wôtsh'mă-kúr, *s.* One whose trade it is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
- WATCHMAN, wôtsh'măn, *s.* Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.
- WATCHTOWER, wôtsh'tôu-úr, *s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
- WATCHWORD, wôtsh'wúrd, *s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.
- WATER, wă'túr, *s.* One of the four elements; the sea; urine; the lustre of a diamond: To hold water, to be sound, to be tight.
- To WATER, wă'túr, *v. a.* To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify, as with waves.
- To WATER, wă'túr, *v. n.* To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: The mouth waters, the man longs.
- WATERCOLOURS, wă'túr-kúl-úr, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Watercolours.
- WATERCRESSES, wă'túr-krêš-síz, *s.* A plant. There are five species.
- WATERER, wă'túr-úr, *s.* One who waters.
- WATERFALL, wă'túr-fáll, *s.* Cataract, cascade.
- WATERFOWL, wă'túr-fôul, *s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.
- WATERGRUEL, wă'túr-grôô-íl, *s.* Food made with oatmeal and water. [moisture.
- WATERINESS, wă'túr-ê-nêš, *s.* Humidity.
- WATERISH, wă'túr-ísh, *a.* Resembling water; moist, insipid.
- WATERISHNESS, wă'túr-ísh-nêš, *s.* Thinness, resemblance of water.
- WATERLEAF, wă'túr-lêfe, } *s.* Plants.
- WATERLILY, wă'túr-líl-lê, }
- WATERMAN, wă'túr-măn, *s.* A ferryman, a boatman.
- WATERMARK, wă'túr-mărk, *s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.
- WATERMELON, wă'túr-mêl'ún, *s.* A plant.
- WATERMILL, wă'túr-míl, *s.* Mill turned by water.
- WATERMINT, wă'túr-mínt, *s.* A plant.
- WATERORDEAL, wă'túr-ôr-dê'ál, *s.* An old mode of trial by water.
- WATERRADISH, wă'túr-rád-ísh, *s.* A species of watercresses.
- WATERRAT, wă'túr-rát, *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. [watercresses.
- WATERROCKET, wă'túr-rók-ít, *s.* A species of
- WATERVIOLET, wă'túr-vl-ô-lê't, *s.* A plant.
- WATERSAPPHIRE, wă'túr-sáf-ífr, *s.* A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.
- WATERWITH, wă'túr-wít, *s.* A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the thirsty traveller.
- WATERWORK, wă'túr-wúrk, *s.* Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.
- WATERY, wă'túr-ê, *a.* Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.
- WATTLE, wôt'tl, *s.* The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.
- To WATTLE, wôt'tl, *v. a.* To bind with twigs, to form by plaiting twigs.
- WAVE, wăve, *s.* Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.
- To WAVE, wăve, *v. n.* To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.
- To WAVE, wăve, *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.
- To WAVER, wă'vúr, *v. n.* To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled, to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.
- WAVERER, wă'vúr-úr, *s.* One unsettled and irresolute.
- WAVY, wă'vê, *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.
- To WAWL, wăwl, *v. n.* To cry, to howl.
- WAX, wăks, *s.* The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear. [wax.
- To WAX, wăks, *v. a.* To smear, to join with
- To WAX, wăks, *v. n.* Pret. *Waxed.* Part. pass. *Waxed, Waxen.* To grow, to increase, to become, to pass into any state, to become to grow.
- WAXEN, wăk'sn, *a.* Made of wax.
- WAY, wă, *s.* The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructed or hindered; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; By the way, without

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ðll . . . pûnd . . . thîn, THis.

any necessary connexion with the main design; To go or come one's way or ways; to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wâ'fâ-rûr, *s.* Passenger, traveller

WAYFARING, wâ'fâ-rîng, *a.* Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wâ-lâ', *v. a.* To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, wâ-lâ'ûr, *s.* One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wâ'lês, *a.* Pathless, untracked.

WAYMARK, wâ'mârk, *s.* Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wâ'wûrd, *a.* Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious. [perversely.

WAYWARDLY, wâ'wûrd-lê, *ad.* Frowardly,

WAYWARDNESS, wâ'wûrd-nês, *s.* Frowardness, perverseness.

WE, wê, *pron.* The plural of *I*.

WEAK, wêke, *a.* Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful; not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified. [enfeeble.

To WEAKEN, wê'kn, *v. a.* To debilitate, to

WEAKLING, wêke'lîng, *s.* A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wêke'lê, *ad.* Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wêke'lê, *a.* Not strong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wêke'nês, *s.* Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing. [infirmity.

WEAKSIDE, wêke-slde', *s.* Foible, deficiency,

WEAL, wêle, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest. [tract

WEALD, wêlde, *s.* A wood, a grove, a woody

WEALTH, wêlth, *s.* Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wêlth'ê-lê, *ad.* Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wêlth'ê-nês, *s.* Richness.

WEALTHY, wêlth'ê, *a.* Rich, opulent.

To WEAN, wêne, *v. a.* To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wêne'lîng, *s.* An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wêp'pn, *s.* Instrument of offence.

WEAPONED, wêp'pnd, *a.* Armed for defence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wêp'pn-lês, *a.* Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wâre, *v. a.* To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to effect by degrees; To wear out, to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

To WEAR, wâre, *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wâre, *s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *Weir* or *Wier*.

WEARER, wâ'rûr, *s.* One who has any thing appendant to his person.

WEARING, wâ'rîng, *s.* Clothes.

WEARINESS, wê're-nês, *s.* Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.

WEARISOME, wê're-sûm, *a.* Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wê're-sûm-lê, *ad.* Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, wê're-sûm-nês, *s.* The quality of tiring, the state of being easily tired.

To WEARY, wê're, *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

WEARY, wê're, *a.* Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wê'zl, *s.* A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wê'zn, *s.* The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wêth'ûr, *s.* State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.

To WEATHER, wêth'ûr, *v. a.* To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; To weather out, to endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, wêth'ûr-bê-tn, *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wêth'ûr-kôk, *s.* An artificial cock set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wêth'ûr-driv-vn, *part.* Forced by storms.

WEATHERGAGE, wêth'ûr-gâdje, *s.* Any thing that shows the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wêth'ûr-glâs, *s.* A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wêth'ûr-spl, *s.* A stargazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wêth'ûr-wîze, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wêve, *v. a.* Pret. *Wove*, *Weaved*. Part. pass. *Woven*, *Weaved*. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.

To WEAVE, wêve, *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wê'vûr, *s.* One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wêb, *s.* Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

WEBBED, wêbd, *a.* Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wêb'fôôt-êd, *a.* Having films between the toes.

To WED, wêd, *v. a.* To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, wêd, *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wêd'dîng, *s.* Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wêdje, *s.* A body, which having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wêdje, *v. a.* To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wêd'lôk, *s.* Marriage.

WEDNESDAY, wênz'dê, *s.* The fourth day of

. Fåte, fār, fäll, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . plne, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

- the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Wodin* or *Odin*.
WEE, wē, *a.* Little, small.
WEECHELM, wēetsh'ēlm, *s.* A species of elm often written *Witchu*.
WEED, wēed, *s.* An herb, noxious or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.
To WEED, wēed, *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.
WEEDER, wēed'ūr, *s.* One who takes away any thing noxious.
WEEDHOOK, wēed'hōök, *s.* A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
WEEDLESS, wēed'lēs, *a.* Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.
WEEDY, wēed'ē, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.
WEEK, wēek, *s.* The space of seven days.
WEEKDAY, wēek'dā, *s.* Any day except Sunday.
WEEKLY, wēek'lē, *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a-week, hebdomadary.
WEEKLY, wēek'lē, *ad.* Once a-week, by hebdomadal periods.
To WEEN, wēen, *v. n.* To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.
To WEEP, wēep, *v. n.* Pret. and part. pass. *Wept, Weeped.* To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.
To WEEP, wēep, *v. a.* To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.
WEEPER, wēep'ūr, *s.* One who sheds tears; a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
To WEET, wēet, *v. n.* Pret. *Wot*, or *Wote.* To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.
WEETLESS, wēet'lēs, *a.* Unknowing.
WEEVIL, wē'vl, *s.* A grub.
WEEZEL, wē'zl, *s.*—See *Weasel*.
WEFT, wēft, *s.* The woof of cloth.
WEFTAGE, wēft'ādjē, *s.* Texture.
To WEIGH, wā, *v. a.* To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raise, or take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.
To WEIGH, wā, *v. n.* To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily, to press hard.
WEIGHED, wāde, *a.* Experienced.
WEIGHER, wā'ūr, *s.* One who weighs.
WEIGHT, wāte, *s.* Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.
WEIGHTILY, wā'tē-lē, *ad.* Heavily, ponderously, solidly, importantly.
WEIGHTINESS, wā'tē-nēs, *s.* Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance. [gravity.
WEIGHTLESS, wāte'lēs, *a.* Light, having no weight.
WEIGHTY, wā'tē, *a.* Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.
WELCOME, wēl'kūm, *a.* Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.
WELCOME, wēl'kūm, *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer.
WELCOME, wēl'kūm, *s.* Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.
To WELCOME, wēl'kūm, *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.
WELCOMENESS, wēl'kūm-nēs, *s.* Gratefulness.
WELCOMER, wēl'kūm-ūr, *s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.
WELD, wēld, *s.* Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.
WELFARE, wēl'fāre, *s.* Happiness, success, prosperity.
WELK, wēlk, *s.* A wrinkle.
WELKED, wēlkt, *a.* Wrinkled, wreathed.
WELKIN, wēl'kīn, *s.* The visible regions of the air.
WELL, wēll, *s.* A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.
To WELL, wēll, *v. n.* To spring, to issue as from a spring.
WELL, wēll, *a.* Not sick, not unhappy; convenient; happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.
WELL, wēll, *ad.* Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably; As well as, together with, not less than; Well is him, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
WELLADAY, wēl'ā-dā, *interj.* Alas!
WELLBEING, wēl-bē'ing, *s.* Happiness, prosperity. [scended.
WELLBORN, wēl-bōrn', *a.* Not meanly descended.
WELLBRED, wēl-brēd', *a.* Elegant of manners, polite. [tured. kind.
WELLNATURED, wēl-nā'tshurd, *a.* Goodnatured.
WELLDONE, wēl'dūn, *interj.* A word of praise.
WELLFAVOURED, wēl-fā'vurd, *a.* Beautiful, pleasing to the eye. [tation.
WELLMET, wēl-mēt', *interj.* A term of salutation.
WELLNIGH, wēl-nī', *ad.* Almost.
WELLSPENT, wēl'spēnt, *a.* Passed with virtue.
WELLSRING, wēl'spring, *s.* Fountain, source.
WELLWILLER, wēl-wīl'lūr, *s.* One who means kindly.
WELLWISH, wēl-wīsh', *s.* A wish of happiness.
WELLWISHER, wēl-wīsh'ūr, *s.* One who wishes the good of another.
WELT, wēlt, *s.* A border, a guard, an edging.
To WELTER, wēlt'ūr, *v. a.* To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.
WEN, wēn, *s.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.
WENCH, wēnsh, *s.* A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
WENCHER, wēnsh'ūr, *s.* A fornicator.
To WEND, wēnd, *v. n.* Obsolete. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round. [wen.
WENNY, wēn'nē, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.
WENT, wēnt. Pret. of the obsolete verb *Wend*, to go.
WEPT, wēpt. Pret. and part. of *Weep*.
WERE, wēr. The plural of the imperfect indicative of the verb *To Be*, which see; see likewise the participle *Been*.
WERT, wért. The second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive of *To Be*.

tùbe, túb, búll . . . ðíl . . . pòund . . . thín, THIS.

WEST, wést, *s.* The region where the sun sets below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wést, *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

WEST, wést, *ad.* To the west of any place.

WESTERING, wést'úr-íng, *a.* Passing to the west. [towards the west.

WESTERLY, wést'úr-lè, *a.* Tending or being

WESTERN, wést'úr-n, *a.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, wést'wúrd, *ad.* Towards the west.

WESTWARDLY, wést'wúrd-lè, *ad.* With tendency to the west.

WET, wét, *a.* Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wét, *s.* Water, humidity, moisture.

To WET, wét, *v. a.* To moisten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wéth'úr, *s.* A ram castrated.

WETNESS, wét'nès, *s.* The state of being wet; moisture.

To WEX, wéks, *v. n.* To grow, to increase.

WEZAND, wé'zn, *s.* The windpipe.

WHALE, hwále, *s.* The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwá'lè, *a.* Marked in streaks.

WHARF, hwórf, *s.* A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. [at a wharf.

WHARFAGE, hwórf'ídje, *s.* Dues for landing

WHARFINGER, hwórf'ín-jár, *s.* One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwót, *pron.* That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree: it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho! an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwót-év'úr, } *pron.* Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwéle, *s.* A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter. [is chiefly made.

WHEAT, hwéte, *s.* The grain of which bread

WHEATEN, hwé'tn, *a.* Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwít'yére, *s.* A small bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwéé'dl, *v. a.* To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwéél, *s.* A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwéél, *v. n.* To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwéél, *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwéél'bár-rò, *s.* A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwéél'úr, *s.* A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwéél'ríte, *s.* A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwéél'è, *a.* Circular, suitable to rotation [noise.

To WHEEZE, hwééze, *v. n.* To breathe with

WHELK, hwélk, *s.* An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule.— See *Welk*.

To WHELM, hwélm, *v. a.* To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwélp, *s.* The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To WHELP, hwélp, *v. n.* To bring young.

WHEN, hwén, *ad.* At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwénse, *ad.* From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; From whence, a vicious mode of speech; Of whence, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwénse-sò-év'úr, *ad.* From what place soever.

WHENEVER, hwén-év'úr, } *ad.* At what-

WHENSOEVER, hwén-sò-év'úr, } soever time.

WHERE, hwáre, *ad.* At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; Any where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwáre'á-bòút, *ad.* Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwáre-áz', *ad.* When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwáre-át', *ad.* At which.

WHEREBY, hwáre-bl', *ad.* By which.

WHEREVER, hwáre-év'úr, *ad.* At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwáre'fòre, *ad.* For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwáre-ín', *ad.* In which.

WHEREINTO, hwáre-ín-tòò', *ad.* Into which.

WHERENESS, hwáre'nès, *s.* Ubiquity.

WHEREOF, hwáre-òf', *ad.* Of which.

WHEREON, hwáre-òn', *ad.* On which.

WHEREESO, hwáre'sò,

WHERESOEVER, hwáre-sò-év'úr, } *ad.* In what place soever.

WHERETO, hwáre-tòò',

WHEREUNTO, hwáre-ún-tòò', } *ad.* To which.

WHEREUPON, hwáre-úp-òn', *ad.* Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwáre-wít', } *ad.* With

WHEREWITHAL, hwáre-wít'-áll', } which.

To WHERRET, hwér'rít, *v. a.* To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwér'rè, *s.* A light boat used on rivers.

To WHET, hwét, *v. a.* To sharpen by attrition, to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwét, *s.* The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwéth'úr, *ad.* A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

WHETHER, hwéth'úr, *pron.* Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwét'stòne, *s.* Stone on which

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt. . . . mē, mēt. . . . pine, pīn. . . . nō, mōve, nōr, nōt. . . .

any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp.

[sharpens.]

WHETTER, hwēt'tūr, s. One who whets or
WHEY, hwā, s. The thin or serous part of
milk, from which the oleose or grumous part
is separated; it is used of any thing white and
thin.

WHEYEY, hwā'ē, } a. Partaking of whey,
WHEYISH, hwā'ish, } resembling whey.

WHICH, hwītsh. The pronoun relative, re-
lating to things; it formerly was used for
Who, and related likewise to persons, as in
the first words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHSOEVER, hwītsh-sō-ēv'ūr, pron. Whe-
ther one or the other.

WHIFF, hwīf, s. A blast, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwīf'fl, v. n. To move incon-
stantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwīf'fl-ūr, s. One that blows
strongly; one of no consequence, one moved
with a whiff or puff. [in politicks.]

WHIG, hwīg, s. Whey; the name of a party
WHIGGISH, hwīg'gish, a. Relating to the
Whigs. [Whig.]

WHIGGISM, hwīg'gizm, s. The notions of a

WHILE, hwīle, s. Time, space of time.

WHILE, hwīle, }

WHILST, hwīlst, } ad. During the time that;
as long as; at the same time that.

To WHILE, hwīle, v. n. To loiter.

WHILOM, hwī'lūm, ad. Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwīm, s. A freak, an odd fancy, a
caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwīm'pūr, v. n. To cry with-
out any loud noise.

WHIMPLED, hwīm'pld, a. This word seems
to mean distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwīm'zē, s. A freak, a caprice, an
odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwīm'zē-kāl, a. Freakish, ca-
pricious, oddly fancyful.

WHIN, hwīn, s. Gorse, furze.

To WHINE, hwīne, v. n. To lament in low
murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan
meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwīne, s. Plaintive noise, mean or
affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwīn'nē, v. n. To make a noise
like a horse or colt. [tempt.]

WHINYARD, hwīn'yūrd, s. A sword, in con-

To WHIP, hwīp, v. a. To strike with any
thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to
drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to
lash with sarcasm; to inwrap; to take any
thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwīp, v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwīp, s. An instrument of correction
tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwīp'kōrd, s. Cord of which
lashes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwīp'grāf-tīng, s. The me-
thod of grafting in which the graft is bound
on to the stock.

WHIPHAND, hwīp'hānd, s. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwīp'lāsh, s. The lash or small
end of a whip. [with whipping.]

WHIPPER, hwīp'pūr, s. One who punishes

WHIPPINGPOST, hwīp'pīng-pōst, s. A pillar
to which criminals are bound when they are
lashed.

WHIPSAW, hwīp'sāw, s. The whipsaw is used

by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff as
the handsaw will not easily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwīp'stāf, s. A piece of wood
fastened to the helm, which the steersman
holds in his hand to move the helm and turn
the ship. [contempt.]

WHIPSTER, hwīp'stūr, s. A nimble fellow in
[contempt.]

WHIPT, hwīpt, a. For Whipped.

To WHIRL, hwērl, v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwērl, v. n. To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwērl, s. Gyration, quick rotation,
circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any
thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLBAT, hwērl'bāt, s. Any thing moved
rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwērl'lē-gīg, s. A toy which chil-
dren spin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwērl'pīt, }

WHIRLPOOL, hwērl'pōōl, } s. A place where
the water moves circularly and draws what-
ever comes within its circle towards its cen-
tre, a vortex. [moving circularly.]

WHIRLWIND, hwērl'wīnd, s. A stormy wind

WHIRRING, hwēr'ring, a. A word formed in
imitation of the sound expressed by it, as,
the Whirring pheasant.

WHISK, hwīsk, s. A small besom, or brush.

To WHISK, hwīsk, v. a. To sweep with a
small besom; to move nimbly, as when one
sweeps.

WHISKER, hwīs'kūr, s. The hair growing on
the upper lip unshaven, the mustachio.

To WHISPER, hwīs'pūr, v. n. To speak with
a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwīs'pūr, v. a. To address in a
low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt
secretly.

WHISPER, hwīs'pūr, s. A low soft voice.

WHISPERER, hwīs'pūr-ūr, s. One who speaks
low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwīst. A verb, an adjective, and an
interjection. Are silent; still, silent; be still.

WHIST, hwīst, s. A game at cards, requiring
close attention and silence; vulgarly pro-
nounced Whisk.

To WHISTLE, hwīs'sl, v. n. To form a kind
of musical sound by an inarticulate modula-
tion of the breath; to make a sound with a
small wind instrument; to sound shrill.

To WHISTLE, hwīs'sl, v. a. To call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, hwīs'sl, s. Sound made by the mo-
dulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound
made by a small wind instrument; the mouth,
the organ of whistling; a small wind instru-
ment; the noise of winds; a call, such as sports-
men use to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwīs'sl-ūr, s. One who whistles.

WHIT, hwīt, s. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwīte, a. Having such an appear-
ance as arises from the mixture of all colours,
snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; hav-
ing the colour appropriated to happiness and
innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemish-
ed.

WHITE, hwīte, s. Whiteness, any thing white,
white colour; the mark at which an arrow is
shot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white
part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwīte, v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwīte-lēd', s. The ceruse, an
oxide of lead much used in house-painting.

tábe, táb, búll ðl pðund thín, THIS.

WHITELY, hwíte'lé, *a.* Coming near to white.
WHITEMEAT, hwíte'méte, *s.* Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.
To WHITEN, hwl'tn, *v. a.* To make white.
To WHITEN, hwl'tn, *v. n.* To grow white.
WHITENER, hwl'tn-úr, *s.* One who makes any thing white.
WHITENESS, hwíte'nés, *s.* The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.
WHITEPOT, hwíte'pót, *s.* A kind of custard.
WHITETHORN, hwíte'thörn, *s.* A species of thorn.
WHITEWASH, hwíte'wôsh, *s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.
To WHITEWASH, hwíte'wôsh, *v. a.* To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.
WHITEWINE, hwíte'wíne, *s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.
WHITHER, hwíth-úr, *ad.* To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.
WHITHERSOEVER, hwíth-úr-sò-év'úr, *ad.* To whatsoever place. [soft chalk.
WHITING, hwl'tíng, *s.* A small sea-fish; a
WHITISH, hwl'tísh, *a.* Somewhat white.
WHITISHNESS, hwl'tísh-nés, *s.* The quality of being somewhat white.
WHITLEATHER, hwít'léth-úr, *s.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness
WHITLOW, hwít'ló, *s.* A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.
WHITSTER, hwít'stúr, *s.* A whitener.
WHITSUNTIDE, hwít'sún-tíde, *s.* So called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.
WHITTLE, hwít'tl, *s.* A white dress for a woman; a shawl; a knife.
To WHITTLE, hwít'tl, *v. a.* To make white by cutting; as boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white. [noise.
To WHIZ, hwíz, *v. n.* To make a loud hissing
WHO, hðð, *pron.* A pronoun relative applied to persons; as, Who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.
WHOEVER, hðð-év'úr, *pron.* Any one, without limitation, or exception.
WHOLE, hòle, *a.* All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.
WHOLE, hòle, *s.* The totality, no part omitted
WHOLESALE, hòle'sále, *s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
WHOLESOME, hòle'súm, *a.* Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.
WHOLESOMELY, hòle'súm-lé, *ad.* Salubriously, salutiferously.
WHOLESOMENESS, hòle'súm-nés, *s.* Quality of conducing to health, salubrity; salutariness, conduciveness to good.
WHOLLY, hòle'é, *ad.* Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.
WHOM, hððm. The accusative of *Who*, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hððm-sò-év-úr, *pron.* Any without exception.
WHOOBUB, húb'búb, *s.* Hubbub.
WHOOOP, hòóp, *s.* A shout of pursuit; a bird.
To WHOOOP, hòóp, *v. n.* To shout with scorn; to shout insultingly; to shout in the chase.
WHORE, hòór, or hòre, *s.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.
To WHORE, hòór, *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.
To WHORE, hòór, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.
WHOREDOM, hòór'dúm, *s.* Fornication.
WHOREMASTER, hòór'más-túr, } *s.* One
WHOREMONGER, hòór'múng-gúr, } who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.
WHORESON, hòór'sún, *s.* A bastard.
WHORISH, hòór'ísh, *a.* Unchaste, incontinent.
WHORTLEBERRY, hwúr'tl-bér-ré, *s.* Bilberry
WHOSE, hòóz. Genitive of *Who*; genitive of *Which*.
WHOSO, hòóz'sò, } *pron.* Any, with-
WHOSSOEVER, hòóz-sò-év'úr, } out restriction.
WHURT, hwúrt, *s.* A whortleberry, a bilberry
WHY, hwl, *ad.* For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.
WHYNOT, hwl'nót, *s.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.
WICK, wík, *s.* The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.
WICKED, wík'id, *a.* Given to vice, flagitious; morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect. [ruptly.
WICKEDLY, wík'id-lé, *ad.* Criminally, corruptly.
WICKEDNESS, wík'id-nés, *s.* Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.
WICKER, wík'úr, *a.* Made of small sticks.
WICKET, wík'ít, *s.* A small gate.
WIDE, wlde, *a.* Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree; as, three inches Wide; deviating, remote.
WIDE, wlde, *ad.* At a distance; with great extent.
WIDELY, wlde'lé, *ad.* With great extent each way; remotely, far.
To WIDEN, wl'dn, *v. a.* To make wide, to extend.
To WIDEN, wl'dn, *v. n.* To grow wide, to extend itself.
WIDENESS, wlde'nés, *s.* Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.
WIDGEON, wíd'jln, *s.* A waterfowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.
WIDOW, wíd'ó, *s.* A woman whose husband is dead.
To WIDOW, wíd'ó, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good. [wife.
WIDOWER, wíd'ó-úr, *s.* One who has lost his
WIDOWHOOD, wíd'ó-húd, *s.* The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.
WIDOWHUNTER, wíd'ó-húnt-úr, *s.* One who courts widows for a jointure.
WIDOWMAKER, wíd'ó-má-kúr, *s.* One who deprives women of their husbands.

Fate, fâr, fâil, fât. . . . mè, mèt. . . . pine pîn. . . . nô, môve, nôr, nôt. . . .

- WIDTH**, wîdth, *s.* Breadth, wideness.
To WIELD, weêld, *v. a.* To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.
WIELDY, weêl'dè, *a.* Manageable.
WIERY, wl'rè, *a.* Made of wire, drawn into wire; wet, wearish, moist.
WIFE, wîfe, *s.* Plural *Wives*. A woman that has a husband; it is also used for a woman of low employment.
WIG, wîg, *s.* False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.
WIGHT, wlte, *s.* A person, a being, now used mostly in irony or contempt.
WILD, wîld, *a.* Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan: merely imaginary. [and uninhabited.
WILD, wîld, *s.* A desert, a tract uncultivated
To WILDER, wîl'dûr, *v. a.* To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
WILDERNESS, wîl'dûr-nès, *s.* A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
WILDFIRE, wîld'flre, *s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
WILDGOOSECHASE, wîld-gôôs'tshâse, *s.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
WILDING, wîld'îng, *s.* A wild sour apple.
WILDLY, wîld'lè, *ad.* Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.
WILDNESS, wîld'nès, *s.* Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality; uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.
WILDSERVICE, wîld-sêr'vîs, *s.* A plant.
WILE, wîle, *s.* A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice artful and sly.
WILFUL, wîl'fûl, *a.* Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design
WILFULLY, wîl'fûl-è, *ad.* Obstinate, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.
WILFULNESS, wîl'fûl-nès, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness. [lently.
WILILY, wîl'è-lè, *ad.* By stratagem, fraudulent.
WILINESS, wîl'è-nès, *s.* Cunning, guile.
WILL, wîll, *s.* Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Good-Will, favour, kindness; right intention; Ill-Will, malice, malignity.
To WILL, wîll, *v. a.* To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.
WILLING, wîl'îng, *a.* Inclination to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.
WILLINGLY, wîl'îng-lè, *ad.* With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.
WILLINGNESS, wîl'îng-nès, *s.* Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.
WILLOW, wîl'lò, *s.* A tree, garlands from which are worn by forlorn lovers.
WILLOWISH, wîl'lò-îsh, *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.
WILLOWWORT, wîl'lò-wûrt, *s.* A plant.
WILY, wî'lè, *a.* Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.
WIMBLE, wîm'bl, *s.* An instrument with which holes are bored.
WIMPLE, wîm'pl, *s.* A hood, a veil.
To WIN, wîn, *v. a.* Pret. *Wan* or *Won*. Part. *Won*. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.
To WIN, wîn, *v. n.* To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.
To WINCE, wînse, *v. a.* To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
To WINCH, wînsh, *v. a.* To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.
WIND, wînd, or wînd, *s.* A strong motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light, as wind; Down the wind, to decay; To take or have the wind, to have the upper hand.
To WIND, wînd, *v. a.* To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent.
To WIND, wînd, *v. a.* To turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to intwist, to infold, to encircle; To wind out, to extricate; To wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the springs; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.
To WIND, wînd, *v. n.* To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.
WINDBOUND, wînd'bôûnd, *a.* Confined by contrary winds.
WINDER, wînd'ûr, *s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plan that twists itself round others.
WINDFALL, wînd'fâll, *s.* Fruit blown down from the tree. [a flower.
WINDFLOWER, wînd'flôû-ûr, *s.* The anemone.
WINDGALL, wînd'gâll, *s.* Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt.
WINDGUN, wînd'gûn, *s.* A gun which discharges a bullet by means of air compressed.
WINDINESS, wînd'è-nès, *s.* Fulness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.
WINDING, wînd'îng, *s.* Flexure, meander.
WINDINGSHEET, wînd'îng-shéet, *s.* A sheet in which the dead are inwrapped.
WINDLASS, wînd'lâs, *s.* A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

tûbe, tûb, bûll . . . ôll . . . pôund . . . thîn, THîs.

WINDMILL, wînd'mîll, *s.* A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, wîn'dô, *s.* An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, wîn'dô, *v. a.* To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wînd'pîpe, or wînd'plpe, *s.* The passage for the breath.

WINDWARD, wînd'wârd, *a.* On the weather side, on the side from which the wind blows, the reverse of leeward.

WINDY, wîn'dè, *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wîne, *s.* The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, wîng, *s.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To WING, wîng, *v. a.* To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To WING, wîng, *v. n.* To pass by flight.

WINGED, wîng'êd, *a.* Furnished with wings, flying; swift, rapid; hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wîng'êd-pè, *s.* A plant.

WINGSHELL, wîng'shèl, *s.* The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, wîng'è, *a.* Having wings.

To WINK, wîngk, *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wîngk, *s.* Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wîngk'ûr, *s.* One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wîngk'îng-lè, *ad.* With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, wîn'nûr, *s.* One who wins.

WINNING, wîn'nîng, *part. a.* Attractive, charming.

WINNING, wîn'nîng, *s.* The sum won.

To WINNOW, wîn'nô, *v. a.* To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, wîn'nô, *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, wîn-nô'-ûr, *s.* He who winnows

WINTER, wîn'tûr, *s.* The cold season of the year. [ter.

To WINTER, wîn'tûr, *v. n.* To pass the winter. **WINTERBEATEN**, wîn'tûr-bè'tn, *a.* Harassed by severe weather. [plant.

WINTERCHERRY, wîn'tûr-tshêr-rè, *s.* A

WINTERCITRON, wîn'tûr-cît-tûrn, *s.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wîn'tûr-grèen, *s.* A plant.

WINTERLY, wîn'tûr-lè, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, wîn'trè, *a.* Belonging to winter, properly *Wintery*. [of wine.

WINY, wî'nè, *a.* Having the state or qualities

To WIPE, wîpe, *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by ter-

sion; to strike off gently; to clear away; To wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wîpe, *s.* An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gibe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPER, wî'pûr, *s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. [threads.

WIRE, wî'ûr, *s.* Metal drawn into slender

To WIREDRAW, wî'ûr-drâw, *v. a.* To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence. [spins wire.

WIREDRAWER, wî'ûr-drâw-ûr, *s.* One who

To WIS, wîs, *v. a.* *Pret. and part. pass. o.* *Wist.* To know. [judging rightly.

WISDOM, wîz'dûm, *s.* Sapience, the power of

WISE, wîze, *a.* Sapiient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge; skilful, dexterous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wîze, *s.* Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *Ways*.

WISEACRE, wîze'â-kûr, *s.* A wise or sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wîze'lè, *ad.* Judiciously, prudently.

WISENESS, wîze'nès, *s.* Wisdom.

To WISH, wîsh, *v. n.* To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wîsh, *v. a.* To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wîsh, *s.* Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wîsh'ûr, *s.* One who longs; one who expresses wishes. [desire.

WISHFUL, wîsh'fûl, *a.* Longing, showing

WISHFULLY, wîsh'fûl-lè, *ad.* Earnestly, with longing. [straw.

WISP, wîsp, *s.* A small bundle, as of hay or

WIST, wîst, *Pret. and part. of Wis.*

WISTFUL, wîst'fûl, *a.* Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wîst'fûl-lè, } *ad.* Attentively,

WISTLY, wîst'lè, } earnestly

WIT, wît, *s.* The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgment; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance; stratagem, power of expedients. [arts

WITCH, wîts, *s.* A woman given to unlawful

To WITCH, wîts, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant. [of witches.

WITCHCRAFT, wîts'krâft, *s.* The practices

WITCHERY, wîts'ûr-è, *s.* Enchantment.

WITCRAFT, wît'krâft, *s.* Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wît'krâk-ûr, *s.* A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WITH, wîth and wîth, *prep.* By, noting the cause; noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; in appendage, noting consequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connexion; immediately after; amongst; upon; in concert.

WITHAL, wîth-âll', *ad.* Along with the rest, likewise at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use *With*.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát. . . . mè, mêt. . . . plne, pîn. . . . nò, mòve, nòr, ròt. . . .

To WITHDRAW, wíth-dràw', *v. a.* To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, wíth-dràw', *v. n.* To retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, wíth-dràw'íng-ròòm, *s.* Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, wíth, *s.* A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, wíth'úr, *v. n.* To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, wíth'úr, *v. a.* To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, wíth'úrd-nès, *s.* The state of being withered, marcidness.

WITHERS, wíth'úr, *s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERWRUNG, wíth'úr-rúng, *s.* An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

To WITHHOLD, wíth-hòld', *v. a.* *Pret.* and *part.* *Withheld* or *Withholden*. To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, wíth-hòld'n, *Part. pass.* of *Withhold*. [withholds.]

WITHHOLDER, wíth-hòld'úr, *s.* He who

WITHIN, wíth-ín', *prep.* In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the enclosure of.

WITHIN, wíth-ín', *ad.* In the upper parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, wíth-ín'síde, *ad.* In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, wíth-òut', *prep.* Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, wíth-òut', *ad.* Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT wíth-òut', *conj.* Unless, if not, except. [stand, to oppose, to resist.]

To WITHSTAND, wíth-stánd', *v. a.* To gain-

WITHSTANDER, wíth-stánd'úr, *s.* An opponent, resisting power.

WITHY, wíth'è, *s.* Willow.

WITLESS, wít'lès, *a.* Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wít'líng, *s.* A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wít'nès, *s.* Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a witness, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wít'nès, *v. a.* To attest.

To WITNESS, wít'nès, *v. n.* To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wít'nès, *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, wít'snáp-púr, *s.* One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wít'tèd, *a.* Having wit, as, a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wít'tè-sízm, *s.* A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wít'tè-lè, *ad.* Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wít'tè-nès, *s.* The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wít'tíng-lè, *ad.* Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTOL, wít'tól, *s.* A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wít'tól-è, *a.* Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wít'tè, *a.* Judicious, ingenious, full of imagination; sarcastick, full of taunts.

WITWORM, wít'wúrm, *s.* One that feeds on wit.

To WIVE, wíve, *v. n.* To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wíve, *v. a.* To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wíve'lè, *a.* Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wívz, *s.* The plural of *Wife*.

WIZARD, wíz'úrd, *s.* A conjurer, an enchanter.

WO, wò, *s.* Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity; a curse; *Wo* is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wòde, *s.* A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wò'bè-gòn, *ad.* Lost in *wo*.

WOFUL, wò'fúl, *a.* Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.

WOFULLY, wò'fúl-è, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully, wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wòld, *s.* Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wúlf, *s.* A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDog, wúlf'dòg, *s.* A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wúlf'ish, *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. [plant, aconite.]

WOLFSBANE, wúlf's'bàne, *s.* A poisonous

WOLFSMILK, wúlf's'mílk, *s.* An herb.

WOLVISH, wúlf'vish, *a.* Like a wolf.

WOMAN, wúm'ún, *s.* The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank. [united with a woman.]

WOMANED, wúm'únd, *a.* Accompanied or

WOMANHATER, wúm'ún-hà-túr, *s.* One who has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wúm'ún-húđ, *s.* The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wúm'ún-ísh, *a.* Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wúm'ún-lze, *v. a.* To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wúm'ún-kyínd, *s.* The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wúm'ún-lè, *a.* Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

WOMB, wòòm, *s.* The place of the foetus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced. [in secret.]

To WOMB, wòòm, *v. a.* To enclose, to breed

WOMBY, wòòm'è, *a.* Capacious.

WOMEN, wúm'mín, *s.* Plural of *Woman*.

WON, wún. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Win*.

To WON, wún, *v. n.* To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wún'dúr, *v. n.* To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

tùbe, tùb, bùll . . . òll . . . pòund . . . thin, THis.

- WONDER, wùn'dûr, *s.* Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.
- WONDERFUL, wùn'dûr-fùl, *a.* Admirable, strange, astonishing.
- WONDERFULLY, wùn'dûr-fùl-lè, *ad.* In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.
- WONDERSTRUCK, wùn'dûr-strùk, *a.* Amazed.
- WONDROUS, wùn'drûs, *a.* (Contracted, and, I think, improperly, from wonderful.) Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.
- WONDROUSLY, wùn'drûs-lè, *ad.* To a strange degree.
- To WONT, } wùnt, *v. n.* Pret. and part.
To be WONT, }
Wont. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.
- WONT, wùnt, *s.* Custom, habit, use.
- WONT, wònt. A contraction of *Will Not*.
- WONTED, wùnt'èd, *part. a.* Accustomed, used, usual. [ing accustomed to.]
- WONTEDNESS, wùnt'èd-nès, *s.* State of being accustomed to.
- To WOO, wòò, *v. a.* To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.
- To WOO, wòò, *v. n.* To court, to make love.
- WOOD, wùd, *s.* A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.
- WOODBINE, wùd'bîne, *s.* Honeysuckle.
- WOODCOCK, wùd'kòk, *s.* A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.
- WOODED, wùd'èd, *a.* Supplied with wood.
- WOODDRINK, wùd'drînk, *s.* Decoction or infusion of medical woods, as sassafras.
- WOODEN, wùd'èn, *a.* Ligneous, full of wood, clumsy, awkward.
- WOODHOLE, wùd'hòle, *s.* Place where wood is laid up. [covered with wood.]
- WOODLAND, wùd'lând, *s.* Woods, grounds.
- WOODLARK, wùd'lârk, *s.* A melodious sort of wild lark. [insect, the millepes.]
- WOODLOUSE, wùd'lòuse, *s.* The name of an insect.
- WOODMAN, wùd'mân, *s.* A sportsman, a hunter; one who takes care of woods.
- WOODMONGER, wùd'mâng-gûr, *s.* A wood-seller.
- WOODNOTE, wùd'nòte, *s.* Wild musick.
- WOODNYMPH, wùd'nîmf, *s.* A dryad.
- WOODOFFERING, wùd'òf-fûr-îng, *s.* Wood burnt on the altar.
- WOODPECKER, wùd'pêk-kûr, *s.* A bird.
- WOODPIGEON, wùd'pîd-jîn, *s.* A wild pigeon.
- WOODROOF, wùd'ròòf, *s.* An herb.
- WOODSORREL, wùd'sòr-rîl, *s.* A plant.
- WOODWARD, wùd'wârd, *s.* A forester.
- WOODY, wùd'è, *a.* Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods. [man.]
- WOER, wòò'ûr, *s.* One who courts a woman.
- WOOF, wòòf, *s.* The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
- WOOLINGLY, wòò'îng-lè, *ad.* Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.
- WOOL, wùl, *s.* The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.
- WOOLLEN, wùl'lîn, *a.* Made of wool.
- WOOLPACK, wùl'pâk, } *s.* A bag of wool, a
WOOLSACK, wùl'sâk, } bundle of wool; the
seat of the Judges in the House of Lords;
any thing bulky without weight.
- WOOLSTAPLER, wùl'stâ-plûr, *s.* One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.
- WOOLLY, wùl'lè, *a.* Consisting of wool; clothed with wool; resembling wool.
- WORD, wùrd, *s.* A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse; dispute, verbal contention; promise, signal, token account, tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture; word of God; the second person of the ever-adorable Trinity. A scripture term. [words.]
- To WORD, wùrd, *v. a.* To express in proper words.
- WORDY, wùrd'è, *a.* Verbose, full of words.
- WORE, wòre. The pret. of *Wear*.
- To WORK, wùrk, *v. n.* Pret. *Worked*, or *Wrought*. To labour, to travail, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act; to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as on an object; to make way.
- To WORK, wùrk, *v. a.* To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To work out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface, To work up, to raise.
- WORK, wùrk, *s.* Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To set on work, to employ, to engage.
- WORKER, wùrk'ûr, *s.* One that works.
- WORKFELLOW, wùrk'fèl-lò, *s.* One engaged in the same work with another.
- WORKHOUSE, wùrk'hòuse, } *s.* A
WORKINGHOUSE, wùrk'îng-hòuse, } place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
- WORKINGDAY, wùrk'îng-dâ, *s.* Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.
- WORKMAN, wùrk'mân, *s.* An artificer, a maker of any thing.
- WORKMANLIKE, wùrk'mân-lîke, *a.* Well performed, like a good workman.
- WORKMANLY, wùrk'mân-lè, *a.* Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.
- WORKMANSHIP, wùrk'mân-shîp, *s.* Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.
- WORKMASTER, wùrk'mâ'stûr, *s.* The performer of any work.
- WORKWOMAN, wùrk'wùm-ûn, *s.* A woman skilled in needlework; a woman that works for hire. [sabbath.]
- WORKYDAY, wùrk'è-dâ, *s.* A day not the sabbath.
- WORLD, wùrld, *s.* World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; public life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; In the world, in possibility; For all the world, exactly.
- WORLDLINESS, wùrld'lè-nès, *s.* Covetousness, addictedness to gain. [upon profit.]
- WORLDLING, wùrld'lîng, *s.* A mortal se;

Fate, fãr, fãll, fãt. . . . mề, mết. . . . plne, pĩn. . . . nõ, mỗve, nõr, nõt. . . .

WORLDLY, wũrd'lẻ, *a.* Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wũrd'lẻ, *ad.* With relation to the present life.

WORM, wũrm, *s.* A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.

To WORM, wũrm, *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wũrm, *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wũrm'ẻ-tn, *a.* Gnawed by worms, old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wũrm'wũd, *s.* A plant.

WORMY, wũrm'ẻ, *a.* Full of worms.

WORN, wũrn. *Part pass. of Wear.*

To WORRY, wũr'ẻ, *v. a.* To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, wũrse, *a.* The comparative of *Bad*; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wũrse, *ad.* In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wũrse, *s.* The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To WORSE, wũrse, *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

WORSHIP, wũr'shĩp, *s.* Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wũr'shĩp, *v. a.* To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wũr'shĩp, *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wũr'shĩp-fũl, *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect. [spectfully.

WORSHIPFULLY, wũr'shĩp-fũl-ẻ, *ad.* Re-

WORSHIPPER, wũr'shĩp-pũr, *s.* Adorer, one who worships.

WORST, wũrst, *a.* The superlative of *Bad*; most bad, most ill. [wicked state.

WORST, wũrst, *s.* The most calamitous or

To WORST, wũrst, *v. a.* To defeat, to overthrow. [spun.

WORSTED, wũrs'tẻd, *s.* Woollen yarn, wool

WORT, wũrt, *s.* Originally a general name for an herb, a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wũrth, *s.* Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wũrth, *a.* Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY, wũr'THẻ-lẻ, *ad.* Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, wũr'THẻ-nẻs, *s.* Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, wũrth'lẻs, *a.* Having no virtue, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wũrth'lẻs-nẻs, *s.* Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wũr'THẻ, *a.* Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, wũr'THẻ, *s.* A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wũt, *v. n.* To know, to be aware.

WOVE, wũve. *Pret. and part. pass. of Weave.*

WOVEN, wũ'vn. *The part. pass. of Weave.*

WOULD, wũd. *The pret. of Will*; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to; it is a familiar term for wish to do, or to have.

WOULDBE, wũd'bẻ, *a.* Foolishly pretended to be. [by violence.

WOUND, wũũnd, or wũũnd, *s.* A hurt given

To WOUND, wũũnd, or wũũnd, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wũũnd. *The pret. and part. pass. of To Wind.* [wounds.

WOUNDLESS, wũũnd'lẻs, *a.* Exempt from

WOUNDWORT, wũũnd'wũrt, *s.* A plant.

WRACK, rãk, *s.* Properly *Wreck*. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction.

To WRACK, rãk, *v. a.* To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean, to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, rãng'gl, *v. n.* To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE, rãng'gl, *s.* A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, rãng'glũr, *s.* A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, rãp, *v. a.* To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; To wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.

WRAPPER, rãp'pũr, *s.* One who wraps, that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rũth, or rãth, *s.* Anger, fury, rage.

WRATHFUL, rũth'fũl, or rãth'fũl, *a.* Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rũth'fũl-ẻ, or rãth'fũl-ẻ, *ad.* Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, rũth'lẻs, or rãth'lẻs, *a.* Free from anger.

To WREAK, rẻke, *v. a.* Old pret. and part. pass. *Wroke*. To revenge; to execute any violent design.

WREAK, rẻke, *s.* Revenge, vengeance, passion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rẻke'fũl, *a.* Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rẻth, or rẻTHE, *s.* Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

To WREATH, rẻTHE, *v. a.* Pret. *Wreathed*.

Part. pass. Wreathed, Wreathen. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another, to encircle as a gar-

land; to encircle as with a garland. [ed.

WREATHY, rẻ'THẻ, *a.* Spiral, curled, twist-

WRECK, rẻk, *s.* Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence, ruin, destruction.

tủe, tủ, bủl . . . ðil . . . pủnd . . . thin, THIS.

To WRECK, rẻk, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rẻk, *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

WREN, rẻn, *s.* A small bird.

To WRENCH, rẻnsh, *v. a.* To pull by violence, to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.

WRENCH, rẻnsh, *s.* A violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, rẻst, *v. a.* To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rẻst, *s.* Distortion, violence.

WRESTER, rẻs'tủr, *s.* He who wrests.

To WRESTLE, rẻs'sl, *v. n.* To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rẻs'lủr, *s.* One who wrestles, one who professes the athletick art; one who contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, rẻtsh, *s.* A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight ironical pity or contempt.

WRETCHED, rẻtsh'ẻd, *a.* Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rẻtsh'ẻd-lẻ, *ad.* Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rẻtsh'ẻd-nẻs, *s.* Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.

To WRIGGLE, rẻg'gl, *v. n.* To move to and fro with short motions.

To WRIGGLE, rẻg'gl, *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rẻte, *s.* A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, rẻng, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Wringed* and *Wrung*. To twist, to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writhe, to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion. [guish.

To WRING, rẻng, *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. WRINGER, rẻng'ủr, *s.* One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rẻngk'kl, *s.* Corrugation or furrow of the skin in the face; any roughness.

To WRINKLE, rẻngk'kl, *v. a.* To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven. [is joined to the arm.

WRIST, rẻst, *s.* The joint by which the hand

WRISTBAND, rẻst'bủnd, *s.* The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rẻt, *s.* Any thing written, Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rẻt. The pret. of *Write*.

To WRITE, rẻte, *v. a.* Pret. *Write* or *Wrote*. Part. pass. *Written*, *Writ*, or *Wrote*. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rẻte, *v. n.* To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, rẻ'tủr, *s.* One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rẻtHe, *v. a.* To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To WRITHE, rẻtHe, *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rẻ'tẻng, *s.* A legal instrument; a composure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rẻ'tẻng-mủs'tủr, *s.* One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rẻt'tủn. The part. pass. of *Write*.

WRONG, rẻng, *s.* An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rẻng, *s.* Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, rẻng, *ad.* Not rightly, amiss.

To WRONG, rẻng, *v. a.* To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, rẻng'dỏỏ-ủr, *s.* An injurious person.

WRONGER, rẻng'ủr, *s.* He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rẻng'ủl, *a.* Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rẻng'ủl-lẻ, *ad.* Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, rẻng'hẻd,

WRONGHEADED, rẻng'hẻd'ẻd, } *a.* Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, rẻng'lẻ, *ad.* Unjustly, amiss.

WRONGLESSLY, rẻng'lẻs-lẻ, *ad.* Without injury to any.

WROTE, rẻte. Pret. and part. of *Write*.

WROTH, rẻth, *a.* Angry. Out of use.

WROUGHT, rẻủwt. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *Work*. Effected, performed, influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.

WRUNG, rẻủng. The pret. and part. pass. of *Wring*.

WRY, rẻ, *a.* Crooked, deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.

To WRY, rẻ, *v. n.* To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X

X, says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zẻ-rỏ-kỏl-lẻr'ẻủm, *s.* A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, zẻ-rỏ'dẻz, *s.* Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM, zẻ-rỏ-mẻr'ủm, *s.* A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zẻ-rỏ'ủ-jẻ, *s.* The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zẻ-rỏ'ủthủl-mẻ, *s.* A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES, zẻ-rỏ'tẻz, *s.* A dry habit or disposition of body.

XIPHIAS, zẻ'ủ-ủs, *s.* The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât....mê mêt....pline, pîn....nô, môte, nôr, nôt....

XIPHOIDES, zê-fôê'dêz, *s.* The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.
XYLOBALSAMUM, zî-lô-bâl'sâ-mûm, *s.* The wood of the balsam tree.
XYSTER, zîs'tûr, *s.* A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y

YACHT, yôt, *s.* A small ship for carrying passengers.
YAM, yâm, *s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea Islands.
YARD, yârd, *s.* Enclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.
YARE, yâre, *a.* Ready, dexterous, eager.
YARELY, yâre'lê, *ad.* Dexterously, skilfully.
YARN, yârn, *s.* Spun wool, woollen thread.
YARROW, yâr'rô, *s.* A plant which grows wild on dry banks, and is used in medicine.
YAWL, yâwl, *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
To YAWN, yâwn, *v. n.* To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.
YAWN, yâwn, *s.* Oscitation; gape, hiatus.
YAWNING, yâwn'ing, *a.* Sleeping, slumbering.
YCLAD, ê-klâd', *Part.* for *Clad*. Clothed.
YCLEPED, ê-klêpt', *Called*, termed, named.
YE, yê. The solemn nominative plural of *Thou*.
YEA, yê, *ad.* Yes.
To YEAN, yêne, *v. n.* To bring young. Used of sheep.
YEANLING, yêne'ling, *s.* The young of sheep.
YEAR, yêre, *s.* Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.
YEARLING, yêre'ling, *a.* Being a year old.
YEARLY, yêre'lê, *a.* Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.
YEARLY, yêre'lê, *ad.* Annually.
To YEARN, yêrn, *v. n.* To feel great internal uneasiness; to long for; to commiserate.
To YEARN, yêrn, *v. a.* To grieve, to vex.
YELK, yêlk, *s.* (*Gealkewe*, yellow, *Saxon*). The yellow part of the egg.
To YELL, yêll, *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.
YELL, yêll, *s.* A cry of horror.
YELLOW, yêl'lô, *a.* Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. [very low word.
YELLOWBOY, yêl'lô-bôê, *s.* A gold coin. A
YELLOWHAMMER, yêl'lô-hâm-mûr, *s.* A bird.
YELLOWISH, yêl'lô-ish, *a.* Approaching to yellow.
YELLOWISHNESS, yêl'lô-ish-nêz, *s.* The quality of approaching to yellow.
YELLOWNESS, yêl'lô-nêz, *s.* The quality of being yellow; it is used in Shakspeare for jealousy.
YELLOWWS, yêl'lôze, *s.* A disease in horses.
To YELP, yêlp, *v. n.* To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.
YEOMAN, yô'mân, *s.* A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonial title given to soldiers, whence we

have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.
YEOMANRY, yô'mân-rê, *s.* The collective body of yeomen.
To YERK, yêrk, *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring.
YERK, yêrk, *s.* A quick motion.
To YERN, yêrn, *v. a.*—See *Yearn*.
YES, yîs, *ad.* A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *No*.
YEST, yêst, *s.* The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the spume on a troubled sea.
YESTY, yês'tê, *a.* Frothy, spumy.
YESTER, yês'tûr, *a.* Being next before the present day.
YESTERDAY, yês'tûr-dâ, *s.* The day last past, the next day before to-day.
YESTERNIGHT, yês'tûr-nîte, *s.* The night before this night.
YET, yêt, *conj.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.
YET, yêt, *ad.* Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.
YEW, yôô, *s.* A tree of tough wood.
To YIELD, yêeld, *v. a.* To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow; to concede; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up, to surrender.
To YIELD, yêeld, *v. n.* To give up the contest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.
YIELDER, yêeld'dâr, *s.* One who yields.
YOKE, yôke, *s.* The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.
To YOKE, yôke, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.
YOKE-ELM, yôke'êlm, *s.* A tree.
YOKEFELLOW, yôke'fêl-lô, } *s.* Companion
YOKEMATE, yôke'mâte, } in labour; mate, fellow.
YOLK, yôke, *s.* The yellow part of an egg.—See *Yelk*.
YON, yôn, } *a.* Being at a distance
YONDER, yôn'dâr, } within view.
YORE, yôre, *ad.* Long; of old time, long ago.
YOU, yôô, *pron.* The oblique case of *Ye*; it is used in the nominative, it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.
YOUNG, yûng, *a.* Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
YOUNG, yûng, *s.* The offspring of animals collectively.
YOUNGISH, yûng'ish, *a.* Somewhat young.
YOUNGLING, yûng'ling, *s.* Any creature in the first part of life.

tàbe, táb, búll . . . òll . . . pòhnd . . . thín. THIS.

YOUNGLY, yǎng-lè, *ad.* Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yǎng'stār, } *s.* Ludicrously, a
YOUNKER, yǎngk'ār, } young person.

YOUR, yǒór, *pron.* Belonging to you. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as, this is Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yǎr-sèlf', *s.* You, even you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, yǒóth, *s.* The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yǒóth'fúl, *a.* Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yǒóth'fúl-è, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yǒóth'è, *a.* Young, youthful.

Z

ZANY, zǎ'ne, *s.* One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches, a merryandrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zèle, *s.* Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zél'út, or zé'lút, *s.* One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

ZEALOUS, zél'ús, or zé'lús, *a.* Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zél'ús-lè, or zé'lús-lè, *ad.* With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zél'ús-nès, or zé'lús-nès, *s.* The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshè-kèen', *s.* A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zéd, or ǐz'zúrd, *s.* The name of the letter Z, the last of the English alphabet.

ZENITH, zé'níth, *s.* The point overhead opposite to the nadir.

ZEPHYR, zé'f'fēr, } *s.* The west wind,
ZEPHYRUS, zé'f'fēr-ús, } and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zést, *s.* The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To ZEST, zést, *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zè-tèt'ík, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEUGMA, zǔg'mǎ, *s.* A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, Boldness fear, and Madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zǐg'zǎg, *s.* Any thing composed of short turns.

ZIGZAG, zǐg'zǎg, *a.* Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZINC, zǐngk, *s.* A semimetal or a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

ZODIACK, zò'dè-ák, or zò'jè-ák, *s.* The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zòne, *s.* A girdle; a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zò-òg'grǎ-fúr, *s.* One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zò-òg'grǎ-fè, *s.* A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zò-òl'ò-jè, *s.* A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zò'ò-flte, *s.* Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zò-ò-fór'ík, *a.* In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.

ZOOPHORUS, zò-òf'ò-rús, *s.* The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zò-òt'ò-míst, *s.* A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zò-òt'ò-mè, *s.* Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

APPENDIX.

THE Appendix being incorporated into this Edition, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in *ose*, which are so variously accented by our Lexicographers; but which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch:

Ash.	Johnson.	Sheridan.	Entick.	Kenrick.	Perry.	Nares.	Scott.	Buchanan.
An'helose,	An'helo'se,	An'helo'se,						
Silic'ulose,	Silic'ulose,							
Cal'culose,	Cal'culose,	Calculo'se,						
Tu'mulose,	Tumulo'se,	Tu'mulose,		Tu'mulose,	Tu'mulose,			
An'imose,	Animo'se,	Animo'se,						
Vene'nose,	Veneno'se,	Vene'nose,	Vene'nose,			Veneno'se,		
Are'nose,	Areno'se,	Areno'se,	Are'nose,					
Silig'inose,	Silig'inose,							
Cri'nose,	Cri'nose,		Cri'nose,					
Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,		Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,	Op'erosse,
Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,	Moro'se,
Edem'atose,	Edemuto'se,		Edem'atose,	Edem'atose,				
Com'atose,	Comato'se,		Com'atose,	Comato'se,				
Ace'tose,	Aceto'se,		Ace'tose,		Ace'tose,		Ace'tose.	
A'quose,	Aquo'se,		A'quose,					
Si'liquose,	Sil'iquose,	Siliquo'se,	Si'liquose,	Si'liquose,	Si'liquosc.	Aquo'se.		
Ac'tuose,	Actuo'se,							
Pu'licose,	Pu'licose,	Pulico'se.						

The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.

Walker, John

Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language

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